

Lynda C. Paul, CPA, MBA
 Financial Services Representative
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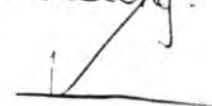
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committee and it would be very nice to have the event is August 8th from 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM. This year's expo theme is **"Live Longer, Reaching and Teaching"**. We decided to have an empowerment focus, whereby invited speakers empower seniors to take control of their lives. Thus, the purpose for this letter. We would be honored to have a FRESH video from the President to express this views on how seniors can help themselves. Of course, we do not want a political lashing. What we are looking for is a video that would:

1. Encourage seniors to always look ahead
2. Encourage seniors to ask what they can do to help themselves
3. Encourage seniors to continue to live and learn, learn and live ...
4. Encourage seniors to ask themselves, how can I make a difference
5. Provide self-help ideas

The video would be played at the session on you please ask the President if he would tap a funny video he recently released about his "I could be personalized to the Lake County C be OUTSTANDING. I know everyone at t but it would mean a lot to me and the Lake encourage them to Live Longer, Reaching & this year's event. Please let me know if this

5/23/00
Send to Scheduling?

Yes 

He _____ d

Call

The tape should be mailed to me (my home
 Lynda Paul
 5111 Grand
 Gurnee, IL 60031
 (847) 662-2

Best wishes and may God bless you.

Lynda Paul
 Lynda Paul



5465 West Grand Avenue, Suite 100, Gurnee, IL 60031
Tel 847 855-4509 Res 847 336-8731
Fax 847 855-4501

Lynda C. Paul, CPA, MBA
Financial Services Representative
Financial Planner

Leaders Conference
3 Times Qualified
Member, N.A.L.U.
Registered Representative



May 12, 2000

Ms. Currie,

Thank you for your 'Thank you' note. I was pleased and honored to receive such a kind gesture from you. It was my pleasure to help underwrite the Lake County Most Influential African-American event, held in your honor. You were a gracious guest of honor.

Betty, I would like to ask a favor. I am on the Lake County Council for Seniors Expo committee and it would be very nice to receive a video from the President. The date of the event is August 8th from 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM. This year's expo theme is **"Live Longer, Reaching and Teaching"**. We decided to have an empowerment focus, whereby invited speakers empower seniors to take control of their lives. Thus, the purpose for this letter. We would be honored to have a FRESH video from the President to express this views on how seniors can help themselves. Of course, we do not want a political lashing. What we are looking for is a video that would:

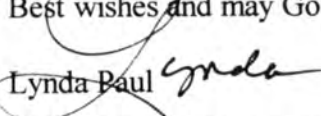
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2. Encourage seniors to ask what they can do to help themselves
3. Encourage seniors to continue to live and learn, learn and live ...
4. Encourage seniors to ask themselves, how can I make a difference
5. Provide self-help ideas

The video would be played at the session open meeting, as a welcoming gesture. Would you please ask the President if he would tape such a video, maybe combine it with the funny video he recently released about his "boredom" at the White House. If the video could be personalized to the *Lake County Council for Seniors Annual Expo* - that would be OUTSTANDING. I know everyone at the White House is busy wrapping things up, but it would mean a lot to me and the Lake County Seniors if he would take time out to encourage them to Live Longer, Reaching and Teaching. I expect 1,400 seniors to attend this year's event. Please let me know if this can be done.

The tape should be mailed to me (my home address):

Lynda Paul
5111 Grand Ave.
Gurnee, IL 60031
(847) 662-2482

Best wishes and may God bless you.

Lynda Paul 

Supervisory Office

3800 North Wilke Road, Suite 150, Arlington Heights, IL 60004
Tel 847 670-2244 Ext 3166 Res 847 336-8731 Fax 847 670-0052

Life insurance and annuities offered by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, NY 10010

S T A R

5123100

Foundation

UTH ABOUT RADIATION
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cc
Sue
Hanson
11/4
00 MAY 23 PM 6:41

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

No

Board Of D

David Friedson

Helen Caldicot

Alice Slater

Alec Baldwin

Barbara Layton

Jay Gould

Christie Brinkley

Peter Cook

Mary Olson

Jan Schlichtmann

Father John White

Janet Jacobs

Ted Fine

Janet Lehr

Ron Delsener

Priscilla Star

Spalding Gray

Kathie Russo

Dana Stone

Rav Freidel

Pam Slater

coordinate w/ CEO

cc: CEO.

It is an honor to see you at the reception Mark Fox
ed the opportunity to speak with you, and to hear
care issues in America.

we have been researching alternative energy

technologies as part of our work on behalf of the S.T.A.R. Foundation.

This research brought us to "Energy Conversion Devices" (ECD) of Troy,
Michigan. A company with whom you have some familiarity, and with whom The
Department of Energy and The Department of Defense have done business.

It is the technology we were exposed to at ECD that prompted us to ask for an
opportunity to meet with you and Secretary Bill Richardson, in order to introduce
you to Mr. Robert C. Stempel Chairman of ECD, and Mr. Stanford R. Ovshinsky
President and CEO of ECD and United Solar, and Iris Ovshinsky, Ph.D., VP of
ECD. Mr. Ovshinsky is the inventor of viable, renewable energy sources,
American technologies currently being explored by the Chinese and Japanese.

Mr. Ovshinsky has shared with us the extraordinary advances his company has
made in the field of Photovoltaics, Battery, and Hydrogen technologies.

These are **existing renewable energy technologies** being employed in **practical
applications** at ECD's facilities. We would like to ask you to meet with us and our
colleagues from ECD while we are in Washington during the last week of April.

Friday the 28th would be most convenient for us, but we will make ourselves
available at any time convenient to your schedule.

Mr. President, by initiating Government support of ECD's technology through the
DOE's "Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy" (with programs
similar to "Wind Power America" and "The Million Solar Roofs Program"), you
would assure your administration of a historic legacy : the protection of our
environment, America's energy security, and the introduction of a technology with
a worldwide impact potential greater than the internet !

We hope your schedule will permit us the opportunity to meet. We are confident
you and Secretary Richardson will not be disappointed.

Thank you, we send you and your family our warmest personal regards.

Christie Brinkley

Christie Brinkley

Peter H. Cook



STANDING FOR TRUTH ABOUT RADIATION

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC. 20500

Board Of Directors

David Friedson, Chairman

Helen Caldicott, M.D.

Alice Slater

Alec Baldwin

Barbara Layton

Jay Gould

Christie Brinkley

Peter Cook

Mary Olson

Jan Schlichtmann

Father John White

Janet Jacobs

Ted Fine

Janet Lehr

Ron Delsener

Priscilla Star

Spalding Gray

Kathie Russo

Dana Stone

Rav Freidel

Pam Slater

Dear Mr. President :

As always, it was a pleasure and an honor to see you at the reception Mark Fox hosted for the DNC. We enjoyed the opportunity to speak with you, and to hear your candid thoughts on health care issues in America.

As we mentioned that evening, we have been researching alternative energy technologies as part of our work on behalf of the S.T.A.R. Foundation. This research brought us to "Energy Conversion Devices" (ECD) of Troy, Michigan. A company with whom you have some familiarity, and with whom The Department of Energy and The Department of Defense have done business. It is the technology we were exposed to at ECD that prompted us to ask for an opportunity to meet with you and Secretary Bill Richardson, in order to introduce you to Mr. Robert C. Stempel Chairman of ECD, and Mr. Stanford R. Ovshinsky President and CEO of ECD and United Solar, and Iris Ovshinsky, Ph.D., VP of ECD. Mr. Ovshinsky is the inventor of viable, renewable energy sources, American technologies currently being explored by the Chinese and Japanese.

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We hope your schedule will permit us the opportunity to meet. We are confident you and Secretary Richardson will not be disappointed.

Thank you, we send you and your family our warmest personal regards.

Christie Brinkley
Christie Brinkley

Peter H. Cook
Peter H. Cook

66 NEWTOWN LANE SUITE 2
P.O. BOX 4206 EAST HAMPTON, NY 11937
PHONE: 631-324-0655 FAX: 631-324-2203

cc sent to President
11/4
09 MAY 23 PM 6:41
Int. set up for April, 2000
but Cook cancelled
plc. Ovshinsky
unable to come

CHRISTIE BRINKLEY, INC.

10 April, 2000
Via facsimile 202.456.6703
1 page

Ms. Mary Morrison
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC. 20500

Dear Mary :

We forwarded a letter to the President via Fed-Ex which hopefully, he will receive today.

In our rush to get the letter out, we failed to include our personal contact numbers and addresses. They are as follows :

Home phone : 631-537-8484
Home fax : 631-537-6980

Office phone : 631-283-0077
Office fax : 631-283-5960

Mail address : PO Box 1431
Bridgehampton, NY 11932

These are for your use.

Thank you and best regards ,

Christie Brinkley
Christie Brinkley

Peter Cook
Peter Cook

STEUDLEIN

Learning Center

Petus
received in
line from
an group

Good
for

00 MAY 23 PM 5:43

5/23/00

Send to Burkhardt

Yes

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No

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is a non-profit Developmental Day Treatment
with developmental disabilities. We have been
years and in our present location for over 20
00 a year, however we serve 53 children and
r staff has been with this program for over 15
ions to meet the demanding job requirements.
ancis, Cross, Poinsett., and Mississippi

counties. The majority reside in Crittenden County.

We provide a variety of services; transportation, meals, day treatment, speech
therapy, physical therapy and occupational therapy and referrals for numerous other
services to benefit our children and families. Most of the youngsters we serve are eligible
for Medicaid, which covers the cost for the program. However, a small percentage of
those served do not qualify for any type reimbursement, yet, no child is ever denied
service because of lack of funding.

We are recognized statewide as a small but quality program. If we are to continue
to meet the needs in this area for children with developmental disabilities we must
relocate to a larger facility. The Crittenden Memorial Hospital Association has graciously
offered the land behind the hospital as a building site, but funding for a building program
should be secured. The cost of this building program is in excess of \$1.5 million, which
includes improvement to the land, along with a 10,000-15,000 square foot building. We
are desperately researching any and all avenues for funding this project and would
appreciate any assistance you might offer. I would be more than happy to talk with you
or your staff concerning the proposed building program and our long-term plans. Thank
you in advance for all that you have done to see that our program continues to serve the
children in this area.

Sincerely,

Cindy Cloyd
Cindy Cloyd, Director

Good

00 MAY 23 PM 5:07

STEUDLEIN

Learning Center

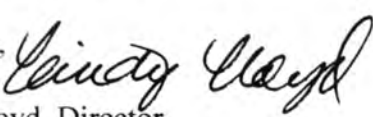
The Honorable Bill Clinton, President
United States of America
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

Frank C. Steudlein Learning Center is a non-profit Developmental Day Treatment Center Service program serving children with developmental disabilities. We have been in the West Memphis area for over thirty years and in our present location for over 20 years. Our current revenues exceed \$667,000 a year, however we serve 53 children and employ 28 individuals. The majority of our staff has been with this program for over 15 years and has the experience and qualifications to meet the demanding job requirements. Our service area includes Crittenden, St. Francis, Cross, Poinsett., and Mississippi counties. The majority reside in Crittenden County.

We provide a variety of services; transportation, meals, day treatment, speech therapy, physical therapy and occupational therapy and referrals for numerous other services to benefit our children and families. Most of the youngsters we serve are eligible for Medicaid, which covers the cost for the program. However, a small percentage of those served do not qualify for any type reimbursement, yet, no child is ever denied service because of lack of funding.

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Sincerely, 
Cindy Cloyd, Director

Allen&Hoshall

1661 International Drive
Suite 100
Memphis, TN 38120
901 650 0600 Fax 901 683 1001

STEUDLEIN LEARNING CENTER

STEUDLEIN LEARNING CENTER

WEST MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS

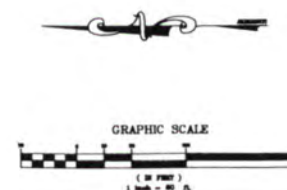
JOB NO. 7503
DATE 05/05/2000
DRAWN SBH
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CAD FILE PRSAGE.DWG



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PROJECT COST	
WATER EXTENSION	
500' Ø" LINE	\$6,000
2 HYDRANTS	\$4,000
DRAINAGE	
40" REP PIPE 40' Ø \$150	\$6,000
2 HEADWALLS	\$5,000
SANITARY SEWER	
500' Ø" LINE	\$5,000
1 MANHOLE	\$2,000
FILL	
BUILDING	
1,500 cu. yd. @ \$5.00	\$7,500
BITE	
5,501 cu. yd. @ \$3.00	\$25,500
CONCRETE PAVING	
5,614 sq. yd. @ \$18.00	\$101,052
CURB	
2178 l. ft. @ \$11.00	\$23,938
BUILDING	
10,000 sq. ft. @ \$65.00	\$650,000
SUBTOTAL	\$1,036,988
20% DESIGN AND CONTINGENCY	\$207,796
TOTAL COST	\$1,246,786

SITE DATA	
10,000 sq. ft. BUILDING	
5,000 sq. ft. EXPANSION AREA	
45 PARKING SPACES	
Ø BUS PARKING SPACES	



GRAPHIC SCALE

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 40 ft.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Space Science Center
Institute for the Study of
Earth, Oceans, and Space (EOS)
Morse Hall
39 College Road
Durham, New Hampshire 03824-3525

Betty Currie
Office of the President
White House

Carolyn -
Geo. Frampton

23 May, 2000 MAY 24 08:49

Mrs. Currie (Betty),

You may, or may not, remember me. My name is Richard Miller - my mother is Ilene Sherman. We once had lunch together when I visited the White House with my mother. I am in need of some advice and my mother suggested that I contact you.

I am currently a Research Scientist at the University of New Hampshire's Space Science Center. For over 9 years I have been involved with one of NASA's most successful missions, the Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory (CGRO). Unfortunately, senior NASA administrators have decided to force this satellite to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere later this month. The attached letter from James Ryan, one of the principal scientists responsible for the success of this space mission, outlines in more detail the controversies and contradictions of this re-entry decision.

We are writing you to ask for help. Perhaps, using the accompanying information, there are other contacts within the administration who can facilitate a dialog with NASA administration to revisit and discuss the decision to terminate this unique world-class scientific endeavor. This situation requires URGENT attention, as the satellite is currently scheduled to be de-orbited at the end of this month.

Please feel free to pass along my contact information (below) to any interested parties or contact me directly if additional information is required.

We very much appreciate any help you can give -

Sincerely,


Richard S. Miller
University of New Hampshire
Richard.miller@unh.edu
(home)603-750-4066
(work)603-862-3664

5.24.00
TO BURKHARDT
FOR REPLY

COORDINATE w/
LANE

cc: LANE

P.S. My mother sends her best!!

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Space Science Center
Institute for the Study of
Earth, Oceans, and Space (EOS)
Morse Hall
39 College Road
Durham, New Hampshire 03824-3525

May 23, 2000

Dear Ms. Currie and Mr. Cooper:

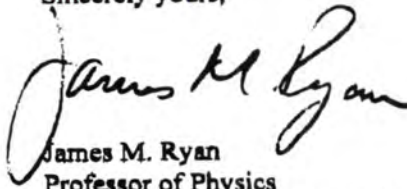
I am disturbed by the recent NASA decision to de-orbit the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory (CGRO) beginning May 28 for safety reasons.

Safety is clearly and correctly a very high priority in everything that NASA does. However, it is important to have a realistic safety policy that is applied uniformly to all missions. I and others in the scientific community feel that the Compton Observatory is being targeted for termination under the guise of safety concerns. The question is: Does continuing operation of CGRO present unacceptable risk? The risk of continuing to fly CGRO was inconsistently described at the press conference on March 24, 2000. According to the NASA officials at the press conference the decision was based upon a casualty risk of 1/1000 if another gyroscope failed, yet in response to a reporter's question those same officials confirmed a risk estimate of 1 in 4 million for the entire Earth for a controlled reentry using zero gyroscopes. Many of us feel that the reason for the termination of the Compton mission is more due to the spate of failures in recent Mars missions rather than for safety concerns, i.e., image over substance.

The scientific case for continuation of the mission is beyond question. The NASA Senior Review made a strong case for continuing the CGRO Mission. The end of CGRO operations would affect virtually every sub-discipline of astrophysics. The study of gamma-ray bursts and high-energy emission from solar flares during the solar maximum period will be particularly hard-hit. With the damage suffered by the HESSI satellite during tests, loss of CGRO leaves the US with no capability for observing high-energy radiation from solar flares during the maximum of solar activity. We are intentionally blinding ourselves to an enormous part of the cosmic electromagnetic spectrum. The loss of CGRO will also be detrimental for many of the scientific objectives of presently operating and upcoming high-energy astrophysics missions, because it provides targets-of-opportunity, all-sky monitoring and coordinated observations over a very broad high-energy range. These missions include: ACSA, BeppoSAX, CHANDRA, INTEGRAL, HETE, RXTE, SWIFT, and XMM. There is no spacecraft planned for the next several years that can accomplish these objectives.

I strongly urge that an independent review committee be convened to determine the true risks of continuing the CGRO mission and to balance these with the continuing scientific return. The committee should review the options for continuing the CGRO mission and compare the risks of CGRO to the risks of other NASA science activities. The reentry should be delayed for the time necessary for the committee to make its report. Since CGRO is currently operating in a safe, long-lived orbit with a lifetime of greater than four years, the possibility of human harm during the time of such a study is minimal. It would be a national tragedy to unnecessarily destroy one of America's Great Observatories. With so little time left, I thank you for your immediate attention to this issue.

Sincerely yours,



James M. Ryan

Professor of Physics

Co-Principal Investigator on the Compton Observatory

The key points of this issue are:

- 1) The Compton Observatory is a \$700M mission that was planned to operate for several more years, having been blessed by the Headquarters Senior Review of its science potential. The strengths highlighted by the review panel include solar flare science that peaks this year and next.
- 2) In December of last year a gyroscope failed. This does not harm its science capabilities but it threatened our ability to de-orbit the spacecraft in a controlled manner. It was on this basis that NASA decided to terminate the mission.
- 3) Subsequently, NASA engineers developed a backup plan to de-orbit the spacecraft that requires no gyroscopes whatever.
- 4) Nothing else has failed since then and all critical systems have backups. The probability of both remaining gyroscopes still working three years from now is better than 90%.
- 5) The risk of human casualty by de-orbiting now is 1 in 29,000,000 over the entire human race, whereas the backup plan requiring no gyroscopes carries a corresponding risk of 1 in 4,000,000. On the basis that the former plan is six times safer, NASA argued that the mission must end. However, the flaw in the argument is that relative risk alone is not a valid basis for making a decision. One must assess the absolute risk and any potential benefits. One makes such a risk/benefit decision when he or she gets in the car in the morning to drive to work.
- 6) A risk of 1 in 4 million means that NASA could drop a CGRO out of the sky every day using the backup mode for the next 10,000 years before it becomes likely that someone gets injured or killed.
- 7) Money was stated unambiguously to **not** be the reason for terminating the mission.
- 8) The reason for terminating the mission is more likely related to the Mars failures, i.e., image, rather than safety.
- 9) With more time to study the problem NASA could develop a one-gyro re-entry plan that could augment the present plan and the zero-gyro plan. As a final, last resort, plan to terminate the mission, the spacecraft has been designed to be recovered by the Space Shuttle. With the slow pace of the Space Station progress, there will ample opportunities for such an emergency recovery if the three alternatives become unavailable.
- 10) Support for terminating the mission lies primarily with Dan Goldin, Dr. Ed Weiler and Mr. Al Diaz, the director of Goddard Space Flight Center. Within the ranks of the agency there is little support for terminating the mission. It runs counter to the philosophy and historical way of working for the agency. These private

objections are harbored by the very engineers that are responsible for the imminent de-orbit plans. This is a top-down decision with no grass roots support. Furthermore, requests to study the possibility of safely extending the mission were explicitly and forcefully denied.

Frequently Asked Questions:
Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory

1) What is the Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory (CGRO)?

The Compton Observatory is one of NASA's four Great Observatories, with the mission of observing the sky in the light of gamma-rays. Gamma-rays are photons with greater energies than X-rays. The gamma-ray sky is variable and dynamic. Compton has observed many new sources with its four instruments: the Burst and Transient Source Experiment (BATSE), the Compton Telescope (COMPTEL), the Energetic Transient Experiment (EGRET) and the Oriented Scintillation Spectrometer (OSSE).

2) What is the current plan for the Compton Observatory?

During a press conference on March 24th, the NASA Associate Administrator for Space Science, Dr. Edward Weiler, announced that public safety required NASA to cause CGRO to reentry the Earth's atmosphere. This process would begin on May 29th, with reentry occurring on June 3rd. Some parts of the spacecraft will fall into uninhabited regions of the Pacific. While debris would be scattered over a region of 16 by 962 miles, debris are expected to impact only 62 square yards (52 square meters).

3) Why did NASA decide to reentry the spacecraft for safety reasons?

The Associate Administrator stated that if another gyroscope failed, the spacecraft would pose an unacceptable risk to human life.

"You might ask, what is the probability that we lose that gyro and go out of control or out of, not have the capability to bring down CGRO. There is a 10% chance that we could lose that gyro over the next three years. If CGRO reenters on its own, without control, there is a 1 in 1000 chance of a human fatality. That's fatality. That would be the case where we didn't do anything and let it come down by itself."

4) What is the risk of a human fatality from continuing the mission of the Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory?

The increased risk to human life from another gyroscope failure (assuming that the shuttle option is not used) is due to the 10% probability of a gyroscope failure, which would force the use of the zero-gyroscope reentry mode. Since the two-gyroscope reentry mode has a fatality risk of 1 in 29 million, while the zero-gyroscope mode has a risk of 1 in 4.1 million, the increased risk is 1 in 48 million.

Another risk is from a double failure of a critical subsystem. Because all critical subsystems are redundant, two failures of the same subsystem would have to occur for control of the spacecraft to be lost. Because of the redundancy, the casualty risk is about 1 in several million.

These risk probabilities are the result of calculations by NASA engineers.

5) How does the risk of continuing the CGRO mission compare with other risks?

The current worst-case estimate of the risk to any human life is one in several million. Many NASA activities have greater risks to human life, for example, NASA Safety Standard 1740.14 specifies the maximum permitted fatality risk from the reentry of a spacecraft to be 1 in 10,000. In the US, motor vehicle travel has a fatality rate of 1.7 per 100 million miles traveled (1997 data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration), so one person traveling a few tens of miles causes a casualty risk comparable to the risk of flying CGRO summed over the entire human population. In short, continuing the CGRO mission is extremely safe.

6) Why have different casualty probability numbers been given?

At the press conference Dr. Weiler stated the risk, after the failure of another gyroscope, as 1 in 1000. This is the risk for an uncontrolled reentry. However, NASA engineers have a plan for a controlled reentry even if all of the gyroscopes fail. Dr. Weiler confirmed the risk from this option as 1 in 4.1 million. We do not know why NASA has focused on the 1 in 1000 risk when a much safer alternative has been developed.

7) What would happen if another gyroscope failed?

The spacecraft would still be controllable and scientific operations could continue, possibly with some degradation. The spacecraft could be reentered in a controlled manner, even if both of the remaining gyroscopes fail. The safety level of a zero-gyroscope reentry is excellent, with a fatality risk of 1 part in 4.1 million.

8) What would happen if any breakdown caused the spacecraft to become uncontrollable?

A complete breakdown is very unlikely because all critical subsystems are redundant and because the gyroscopes are not a critical subsystem. If a total breakdown were to occur, the spacecraft would stabilize in a gravity gradient mode. It would remain in orbit for at least 3.5 years, allowing time for a shuttle repair or retrieval mission. If a shuttle mission were not performed, the spacecraft would eventually reenter in an uncontrolled manner causing debris to impact an estimated 62 square yards of the Earth's surface somewhere between latitudes 28 degrees South and North. The estimated casualty probability would be 1 in 1000.

9) Why did a gyroscope fail? What is the probability that another gyroscope will fail?

One of CGRO's gyroscopes began showing anomalous behavior such as increased motor current in February 1999. On 19 December 1999 that gyroscope failed, probably due to bearing failure. The gyroscopes used on CGRO are very reliable and the probability of another failure during the next 3 years is estimated to be less than 10%.

10) Could the Space Shuttle be used to repair or retrieve CGRO?

This option has not been thoroughly explored. There are some astronaut safety issues, but these could probably be managed. The CGRO spacecraft, but not the science instruments, was designed for astronaut servicing.

11) Was the decision to reentry CGRO made because of the cost of operating CGRO?

No. NASA recognizes the continuing very high scientific return of CGRO and the Associate Administrator stated that "Believe me, cost was not, was not, I repeat, was not a variable in this decision because it only costs 3 or 4 million dollars a year."

12) What are some of the important discoveries made by CGRO?

Observations by the Burst and Transient Source Experiment (BATSE) showed that even faint gamma-ray bursts are isotropic and homogeneous, demonstrating that GRBs originate at very large distances. The first observation, in January 1999, of optical emission during the burst phase of a gamma-ray burst was made possible by a location provided by the BATSE instrument on CGRO. Recent analysis of observations made with the EGRET instrument demonstrated the existence of a population of gamma-ray sources in Gould's Belt. EGRET and COMPTEL have also observed variable Active Galactic Nuclei. OSSE discovered a cloud of positrons near the center of our galaxy.

13) If mission of CGRO were to be extended, how likely are additional discoveries?

It is difficult to predict the undiscovered. The gamma-ray sky is variable and unpredictable, so new sources or phenomena are likely. Every gamma-ray burst is unique and the less common bright events are scientifically valuable. Important discoveries have been made in the recent past--this record is likely to continue. The sun is now entering solar maximum, so solar observations are valuable. Because of the recent accident to the High Energy Solar Spectroscopic Imager (HESSI) spacecraft, no other instrument will be able to conduct high-energy solar observations for about a year. Observations by CGRO support numerous other instruments and telescopes by discovering transient sources and providing gamma-ray burst locations.

14) What other space missions and ground-based observatories are assisted by CGRO observations?

Space-based missions assisted by CGRO include: HST, RXTE, Chandra, ASCA, BeppoSAX, XMM, SWIFT. Future space missions that will benefit include: HETE-2, INTEGRAL and SWIFT. Ground-based observatories basing observations on CGRO results include: APT, ETC, GROCE, LOTIS, Milagro, ROTSE and Whipple.

15) How do scientists feel about the current plan to reentry CGRO on June 3rd?

They believe that the risks of continuing to fly CGRO are extremely low, that the planned reentry is unnecessary and that the intentional destruction of the Compton observatory would be a tragedy.

16) What can I do to help avert this tragedy?

Write the Director of NASA, Dan Goldin, your Congressman and the Chairman of the House Science Committee, Representative James Sensenbrenner, Jr. and request that an Independent Review Committee be formed to determine the true risks of continuing to fly CGRO and to balance those risks with the scientific return.

Health | Science

THE BOSTON GLOBE • TUESDAY, MAY 23, 2000

The Compton is coming down

By Jeff Hecht
GLOBE CORRESPONDENT

To many astronomers, the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory now orbiting the planet is their window on some of the most energetic events in the universe, a \$870 million telescope that rivals the more famous Hubble Telescope for exciting discoveries about everything from black holes to violent storms on the sun.

But, to NASA, the 16.5-ton satellite is a poten-

tially dangerous piece of space junk that must be destroyed while officials on the ground can still control it, rather than risk crash-landing it on a populated area later.

Now, an international group of astronomers is waging a last-minute campaign to stop NASA from deliberately destroying the Compton Observatory over an uninhabited part of the tropical Pacific Ocean early on June 3 in what would be one of the biggest satellite crashes since Skylab came down in 1979.

COMPTON, Page D5

THE BOSTON GLOBE • TUESDAY, MAY 23, 2000

Compton coming down

■ COMPTON

Continued from Page D1

"The potential for scientific returns is still great. It's not a piece of space junk," said University of New Hampshire physicist Jim Ryan, one of the leaders of the lobbying campaign who has worked on Compton since 1982.

Since its launch in 1991 — the second of NASA's four Great Observatories — Compton has yielded remarkable new information about gamma rays, flashes of radiation that, though extremely potent, can't be seen from the ground. Gamma rays in massive solar flares shot from the sun sometimes bathe the moon in radiation that would be lethal to an astronaut.

While NASA acknowledges Compton's scientific value, however, the failure of one of the craft's three gyroscopes last December brought a swift death sentence for the satellite. Although Compton can perform valuable scientific observations with no gyroscopes, NASA officials feared a second gyroscope failure would prevent control of its eventual descent.

As Compton breaks up upon reentry to Earth's atmosphere, NASA estimates 30 to 40 chunks weighing at least 40 pounds will hit the ground, each large enough to kill anyone in the way. Were Compton to plunge into the atmosphere out of control, NASA calculates there is a one-in-a-thousand chance that a chunk could kill somebody.

Moreover, NASA officials promised they would never again allow a satellite to crash to Earth uncontrolled after the abandoned 75-ton Skylab space station in 1979 raised anxieties around the world until it scattered debris over the Indian Ocean and the Australian Outback.

As a result, NASA's associate administrator for space science, Ed Weiler, decided to "de-orbit" the satellite, even though it still worked perfectly well and could continue in a stable orbit for another three years without any gyroscopes.

In the weeks after the gyroscope failed, astronomers tried to save the telescope. They thought they had succeeded when NASA engineers demonstrated they would be able to control the telescope's reentry with no gyroscopes simply by spinning the satellite around its long axis. That would reduce the risk of a fatality

from the landing to one in 4 million.

"In my opinion, the risk should have been acceptable for NASA to keep [the observatory] in orbit for at least these two years," argued Volker Schoenfelder of the Max Planck Institute in Germany, principal investigator of an instrument on the satellite that was codeveloped by the University of New Hampshire.

That wasn't good enough to persuade NASA management, which calculated that bringing down Compton now, with two functioning gyroscopes, would drop debris into a smaller zone of empty ocean, reducing the risk to life to about one in 29 million.

"I cannot justify more science when the mission has already met its objectives by increasing the risk of human life by a factor of eight," Weiler said in March.

With such a small improvement in the already-low odds of a human injury from Compton debris, astronomers worry that NASA may be rushing to judgement and ditching the satellite unnecessarily.

"All we are asking for at this time is to wait long enough to allow an independent review that will consider the risk of continuing the mission versus the scientific reward," said William Paciesas, an astronomer at the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala.

University of New Hampshire physicist Ryan suggested that now may be a particularly bad time to ditch the telescope because the sun is in the part of its 11-year sunspot cycle during which unexpected solar flares are most likely. He worries that a strong flare might throw the planned descent off course by affecting the atmosphere or satellite hardware.

But NASA officials said the flares are not an issue.

"There isn't anything that's going to happen that's going to impede our ability to bring in this thing exactly where we want it," said Preston Burch, deputy associate director for space science operations at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland.

Fundamentally, the astronomers' protests have more to do with lost science than protecting public health. They seemed particularly annoyed by Weiler's comments that Compton already has met all its scientific goals, and far sur-

D5



AFP PHOTO FROM NASA

The Compton Gamma Ray Observatory.

passed its design lifetime of five years.

Destroying the telescope won't save much money by NASA standards; operations now cost only \$3 to \$4 million dollars a year. But it will close a unique window on the universe. If Compton is ditched in June, no comparable instrument will be in the sky until a European Space Agency satellite scheduled for launch in April 2002.

"Compton has turned gamma ray astronomy into a full-fledged branch of astronomy," Ryan said. "All you had before you opened the window was peeking through the keyhole."

Other satellites had spotted brief, intense bursts of gamma rays before the telescope was launched, but the nature of these flashes, the most energetic events in the universe, remained an enigma. A fast-response instrument on Compton helped astronomers track the bursts to cataclysmic explosions in the distant cosmos. Compton has spotted gamma rays coming from quasars billions of light years away, which suck matter into black holes containing millions of solar masses.

If NASA plans are followed, those observations will end on Friday, when the satellite shuts down prior to reentry. Thrusters will lower its orbit in four steps until it enters the atmosphere over the Pacific on June 8. NASA expects the reentry to scatter debris over a swath of the Pacific 900 miles long and 16 miles wide centered on the equator near 120 degrees west longitude. The path crosses air and shipping lanes, but is some 700 miles from any inhabited islands.

But, even as the "de-orbit" date draws near, astronomers continue to hold out hope that policymakers may yet prevail on NASA to reverse course, as the American Astronomical Society's High-Energy Astrophysics Division carries on a letter-writing campaign to members of Congress. "There's kind of a groundswell out there" of scientists hoping to save Compton, the society's Alice Harding told Space.com, a space news Internet address.

JOHN FEE
for CONGRESS

00 MAY 23 PM8:15

The Honorable [unclear] on

00 MAY 23 PM8:15

Carolyn -

Probably not
for scheduling -

Political Office ??

TO MINYON
MOORE
FOR REPLY

Recommend
adding to scheduling

yes -

NO X

you at the New York
Democratic convention

word to you, Quinn
that he would never
assessment of Quinn
impeachment vote. I am
strict have not forgotten what he did to you and that they
member.

in in November for many reasons. In addition to his
adding impeachment, he has also exhibited an overall
work in New York. I have put \$100,000 of my own money into
it is vital that we here in Buffalo have a Democratic
district, the largest Democratic district currently
at having control returned to the Democrats in the
important to the strong legacy that your presidency leaves.

more than your support. I would like the opportunity to
join strategy with you. We currently have four
events of June, in Chicago, Boston, Washington and
would have you attend one of these, or we would be pleased to
schedule.

I can be reached at (716) 983-8252. I look forward to hearing from you and again, it was
a pleasure seeing you at the convention. We are all excited and proud to have Mrs.
Clinton as our Senate candidate.

Best Regards,


John Fee

P.S. For your enjoyment, I have enclosed a past issue of *Buffalo Magazine*, which my
wife and I founded.



The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

May 18, 2000

Dear President Clinton:

It was a pleasure speaking with you at the New York State Democratic Convention. As we discussed, I am the endorsed Democratic candidate running against Jack Quinn.

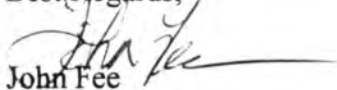
In addition to going back on his word to you, Quinn also mislead his constituents and many labor leaders by promising that he would never vote for a partisan impeachment. I wholeheartedly agree with your assessment of Quinn's impeachment vote. I am confident that the voters in my district have not forgotten what he did to you and that they will hold him responsible in November.

I believe that I can beat Jack Quinn in November for many reasons. In addition to his embarrassing performance surrounding impeachment, he has also exhibited an overall lack of leadership for Western New York. I have put \$100,000 of my own money into this campaign because I believe it is vital that we here in Buffalo have a Democratic representative for our 2:1 Democratic district, the largest Democratic district currently held by a Republican. I believe that having control returned to the Democrats in the House in November is equally important to the strong legacy that your presidency leaves.

Nothing could ensure my success more than your support. I would like the opportunity to discuss my candidacy and campaign strategy with you. We currently have four fundraisers scheduled for the month of June, in Chicago, Boston, Washington and Buffalo. It would be an honor to have you attend one of these, or we would be pleased to arrange an event based on your schedule.

I can be reached at (716) 983-8252. I look forward to hearing from you and again, it was a pleasure seeing you at the convention. We are all excited and proud to have Mrs. Clinton as our Senate candidate.

Best Regards,


John Fee

P.S. For your enjoyment, I have enclosed a past issue of *Buffalo Magazine*, which my wife and I founded.



JOHN FEE

is the KEY to



- Securing our fair share of federal dollars for Western New York
- Bringing jobs back to our community
- Creating opportunities so young people can stay
- Reducing utility and transportation costs
- Supporting Social Security and health care reform
- Stopping violence on our streets and in our schools with meaningful gun laws

A *REAL* DEMOCRAT FOR A DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT ... HE'LL ANSWER TO *YOU*,
NOT REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS

VOTE JOHN FEE FOR CONGRESS
ENDORSED DEMOCRAT

Buffalo Magazine

July/ August 1999 Volume 1 Issue 2

Western New York's
Premier Dining Guide Inside

Meet Tim Russert
Buffalo's Own
Washington Insider

James Earl Jones
Exclusive

also

Bills Preview with
Phil Hansen

Williamsville

County Executive
Race Heats Up

Weddings
with Lisa Scott

Michael Civisca

Hidden Dalis



\$3.50

...on the pulse of the new Buffalo™

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Arker, D. Sc.

VETERAN
N AMERIC
ONE, N
: date 24

Recommend sending to
agency Liaison/
United States Postal Service

Yes ☒

00 MAY 23 PM 8:08

No ☐

Dear Mr. Finner,
Will you please follow
up with Emily and
see that we get some
help here at our Main
Post office. This critical!

Thanks,

Dale 5/17/68

as today regarding the serious
in Post Office. I spoke with
Office in Hickory NC today
let 5-23-68
could

ing
e yo

Is Bulkhardt for
agency Liaison?

Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

Sincere,

Dr. W. I.

May 17,



Dr. W. Dale Parker, D. Sc.

POLITICAL CONSULTANT, WHITE HOUSE VETERAN AND PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR
WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

P.O. Box 246 • BOONE, NC 28607
(828) 264-1052 E-mail: dale246@webtv.net

President Bill Clinton
Agency Liaison Room 6
White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

Att: Emily

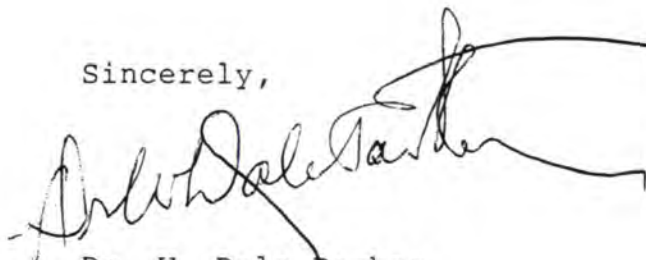
Dear Emily,

I spoke to you on the phone today regarding the serious problems we have at the local Main Post Office. I spoke with the girl in Senator Jesse Helms Office in Hickory, N.C. today and she said she had written a letter to Post Master William Henderson and that was all she could do because they are not a part of the Federal Government.

The conditions are deteriorating and we need help. I think the letter I wrote to her will give you details to act NOW!!!!

Thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. W. Dale Parker", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dr. W. Dale Parker
May 17, 2000

Dr. W. Dale Parker, D. Sc.

POLITICAL CONSULTANT, WHITE HOUSE VETERAN AND PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR
WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

P.O. Box 246 • BOONE, NC 28607
(828) 264-1052 E-mail: dale246@webtv.net

The Honorable Jesse Helms
U.S. Senator from North Carolina
P.O. Box 2944
Hickory, N.C. 28603

Dear Senator,

I spoke with your office in Hickory today regarding the serious personnel shortage at the Main Post Office in Boone.

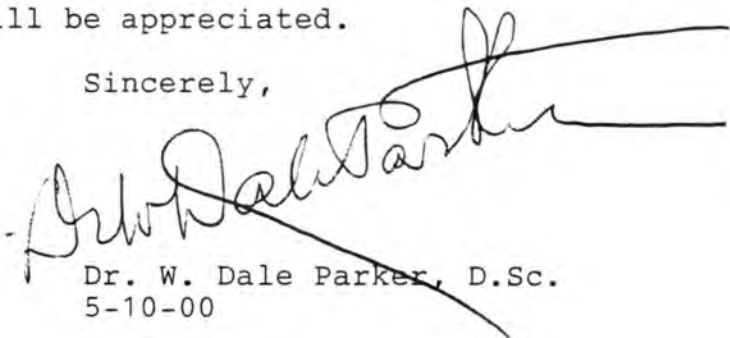
Three people are urgently needed to operate this Post Office. No one was ever hired to replace the person who resigned and there are 4 clerical positions or stations for personnel to serve customers. Sometimes there is only one and some of the time there are two clerks on duty. There is almost always a line of customers waiting to be served and with packages and special services, it is not unusual for one customer to use a clerk's time for 5 to 10 minutes.

The Head of the North Carolina Postal Service, I understand, is aware of this terrible condition and refuses to act to correct it. Each year, it seems like, the postage rates go up and the services here in Boone, go down.

Please come to our rescue. This condition can be verified by any of the personnel here as well as the Postmaster himself. The frustration of these remaining clerks is beyond belief.

Your immediate help will be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Dr. W. Dale Parker, D.Sc.
5-10-00

Spirit Creek Baptist Church

Dea. Joseph Diggs, Sr.

1913 Kings Grant Drive
GA 30906

5-23-00

yes -
Grant To Burkhardt for ^{message} letter?
309 Yes ☒ No ☐ 29

Carolyn.

They would
like a "recognition"
letter.

B

Curry
- if go
- you
- it and
ten in "Recognition of It is
in ANN" I received that letter
- you for it. It is now once
me to you again asking for
a letter on November you see
a our church on It's 200
nov. E 16 July 2000 on Sunday
5 Battle on 200 gr. ANN. MS.

Curry, on "Sat. 15" July we will be receiving
THE Historic MARKER From the Georgia
Historic Society. Making our 200 gr. History.
(Enclosed is an Invitation) I would like to
invite you to be our "Guest" or if
possible even "THE president" Mrs Clinton and
their lovely daughter "Chelsea". I believe
THAT IF you sent ~~ask~~ you will never
know what a person will do. IF neither
one can attend would you please ask "MR FORD"
his WIFE or ANY OFFICIAL, WE WANT SE

MR Joseph Diggs Sr
 1913 Kings Grant Dr
 Augusta, GA 30906 (706) 790-4829

DEAR MRS. CURRY

I DON'T KNOW IF YOU REMEMBER ME LAST
 YEAR I WROTE YOU AND ASKED IF YOU WOULD
 SEE THE PRESIDENT AND ASK HIM TO SEND MY
 CHURCH A Letter in Recognition of It's
 "199 year Church ANN." I RECEIVED THAT LETTER
 AND I THANKED YOU FOR IT. IT IS NOW ONCE
 AGAIN I COME TO YOU AGAIN ASKING FOR
 A PROCLAMATION / Letter ON MONDAY YOU SEE
 IT IS MONDAY OUR CHURCH ON IT'S 200
year Church ANN. THE 16 July 2000 ON SUNDAY
 WE WILL CELEBRATE OUR 200 yr. ANN. MS.
 CURRY, ON "SAT. 15" JULY WE WILL BE RECEIVING
 THE HISTORIC MARKER FROM THE GEORGIA

HISTORIC SOCIETY. (ENCLOSED IS AN INVITATION) I WOULD LIKE TO
 INVITE YOU TO BE OUR "GUEST" OR IF
 POSSIBLE EVEN "THE PRESIDENT" MRS CLINTON AND
 THEIR LOVELY DAUGHTER "CHELSEA". I BELIEVE
 THAT IF YOU DON'T ASK YOU WILL NEVER
 KNOW WHAT A PERSON WILL DO. IF NEITHER
 ONE CAN ATTEND WOULD YOU PLEASE ASK "MR FORD"
 HIS WIFE OR ANY OFFICIAL, WE WANT TO

With ten for 200 yr. Program e
be a Big Success. Ms. Conny
one of our women friends A man
name "Rev. McHorter 1147 President
Howard TAFT" at our Church so
we would love to have the President
come and visit with us.
I am enclosing one of my cards
for you.

God Bless You

Rev. Joseph A. Eggs

Spirit Creek Baptist Church.



The Georgia Historical Society

along with

Pastor Glasper Nero, Jr

invites you to attend

the historical marker dedication

for

Spirit Creek Baptist Church

July 15, 2000

11:00 a.m.

Reception immediately following

Spirit Creek Baptist Church
1783 Dixon Airline Road
Augusta, GA 30906

*The Georgia Historical Marker Program is a program
of The Georgia Historical Society.*

TURNER BEND, INC.
20034 N. HWY. 23
OZARK, AR 72949
(501) 667-3641
www.turnerbend.com

JUNCTION
of HWY 23 and
MIH REDDY

★ CANOE/KAYAK RENTALS
★ SHUTTLES
★ CAMPGROUND
RIES & COLD BEER
RENTAL

5-23-00

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

No

00 MAY 23 PM 12:37
5-16-2000

Dear Mr. Presic

I wanted to say how much we enjoyed having you and the Clinton stop at Turner Bend. All of us here were honored that you and the time to stop at our establishment. Your timing was perfect for catching the Arkansas Canoe Club folks here after their full day of canoeing the Mulberry.

Should you ever wish to canoe the Mulberry please contact me. We have a guest cabin that you could use as well. Maybe you have a "favorite" journalist that we can send through "Zekes Headache" rapid without a warning.

Again thank you and the gracious first lady for honoring us with a visit. It really put some wind in our sails.

Sincerely
Brad Wimberly

TURNER BEND, INC.
20034 N. HWY. 23
OZARK, AR 72949
(501) 667-3641
www.turnerbend.com

JUNCTION
of HWY 23 and
MULBERRY
RIVER

★ CANOE/KAYAK RENTALS
★ SHUTTLES
★ CAMPGROUND
★ GROCERIES & COLD BEER
★ CABIN RENTAL

00 MAY 23 PM 12:37
5-16-2000

Dear Mr. President,

I wanted to tell you how much we enjoyed having you and Mrs. Clinton stop at Turner Bend recently. All of us here were absolutely thrilled and honored that you would take the time to stop at our establishment. Your timing was perfect for catching the Arkansas Canoe Club folks here after their full day of canoeing the Mulberry.

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MULBERRY
RIVER

★ CANOE/KAYAK RENTALS
★ SHUTTLES
★ CAMPGROUND
★ GROCERIES & COLD BEER
★ CABIN RENTAL

P.S.

When you first took office I made a four part wager with a Republican friend of mine. The criteria were:

- ① The unemployment rate
- ② The prime rate
- ③ The crime rate
- ④ The size of the yearly budget deficit.

After I won the first bet we bet again on the next four years. Looks like I'm going to win again.
Good work,

Betty
Carle -

105/09/2000 07:12 AM GMT

.com>

'00 MAY 23 PM12:31

Lifeline for
WWTEAM

x66557 Steve Horn

BROWSER: Mozilla/3.01 (Win95; ;
URL: http://www.whitehouse.

5-23-00

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: Vickie Watson
EMAIL-ADDRESS: vwatson@mother.com
ORGANIZATION:
RELATIONSHIP:
STREET-ADDRESS: 917 Silverdo Dr.
CITY: Woodland
STATE-PROVINCE: California
ZIP-CODE: 95695
COUNTRY: USA

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒
No ☐

Carle

3

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Seek assistance from the White House
TOPIC: No Answer
AFFILIATION: Private Citizen
SUBJECT: Lifeline for Who Wants to Be a Millionaire

[Message]

Dear Sir,

I learned today that I will be a contestant on Who Wants to Be a Millionaire on May 24. Of course, I am thrilled to be chosen. When considering possible lifelines, I thought of needing someone well-versed in politics, history, and movies. I realize that Rosie was a great choice, but she's had a chance.

I'm a single mom and teacher. I'm proud that I've put my three sons through college. This opportunity could help me pay off a huge mortgage created by those school expenses.

I realize your schedule may not allow you to participate in this, but I'm not sure that anyone has thought to ask you. Thank you for your consideration.

From: Vickie Watson <vwatson@mother.com> on 05/09/2000 07:12 AM GMT

Please respond to Vickie Watson <vwatson@mother.com>

00 MAY 23 PM 12:31

To: president@Whitehouse.GOV

CC:

Subject: Lifeline for Who Wants to Be a Millionaire

[Connection information]

CLIENT: 207.104.33.80 [207.104.33.80]
BROWSER: Mozilla/3.01 (Win95; I)
URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Mail/html/Mail_President.html

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: Vickie Watson
EMAIL-ADDRESS: vwatson@mother.com
ORGANIZATION:
RELATIONSHIP:
STREET-ADDRESS: 917 Silverdo Dr.
CITY: Woodland
STATE-PROVINCE: California
ZIP-CODE: 95695
COUNTRY: USA

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Seek assistance from the White House
TOPIC: No Answer
AFFILIATION: Private Citizen
SUBJECT: Lifeline for Who Wants to Be a Millionaire

[Message]

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Scott and Becky Fischer
Tom and Gwynn Rosen
invite you to share in the celebration
of their children.

5-23-00

Abbey Elizabeth and
will meet under
Sunday, Jul.
Two thou.
13 Januz,
at four-th.
Temple St.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Card

Black tie optional

Scott and Becky Fischer
Tom and Gwynn Rosen
invite you to share in the celebration
of their children's wedding.

Abby Elizabeth and Jesse Jeremiah
will meet under the chuppah
Sunday, July sixteenth
Two thousand
13 Tamaq, 5760
at four-thirty
Temple Israel
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Black tie optional

'00 MAY 23 AM 12:48



The day is coming when a single carrot, freshly observed, will set off a revolution.
PAUL CÉZANNE

May 15, 2000

Dear Nancy,

The enclosed is a response letter to the President regarding the Clinton White House garden. Would you be so kind as to bring it to his attention at your earliest convenience? Thank you in advance for your help with this matter. Should you wish to speak to me directly, I may be reached at 510.548.4795.

Sincerely,

Alice Waters
Alice Waters

Respectfully,

Alice Waters
Alice Waters

SE: ce
Gay Walters
go go
Kipley of
Walters
Comment

establishing a kitchen

5-23-00

To Burkhardt for reply

Yes ☒ No ☐

~~Don't make a / filling~~

coordinate by Gay Walters, usher

~~reception~~ (NB: reception prior correspondence)

at kitchen garden in
wartime victory
of the most basic and

ed before you leave
upport for the project
ement.

:CHEZ: PANISSE:

cc
Fanny Walters
-
Sec
2000
Reply of
Walters
Comment

May 12, 2000

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

Dear Mr. President:

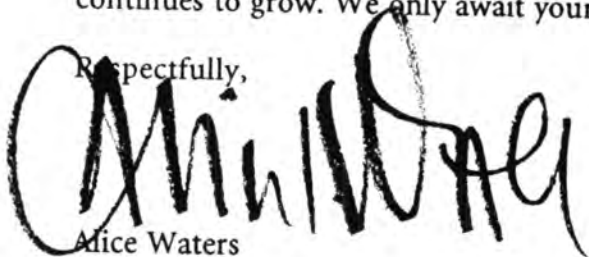
Thank you very much for your response to my letter about establishing a kitchen garden at the White House as a living symbol of your presidency and its commitment to the environment.

I apologize for being so insistent, but I have the impression that you and Hillary may have made up your minds about a different garden than the one I have been proposing. An informal garden would indeed be out of keeping with the traditional formality of the White House grounds, but a formal kitchen garden is entirely compatible with the landscaping and architecture of monumental Washington, D.C. As you probably know, L'Enfant's original plan for the capitol city was inspired by the layout of Versailles, and at Versailles the royal kitchen garden is itself a national monument: historically accurate, productive, and breathtakingly beautiful throughout all the seasons of the year.

In addition, unlike a rooftop garden, a garden on the grounds can be experienced directly by the public. Without this accessibility, no garden, no matter how well intentioned, can make manifest the Chief Executive's commitment to the health of his fellow citizens and the sustainability of their environment. A kitchen garden in plain view will also recall the government's encouragement of wartime victory gardens, inspiring new generations with a quiet demonstration of the most basic and homely values of a peaceable, prosperous, and happy republic.

I still believe that a Clinton White House Garden can be planted before you leave office. Planning and fund-raising are poised to take off, and support for the project continues to grow. We only await your permission and endorsement.

Respectfully,



Alice Waters

Sincerely, this
Thru good
BZ

5123100

Copy of
Berger
Steinkamp
Podesta

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Mideast Reality Check

After all these years of Israelis and Palestinians talking about the core issues — Jerusalem, refugees, prisoners, territory — you'd think there would be no surprises left now that we have reached the endgame. But in fact the final peace talks are turning out to be more explosive and shocking than either anticipated. Why?

Because for three decades whenever issues such as Jerusalem, territory or Palestinian refugees returning to Israel were raised, Israelis and Palestinians had their stock answers ready: "The [other side] is simply going to have to accept our demand for [fill in the blank] because we can't possibly compromise on that issue. Sorry."

In other words, although both sides have talked about all the issues involved in this endgame for decades, when it came to the hard compromises they were usually talking to themselves. And what's great about negotiating with yourself is that you never have to really give ground, so your public is never surprised.

But now that the Israelis and Palestinians are talking through various secret channels (talks that Israel temporarily froze Sunday due to the recent violence in the West Bank) about the concrete compromises that are required to make an actual deal possible, it is almost as though they are talking about these issues for the first time — and their people and coalitions are not fully prepared.

So many Israelis are shocked at news leaks suggesting that a final deal with the Palestinians will require Israel to give up 90 to 92 percent of the West Bank, not 60 or 75, which was the working assumption all these years. Many Israelis are going to be shocked to hear that despite their insistence on retaining a united Jerusalem, the Palestinians will have their own administrative capital on the outskirts, in Abu Dis, with some access to and oversight of Palestinian areas in East Jerusalem. Many Israelis are going to be surprised to learn that despite all these years of insisting there be no return of Palestinian refugees to pre-1967 Israel, some Palestinians will be returning under the guise of "family reunifications." Without these compromises, there will be no deal.

As for the Palestinians, after 20 years of declaring that they will not cede to Israel one inch of the West Bank, they will be ceding 8 to 10 percent, on which 80 percent of the Jewish settlers live; Jerusalem will remain the unified capital of Israel,

and, while there will be a symbolic return of some Palestinian refugees to pre-1967 Israel, it will only be symbolic. Without these compromises, there will be no deal.

And these are just the hard compromises that have leaked. There will be more surprises. This whole thing reminds me of a couple who for years have suffered through a bad marriage. They are now meeting secretly with their divorce lawyers to work out the separation and the only question is: When do we tell the kids? Israeli and Palestinian negotiators are working on all the details in Stockholm, but they haven't told the kids yet (although many are getting inklings).

This helps explain the current surge of Palestinian-Israeli violence. The Palestinians are enraged at Yasser Arafat because their fathers and sons are still in Israeli prisons for committing violent acts against Jews that Mr. Arafat ordered. But

Peace talks hit the fact barrier.

Mr. Arafat is now negotiating with the Israelis about a deal that might not result in all the prisoners getting out, and he has not made their release his top priority. Meanwhile, you have Israeli families that are upset because they have had loved ones killed by these Palestinian prisoners, and some of them are going to be released as part of a deal.

"And the problem," says the Middle East expert Stephen Cohen, "is that no one in either society can say to his neighbor to just forget about this prisoner issue for now — even though they know that to get a final deal that could ensure that more people are not killed, and more prisoners not taken, there is going to have to be a compromise in which some Palestinians who killed Israelis are going to stay in jail and others are going to be freed."

The paradox of peace is that the more separated you want to be, the more cooperation and cutting of slack is required to get a deal. That is why the endgame is going to require a whole new set of compromises, a whole new politics really, for both Palestinians and Israelis. But when will they tell the kids? □

5-22-00

John, I thought you might be interested in how others are thinking about the NMD problem. Sandy has a copy. Best John D.

To appear in
Foreign Policy
Summer 2000

Sandy
Walter's in the room?
It's permanent
R

National Missile Defense: Is There Another Way?

by John Deutch, Harold Brown, and John P. White

00 MAY 21 PM 3:36

After years of contentious debate, President Clinton is close to deciding whether to proceed with the deployment of a national missile defense (NMD) system. The proposed system -- designed to defend the United States against limited intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) attacks -- would consist of 100 interceptor missiles based in Alaska, supported by one acquisition radar and five early-warning radars. A possible second phase of the system would add 100 interceptors and a second acquisition radar probably at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and would eventually network the radars with space-based infrared sensors. This system would be initially operational in 2005 and would reach full operational capability in 2008. Its deployment would either violate or require major changes to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty between the United States and Russia.

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NSC WW Desk
Padesta

The president has indicated that he will base his decision on four factors: the nature and projected timing of the threat, based on a new *National Intelligence Estimate*; the technical readiness of the system for deployment (determined in part by a test scheduled for June 26); the affordability of the system; and the impact of deployment on arms control treaties and relations with Russia, China, and U.S. allies.

We believe that an NMD system is critical to the United States' future homeland defense. However, the system under consideration is not the best approach for initial deployment and fails to address several threats that the United States now faces. We propose an alternative approach that builds on the theater missile defense (TMD) systems

now under development for defense against intermediate-range ballistic missiles. We believe this approach to be a more balanced way to address the varied missile threats facing the United States, and that it has technical and cost advantages over the proposed NMD system. Moreover, our proposal should be more responsive to the concerns of Russia, China, and many of our allies and may therefore ease the process of modifying the ABM Treaty. 

Every major defense system deployment decision is important. Deployment consumes scarce defense dollars and represents a choice not only about which possible threats we intend to defend against, but also those we do not. The NMD deployment decision is especially crucial for political and technical reasons. A poor choice made too early may harm our security in both political and military terms.

Our analysis is based on the same four considerations set forth by the president.

Nature of the threat

The threat of a ballistic missile attack on the United States is evolving. Although Russia's arsenal is shrinking, the United States remains vulnerable to a large Russian attack with ICBM and submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) strikes, employing multiple independent re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) and decoys. Meanwhile, China has a small but growing ICBM force capable of reaching the United States.

The ballistic missile capabilities of other countries are growing, albeit slowly, and with them, the threat to the U.S. from rogue countries. At present, only North Korea has a system, (the Taepo-Dong-I), that could reach the U.S. Iran could have a system as early as 2005, but the period 2010-2015 is considered more likely. Other nations, e.g. India,

Pakistan, Iraq, Israel, currently possessing medium range ballistic missile (1000 to 5000 km range) capability, may develop or acquire missiles that attain intercontinental range (over 5500 km range). The pace of this growth depends significantly on assistance from other countries, e.g. Russia, China, and on the growing accessibility of dual-use technology. We expect countries with ballistic missiles to acquire countermeasures in so far as they can, when confronted by missile defense. We conclude that other than Russia and China, only North Korea and perhaps Iran, are likely to have the ability to attack the U.S. with ICBMs before 2015.

However, ICBMs are hardly the only -- or even the most likely -- threat to U.S. security. The United States remains vulnerable to nuclear, chemical, and biological attacks delivered by various means. Potential attackers enjoy a wealth of options: cruise missiles, aircraft, short-range ballistic missiles launched from a ship or submarine, or surreptitious transfer by truck or suitcase. Not only are these alternatives credible and cheaper to develop than ICBMs, but they are easier to deploy covertly than ICBMs, which require long-range testing and are more identifiable by intelligence. Subnational terrorist groups, which many analysts consider more likely to attack the United States than rogue countries, are liable to use these alternative delivery means.

The United States requires a balanced defense against the range of possible attacks against our homeland. The deployment of an NMD system -- which defends only against ICBMs -- implies a judgment on the likelihood of alternative threats and our ability to meet them. Although ICBMs tend to garner significant media attention and seem to arouse special fear in the public, we question whether the United States should

disregard a host of other possible threats that may meet attackers' needs with greater ease.

Theater ballistic missiles pose a particularly urgent threat. In contrast to the long-range ballistic missile threat, theater ballistic missiles have proliferated in the Middle East, South Asia, and elsewhere. Many of these systems evolved from SCUD missiles exported extensively by North Korea. Theater-range missiles can carry nuclear-, chemical-, or biological-weapon payloads and pose an immediate threat to U.S. forces stationed abroad and to our allies. Theater-range missiles are also more likely to be used in conflict, as the Gulf War illustrated. Theater missile defense is therefore a higher priority than NMD and should qualify for a greater share of scarce U.S. defense dollars. *

Technical Readiness of the NMD system

Three problems have hampered the NMD program over the past decade: the pursuit of too many alternative systems given available resources, a development program driven by schedules rather than by events, and the artificial boundary between national and theater missile defense systems.

The United States has simultaneously pursued terminal, sea-based, and boost-phase NMD systems, stretching resources too thin and inhibiting the rapid development of any single system. Moreover, since NMD development has moved forward according to arbitrary schedules rather than by demonstrated technical accomplishment, we cannot be confident that any of the systems will work to specification. Development programs run in this manner lead to cost overruns, schedule slips, and frequently to program cancellation. (The most recent review by the Defense Science Board of the U.S.

Department of Defense highlights serious weaknesses in the NMD development program.) Similarly, rushed or truncated test programs often lead to failures. For instance, the integrated flight test program for the Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle has gone through four tests, only two of which attempted intercept. The latest intercept test last January failed; the June 2000 intercept test will provide crucial though not sufficient evidence of the system's readiness for deployment. We conclude that the development and testing of the NMD system is not mature enough for the United States to make a confident deployment decision this year.

The third problem involves the separation the ABM Treaty imposes between NMD systems (designed to intercept intercontinental ballistic missiles) and TMD systems (built to defend against intermediate-range ballistic missiles). The latter are permitted under the treaty. In order to avoid violation of the ABM Treaty, TMD systems -- notably the Army's Theater High-Altitude Air Defense (THAAD) system and the Navy's Ship-Based Area and Theater Wide systems -- have been built to minimize their defensive capability against ICBMs. Designers have limited TMD interceptor velocities, constrained engagement software and test protocols, and have not pursued the cueing of target trajectory information from external sensors as vigorously as possible.

In reality, however, no technical bright line separates NMD and TMD systems. A TMD system, for example, can intercept either a medium-range missile in terminal defense or even an ICBM, if positioned sufficiently close to the launch point to permit an intercept in the boost phase. Boost phase intercept has the advantage of destroying missiles before separation of multiple warheads, decoys, or sub-munitions that might contain biological and chemical agents. In general, a TMD system's capability against an

ICBM depends upon the acceleration, agility, and range of its interceptors, its proximity to the ICBM launch point, and how early it receives information about the target ICBM's trajectory. If we are considering an NMD deployment that violates or requires revision to the ABM Treaty, there is no reason not to consider a TMD deployment that does the same. A national missile defense capability that evolves from TMD will probably be cheaper, better contribute to defense against both long and intermediate range ballistic missiles, and allow for more effective growth in capability as the threat increases.

Affordability

The fiscal year 2001 budget for ballistic missile defense is \$4.5 billion (approximately 1.5 percent of the total U.S. Department of Defense budget), with \$1.9 billion allocated to NMD and \$1.7 billion allocated for TMD. The projected cost of NMD deployment for 2001-05 is \$10.5 billion. We believe the nation can certainly afford an annual outlay of \$5-\$7 billion for missile defense.

But in contrast to the variety of missile defense programs receiving budget support, there are few programs directed to defend the United States from cruise missile or aircraft attacks. Mounting a credible defense of the U.S. homeland against these threats would require enormous expenditures for procurement of defense systems and increased personnel, as well as support for training, operations, and maintenance. Such a program could easily cost between \$10-\$20 billion per year. Moreover, there is little designated effort to defend the country against terrorist attack by surreptitious means. The U.S. Department of Defense does not have an architecture or cost estimate for a balanced defense against all these threats to the U.S. homeland.

Political impact of the deployment decision

If the United States decides to deploy the NMD system now under consideration, the impact on U.S. relations with Russia, China, and our European allies would likely prove severe.

First, NMD deployment requires modification of the ABM Treaty, which was intended to ensure that ballistic missile defenses would not undermine U.S.-Soviet nuclear deterrence. The United States believes it is possible to modify the treaty in a manner that preserves its original purpose but still permits defense against small ballistic missile attacks from rogue states. Russian authorities oppose such revisions, because they fear that any change could impair their second-strike retaliatory capability against the United States. This concern is especially pressing at a time when Russia has few resources for defense and relies more heavily on nuclear forces.

If Russia and the United States cannot come to an understanding on the ABM Treaty, a U.S. decision to proceed with NMD deployment would worsen bilateral relations, just as Russia's progress toward democratization and a market economy is especially fragile. While Russia has agreed to discuss nuclear issues, they remain unwilling to negotiate any modifications to the ABM Treaty. The proposed road map for NMD points to an eventual capability against "many complex" warheads, which fuels Russian concerns about long-run U.S. intentions. Unilateral modification or abrogation of the treaty by the United States will result only in less cooperation from Russia on key issues, such as controlling nuclear and missile exports, and in Russia's strengthening its ICBM and SLBM capability.

A defense architecture based on TMD systems, although still infringing the ABM Treaty, may require less modification and thus might be of less concern to Russia. A TMD forward deployment clearly targeted against North Korea and Iran would not necessarily have any capability against ICBMs launched from sites inside Russia and therefore would prove less threatening to Russia's second-strike retaliatory capability. Since the TMD system of the sort we propose does not provide nationwide defense of the United States, has no capability against attacks launched from Russia, and has less potential for rapid breakout to a larger defense system, it arguably would not violate the ABM Treaty. Moreover, TMD deployment could include some Russian participation, thus easing concerns about the purpose of U.S. ballistic missile defense programs. This approach might also mitigate worries by our European allies that NMD deployment by the United States would undermine global nuclear stability.

The ABM Treaty has been a remarkably successful arms control agreement. Its success is due to agreement between the two superpowers that strategic stability was in their mutual interest, and that this stability was best achieved by limiting missile defenses. But it is difficult, if not impossible, to craft a treaty that anticipates technological and geopolitical changes over almost three decades. The end of the cold war, the emergence of ballistic missile threats from rogue nations, and advances in technology (especially involving space-based sensors and networked defenses), all point to the wisdom of reconsidering the treaty. But this need not be done precipitously, at a time when U.S.-Russian relations are strained, and each country faces a change in national leadership.

Of course, Russia is not our only strategic concern; NMD deployment will almost certainly elicit strong reactions from China as well. The proposed Alaska-based NMD system threatens China's current force of about 20 CSS-4 ICBMs. A land-based terminal intercept system with bases in Alaska (and later, in North Dakota) suggests the intent to build a system that can negate a Chinese attack. While a tenfold increase in the Chinese ICBM force may be inevitable, a rapid increase in response to United States NMD deployment is sure to strain bilateral relations and may well destabilize the region. Indeed, the Chinese response to NMD deployment by the United States could prove even more damaging than any potential reaction from Russia. Deployment of sea based TMD to defend against North Korea could elicit Chinese concern about the proliferation of TMD in North East Asia -- Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea -- but land-based TMD deployment is as or more likely to occur in the region.

7/1/04

A Better Way

Based on military, technical, financial, and geopolitical considerations, we believe deployment of the present NMD system should be deferred. Instead, the United States should take the following steps toward deployment of a TMD-based system:

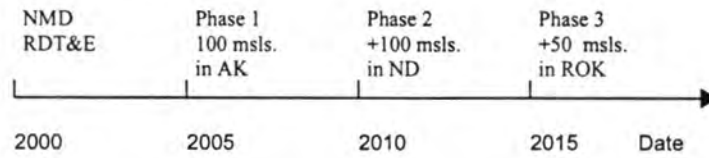
1. As soon as possible, forward deploy current systems that are configured to provide some capability against North Korean ballistic missiles. Deployment of an AEGIS cruiser equipped with an existing missile and aerodynamic kill vehicle off the coast of North Korea can provide modest capability for boost-

* phase intercept of the Taepo Dong missile. This capability could be available well before the initial operational capability of the NMD system in 2005.

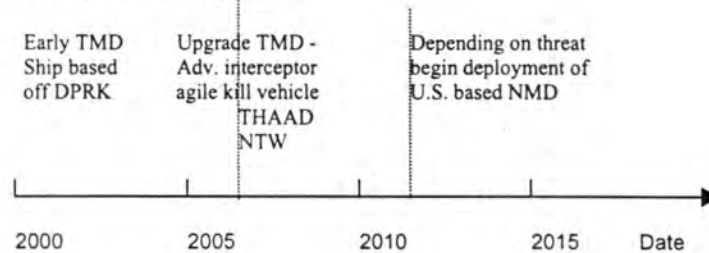
2. Upgrade the forward-based, boost-phase-intercept naval system off North Korea with higher-acceleration boosters and maneuverable kill vehicles already under development. An early possibility is the THAAD; with adequate funding, it could be available by 2005-07. Consideration should also be given to use of the ground based interceptor being developed for NMD, in a forward theater deployment that permits boost phase intercept. Deployed off the coast of North Korea, such a system could have significant capability against an attack by Pyongyang. Depending on its geographical deployment, the system could also provide defense against an Iranian threat.
3. Continue research and development, testing, and evaluation of the NMD system and air-launched boost-phase systems. Any future decisions for post-2005 deployment should depend on the nature of the threat, technical advances of the TMD and NMD systems, and progress on renegotiating the ABM Treaty with Russian authorities.

Ultimately, we believe this alternative approach (summarized in the figure) provides greater flexibility to meet theater and national ballistic missile threats, as they evolve over time. The TMD proposal would be cheaper and technically less risky than the NMD system. Finally, it may prove more amenable to ABM Treaty changes and thus less likely to prompt adverse responses from Russia, China, or U.S. allies.

Current NMD proposal:



TMD alternative proposal:



John Deutch is institute professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, former U.S. deputy secretary of defense and director of U.S. Central Intelligence.

Harold Brown is a senior partner at Warburg Pincus & Co. and former U.S. secretary of defense.

John P. White is a lecturer in public policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and former U.S. deputy secretary of defense.

5-23-00

JP
can we do?
PS

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Podesta



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

Antiquities Act Opportunities

AZ	Ironwood Forest - Tuscon	100,000 acres	unanimous support of the county supervisors
CO	Canyons of the Ancients	164,000 acres	Campbell has withdrawn his legislation in anticipation of a proclamation
OR	Soda Mountain - Ashland	52,000 acres	Kitzhaber supports; the delegation is not opposing
WA	Hanford Reach	58,000 acres	Sen. Murray insists that now is the time
DC	Sailors and Airmen Home		Lincoln's summer residence

17 National Monuments created by Teddy Roosevelt

11 National Monuments (including the above) created or expanded by William J. Clinton

*more to come - There 5 are ready now!
Time is short -*

Logan
Cul



5-23-00

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

MIKE MCINTYRE
SEVENTH DISTRICT
NORTH CAROLINA

May 10, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

Words cannot adequately describe my deep appreciation for your recent visit to my district in southeastern North Carolina. As the local newspaper editor told me today, Whiteville "is still buzzing" about your visit. The excitement has not waned. Your interest in our rural area, your taking time to shake hands, take pictures and speak with young and old alike - all made a truly positive impression that will not fade away. In fact, the Whiteville paper printed a special "Presidential Edition" the day after your visit. Even though 1000 extra copies were added to the normal circulation, the paper - complete with color pictures - sold out immediately! A week ago the paper reprinted the special issue, and it has already sold out again! Your message was well-received indeed!

I'll be sending you a special framed copy of the newspaper's special edition soon. In the meantime, please know how much I appreciate your coming to the Seventh District. As I stated that day - and I am sure that you will agree - you were with some of the finest people on earth on that special day.

Thank you, Mr. President, and may God's strength, peace and presence continue to be with you - now and always.

5-23-00

Sincerely,
Mike

After you have seen,
we will send to
Dee Apra for reply

Cul

Sean -

Here's some more
info on Biden's
nominees for the
Medal of Freedom

- Kay

cc: DAN B.

for medal of
freedom file.

(u)

5-23-CX



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0802

January 10, 2000

Mr. Charles Brain
Deputy Assistant for Legislative Affairs
The White House
102 East Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Brain:

I am writing to follow up on Senator Biden's letter to President Clinton, dated October 12, 1999, recommending Delaware's two leading civil rights legends to be awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, posthumously: The Honorable Collins J. Seitz and Louis L. Redding. I forwarded information directly to you on this matter on October 28, 1999.

As the 2000 Presidential Medal of Freedom candidates are reviewed and winners are selected, the enclosed articles detail why Judge Seitz and Louis Redding are such deserving awardees. I believe their courage, conviction and accomplishments clearly rise to the level of our nation's highest honor awarded to distinguished individuals for their significant contributions during peace time.

Thank you for your continued consideration of Senator Biden's recommendation for the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Sincerely,



Antoine J. Allen
Special Assistant

DELAWAREANS OF THE CENTURY

100

Today: Louis Redding

Raising the bar on equal opportunity

A major figure in ending school segregation

By DENNIS THOMPSON Jr.

Staff reporter

Louis Lorenzo Redding never saw himself as a hero.

Not when he became Delaware's first black attorney in 1929.

Not during his landmark civil-rights lawsuits of the 1950s, when he won rulings that desegregated public schools and buildings here and nationwide.

Not even when he saw the next generation of black youths use the path he had cleared to become politicians, lawyers and judges.

"I don't know that I'm a hero at all," Redding said in a 1985 News Journal interview, shortly after he retired his law practice. "All

we did was our duty, not only to the people who were discriminated against, but to this so-called democratic country."

Redding, who tirelessly crusaded for equality, was named one of the Delawareans of the Century by News Journal readers and editors.

Retired Municipal Court judge Leonard L. Williams, who started his law career with Redding, said there is no question that Redding is a hero.

"I don't think there is another Delawarean that could come even close to the contributions that Louis L. Redding made," Williams said.

Redding left behind a legacy of opportunity. He ended the segregation of Delaware

See REDDING — A15



Redding:

FROM PAGE A1

public schools and the University of Delaware. He took part in Brown vs. Board of Education, the landmark decision by the U.S. Supreme Court to end the segregation of public schools. And he won a lawsuit ensuring access to public buildings for all citizens, even if private businesses had leased the property.

Redding accomplished all this while operating in a system that divided people by race in courtroom seats, and also offered separate water fountains in the courthouse for each race.

"Throughout his whole career, he operated in a state that was about as racist as you could find," Williams said. "It was a herculean task that most people would have been scared of. This little guy just forged ahead. He tore down mountains."

Local historians say the timing of Redding's life seems almost ordained — he was the right man in the right place to do great things.

"Everything in his life led up to this," said Carol Hoeffcker, a professor of history at the University of Delaware. "He had credentials to be respected, he had knowledge of the community, and he had a

very strong desire for equality for himself. Every day, he was a witness to and victim of segregation."

Born in 1901, Redding grew up in Wilmington, where racism was evident. It had changed little by the time Redding had obtained his degree from Harvard Law School and, in 1929, became the first black man to join the Delaware bar. He would re-

Redding wore expensive suits, wrote with Mark Cross pens and spoke flawless English with a Harvard accent. He worked in Wilmington, where the community knew him as "Lawyer Redding," but lived in Glen Mills, Pa.

His clients were mostly black, mostly poor, but he also represented Communist Party sympathizers accused of violating Wilmington's meeting ordinances — a practice that led the FBI to open a file on him.

Redding's profession placed him on the front lines of discrimination.

"I think when you're a lawyer, the people who come to you just drive home these experiences all the more powerfully," Hoeffcker said. "In other professions, people don't come to you and say, 'I was denied a loan at a bank,' or, 'I didn't get a promotion even though I do a better job than the guy who was promoted.'"

The first racial wrongs Redding addressed were those of the courtroom, where black spectators had to sit in a separate section.

Christine McDermott, an associate professor at Widener University School of Law, said Redding approached a Municipal Court judge in 1930 to complain that judges were issuing undeserved bench warrants for the arrest of black defendants.

Black people had to sit in the back of the courtroom and were unable to hear their names called. When they didn't come forward, the judge would issue an arrest warrant against them. The judge ordered the system changed, with white defendants on one side up front and black defendants on the other side.

"He'd been a lawyer for only a year or two, and already he was pushing for equality," McDermott said.

Shortly thereafter, Redding completely desegregated the municipal and federal courtrooms, simply by instructing his clients not to accept the seating arrangement enforced by the bailiffs.

But it wasn't until 1949 that

ABOUT THIS SERIES

The News Journal this week profiles Delawareans of the Century — men and women chosen by readers and historians as the people who did the most to shape the First State. Five finalists will be featured today through Thursday. On Friday, the paper will highlight the overall Delawarean of the Century, as well as leaders in areas such as business, sports and the arts.

main the state's only black lawyer for 26 years.

Continued

Life devoted to fighting social injustice



AP/NAACP

A 1954 photo shows the lawyers for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc. From left, Louis L. Redding, Robert L. Carter, Oliver W. Hill, Thurgood Marshall and Spottswood W. Robinson III. The group supported Redding in his fight that made the University of Delaware the first state-supported undergraduate school in the country desegregated by court order. Redding dedicated much of his life to fighting segregation in Delaware.

Redding took up the cases that would define his life. That year, he agreed to represent nine black students from Delaware State College who were denied transfer to the University of Delaware because of their race.

Redding asked for and received the support of the Legal Defense Fund, a group formed by future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and dedicated to ending segregation. A year later, UD became the first state-supported undergraduate school in the country desegregated by court order.

In 1950, Redding also took on the case of Sarah Ruby, a black

Hockessin woman who wanted her child to attend a whites-only public school. Two years later, he won that lawsuit in Delaware's Chancery Court — the first time any judge in the nation ordered white schools to admit blacks. That case later was included in the Brown decision that ended public school segregation nationwide.

Late in the decade, Redding tried the case of black Wilmington City Councilman William H. Burton, who had been refused a cup of coffee at a privately run diner located on property owned by the Wilmington Parking Authority. In that landmark case, the judge

ruled and the U.S. Supreme Court ultimately affirmed that all citizens have an equal claim to public property, even when it is leased to a private business.

Redding's legal fight against segregation continued into the 1970s, when he helped attorneys Irving Morris of Wilmington and Louis R. Lucas of Memphis win a case that resulted in court-ordered busing to more fully integrate northern New Castle County schools.

Redding continued in private practice until 1985, when he quietly retired at age 84. He died in 1998.



News Journal file

ABOVE: Louis L. Redding, pictured in 1985, became Delaware's first black lawyer in 1929, and achieved landmark rulings against segregation in public buildings, one of which became a national example in desegregating schools. **LEFT:** Redding stands near his statue in downtown Wilmington at its 1992 dedication.



News Journal file

Despite these accomplishments, it's a somewhat quiet legacy that has been laid out for Redding.

University of Delaware students Alex Faustin and Darrell Hofferd said they had never before heard of Redding.

"Anybody who fights for human

rights, the right to equality, deserves to be honored," said Hofferd, 26, an economics major from Switzerland. "Not only because he fought but because he won."

Faustin said simply, "If it wasn't for him, I probably wouldn't be here. He literally opened the door for me."

This year, the University of Delaware established the Louis L. Redding Chair of the Study of Law and Public Policy with a million-dollar endowment, the institution honoring a man who saved its soul.

"When you have one color, you only have one mentality. Together, we learn from each other," Hofferd said. "There's a wealth of knowledge in everyone."

► Reach Dennis Thompson Jr. at 324-2553 or dthompson@wilmington.gannett.com

COLLINS J. SEITZ

DELAWARE LAWYER

A PUBLICATION
OF
DELAWARE BAR
FOUNDATION

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**A MAN
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MEETING THE ORGANIZATIONAL CHALLENGE

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