



00 MAY 30 AM 9:23

Carol

pls make copy
for me - HX

(W)

5-30-00

United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20250
May 17, 2000Staff Sec.
Can you do
letter
thank you
for his service

privilege to serve you and the American people as a member of your
ad my seventh year in office. It has been an exciting and rewarding
experience.

I am writing you not only to thank you for this opportunity but to make you aware that I intend to remain with the Administration until our second term in office has expired. In January 2001, I will be accepting a position on the faculty of the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies to teach environmental leadership and natural resources policy and to encourage the development of the next generation of conservation leaders. As a fellow "Yalie," I trust you have fond memories of your time in New Haven and might, perhaps, consider returning to provide a lecture or two after your departure from office. I can think of no greater contemporary environmental leader than yourself, particularly given the historic actions, initiatives, and decisions which have occurred during your tenure as President.

We have many challenges remaining. Still pending are initiatives to protect national forest roadless areas, to secure permanent funding for our land legacy proposal, to acquire the Baca Ranch in New Mexico, to complete management reforms on the national forests, and to improve funding for private land conservation programs. Secretary Glickman, Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck, and Natural Resources and Conservation Service Chief Pearlie Reed have been great partners and leaders in these efforts. I know that we are all dedicated to seeing these and other Administration initiatives through to completion.

From the day I met you at the Portland Forest Conference, in a briefing with Katie McGinty for you and the Vice President, I knew I wanted to be a part of your team. My enthusiasm and commitment have only grown since that time. Thank you, again, for the opportunity to lead historic change in the Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service and to be a part of the environmental legacy that we will leave to future generations of Americans.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. LYON
Under Secretary
Natural Resourcescc: Vice Pre
Secretar
Deputy
Eric Ols
John Po
George I
Bob Nas
Anne K
Glenda I
Mike D
Pearlie I

5-30-00

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒No ☐

coordinate w/ CEE.

Carol

We might
think about
doing lunch for
the lifers.
Tom



00 MAY 30 AM 9:23

United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20250
May 17, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

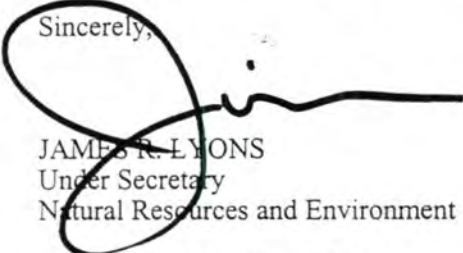
It has been a tremendous honor and privilege to serve you and the American people as a member of your Administration. This past Friday marked my seventh year in office. It has been an exciting and rewarding experience.

I am writing you not only to thank you for this opportunity but to make you aware that I intend to remain with the Administration until our second term in office has expired. In January 2001, I will be accepting a position on the faculty of the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies to teach environmental leadership and natural resources policy and to encourage the development of the next generation of conservation leaders. As a fellow "Yalie," I trust you have fond memories of your time in New Haven and might, perhaps, consider returning to provide a lecture or two after your departure from office. I can think of no greater contemporary environmental leader than yourself, particularly given the historic actions, initiatives, and decisions which have occurred during your tenure as President.

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Sincerely,


JAMES R. LYONS
Under Secretary
Natural Resources and Environment

cc: Vice President Al Gore
Secretary Glickman
Deputy Secretary Rominger
Eric Olsen
John Podesta
George Frampton
Bob Nash
Anne Keys
Glenda Humiston
Mike Dombeck
Pearlie Reed

Staff Sec.
Can you do
letter
Thanking Tim
for his service

We might
think about
doing thank for
the letters.
Tom

Movies

East Meets Old West in Chan's 'Shanghai Noon'

By **STEPHEN HUNTER**
Washington Post Staff Writer

No need to request of Jackie Chan, in his first western, that he smile when he says something: Chan is always smiling. It's his trademark, that friendly, almost poignantly open face, so attractive and compellingly decent that it seems not to go with the whirling acrobatics of his world-class kung fu moves.

The Chan charm is put to good use in the slight but amusing "Shanghai Noon," which ambles through a not-terribly-well-thought-out plot that's more like a series of Mad magazine parodies of great moments from the western.

Its primary joke is as follows: Chan, in some kind of weird Chinese outfit (by cowboy standards), attracts derision and contempt from the macho cow-

hands or Crow warriors who encounter him. They assume because he is dressed so strangely that he's a wuss. They assault him, and he kicks butt royally. It's a primitive recipe but always effective.

What is the weakest form of humor? The pun, so naturally the movie uses puns badly twice. The first is in its title—"Shanghai Noon," which alludes to "High Noon" in a way that suggests nobody affiliated with this picture has ever seen that picture. Then there's Chan's character's name, which is Chon Wang, pronounced "John Wayne," to which his on-again-off-again buddy Roy O'Bannon (Owen Wilson) says, "That's no name for a cowboy."

And that's pretty much the level of humor throughout. The comic relationship between the two is based on Chon's ignorance of the West, which demands the mentorship of Roy, who's really a kind of con man eager to take advantage of the little Asian but also coming gradually to admire his luck and pluck.

The plot is a wisp. The daughter of a Chinese lord is abducted from the Forbidden City (the Disney company actually obtained access to that site for this meek little movie; oh, the power of the Mouse!) and taken to America for ransom by an evil Chinese aristocrat (Roger Yuan). Three Imperial Guards are sent to pay the ransom, and Chon Wang, who loves the princess (played by Lucy Liu of "Ally McBeal"), goes along as luggage bearer. But during a train robbery, he is separated from the official party, links up with Roy and goes his own way.

For a time, the movie plays like a picaresque saga of the Old West, similar in its way to "Little Big Man" or "How



BY DOUGLAS CURRIAN—TOUCHSTONE PICTURES

High-flying, butt-whooping Jackie Chan as Chon Wang in the pun-filled "Shanghai Noon."

the West Was Won" or even the darker masterpiece "The Searchers." Chon is attacked by Indians (who appear to have their own martial arts training) and then adopted by Indians and acquires a lovely Indian bride (rodeo champ Brandon Merrill, with whom the movie could have done a lot more). This sequence is actually the movie's best, and it comes too early. But it plays neatly with the nobility of the Plains tribes, revealing them to be not poetry-speaking profiles against the horizon but regular down-and-dirty guys who call Chan "He Who Fights in a Dress."

Teaming reluctantly with O'Bannon, Chan moves through a town phase that plays some games with the evil lawman theme of "Unforgiven," pitting good-natured O'Bannon against an evil lawman named Van Cleef (a homage to Lee Van Cleef, an American B-movie actor who had a run of stardom in the mid-'60s Italian westerns). Finally it moves on to a railroad construction setting, similar to "Once Upon a Time

in the West." It covers the territory, you might say.

The best martial arts sequence is the climax, which pits Chan against Yuan in a dusty mission steppes, and it's a zinger. On his worst day, Chan is still an extraordinary fighter with unbelievable speed and dexterity, and the glum memory of poor T. Cruise as saying martial arts expertise in "M:I-2" only highlights how good this guy is.

Wilson, something of a Robert Redford look-alike, is occasionally funny, but his modern-guy shtick grows thin much sooner than young director Tom Dey realizes. The film does have one great pleasure too long missing from the screen: the spectacular landscape of the West in the magnificent background with men on horses with guns and hats thundering across the foreground. I could look at that all day.

Shanghai Noon (105 minutes, at area theaters) is rated PG-13 for mild violence.



BY JONATHAN WENK—TOUCHSTONE PICTURES

Jackie Chan, left, and sidekick Owen Wilson.

*Chon Wang I want to know all with
Seigle's son did it
will come, maybe Chan*

5-30-00

Office of Governor



Telephone
(505)455-2273
FAX (505)455-7351

SI-GC00-297

Route 5, Box 315-A
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

May 26, 2000

00 MAY 30 PM 2:07

President William Jefferson Clinton
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Re: **Cerro Grande Fire, New Mexico: Request for Assistance**

Dear President Clinton:

The Pueblo of San Ildefonso has lands burned by this fire. The Pueblo needs full and on-going consultation with several federal agencies administering lands involved in the Cerro Grande fire, New Mexico. Government-to-government relationship received a big challenge with that fire. The Pueblo of San Ildefonso wants to participate fully in on-going consultation with the Departments of Energy, Agriculture, and Interior, which manage lands burned by the fire, as well.

Between on-going Congress, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso and the United States governments to work on Pueblo involvement in the access to and respect for all to ten years may be expected and animals.

We understand that federal recovery efforts add the White House staff with energy and direction from the Pueblo receives maximum provide independent Pueblo of this fire for the Park Service, Department of Energy (DOE). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may also have a role in environmental monitoring.

5-30-00

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

coordinate w/
L. Cutler
OMB

now being considered in on for the United States and maximum opportunity for Pueblo whole" concerning agencies. Resources for five wildlife recovery of plants

by task force to coordinate
1. Assigning a person from Cutler, would help assure respect and insist that our nation and alternatives and operations in the wake of the fire, and Department of



Office of Governor

Telephone
(505)455-2273
FAX (505)455-7351

SI-GC00-297

Route 5, Box 315-A
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

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Between on-going programs and emergency appropriations now being considered in Congress, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso sees the opportunity and obligation for the United States and Pueblo governments to work cooperatively in moving forward with maximum opportunity for Pueblo involvement in the land operations which are part of "making the Pueblo whole" concerning access to and respect for aboriginal lands now administered by federal agencies. Resources for five to ten years may be expected in order to evaluate soil stabilization and wildlife recovery of plants and animals.

We understand that the White House is assembling an interagency task force to coordinate federal recovery efforts addressing the Cerro Grande fire and its aftermath. Assigning a person from the White House staff with experience in Indian affairs, such as Lynn Cutler, would help assure energy and direction from the highest level of the federal government to respect and insist that our Pueblo receives maximum opportunity and resources to evaluate information and alternatives and provide independent Pueblo perspective for land management, planning, and operations in the wake of this fire for the Park Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and Department of Energy (DOE). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may also have a role in environmental monitoring.

Cerro Grande Fire, New Mexico: Request for Assistance

May 26, 2000

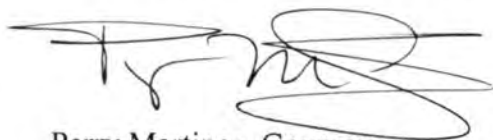
Page 2 of 2

We also ask your support for emergency appropriations to address federal responsibility for repairing damages caused by the fire. We hope the White House will coordinate with the New Mexico congressional delegation and other appropriate people on this.

Thank you for your cooperation. Please contact me at (505) 455-2273 with any questions or concerns regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

PUEBLO OF SAN ILDEFONSO

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Perry Martinez', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Perry Martinez, Governor

cc: Senator Pete Domenici, UNITED STATES SENATE
Senator Jeff Bingaman, UNITED STATES SENATE
Representative Tom Udall, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Secretary Bruce Babbitt, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Secretary Bill Richardson, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Secretary Glickman, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Assistant Secretary Kevin Gover, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Regional Solicitor Tim Vollmann, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Southwest Regional Director Rob Baracke, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Superintendent Cameron Martinez, NORTHERN PUEBLOS AGENCY
Governor Danny Gutierrez, PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA

5/30/00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Carol / Lisel

00 MAY 30 AM 10:06

John Tedstrom in NSC
believes that State should
handle this response. He
doesn't think a POTUS
reply would be appropriate
since the President doesn't
know yet. Can you forward
to the appropriate person?

5/30/00

Eugenie

Eugenie - We need a simple ~~request~~ request
we were unable to do this note,
I believe. I've discussed w/
Brent Bush, NSC Deputy Exec Sec,
and we'll get context; depending on
answer, we should also do reply to
Carolyn Staley, letting her know outcome.

CAROLYN Y. STALEY

7817 Falstaff Road
McLean, VA 22102



May 16, 2000

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I hope you are very well! Thanks for your show of support for the Million Mom's March. What a great day.

David called this morning and we are looking forward to an opportunity to visit tomorrow, and I know you will enjoy time together. We are so happy to have Will home for a week before he begins summer classes, and he and Thaddeus will enjoy trading college tales.

The attached letter is from my friend Denton Lotz, General Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance, and son-in-law of the Rev. Billy Graham. Denton's letter expresses his and the Ukrainian Baptist's hope that you will include a visit to the First Baptist Church of Kiev, or make time to visit with some Ukrainian Baptist leaders while you are there in early June. This would mean a great deal to them as they continue to work to strengthen their leadership and presence there, and for religious freedom in general. I know you will do what you can to help.

I was pleased to relate to Denton the story you shared with me after you had dinner with Yeltsin at his dacha in January 1994, and his question to you about being a Christian and the dilemma he faced with the democratization of Russia and freedom to worship. I recall you told him that your faith did indeed mean a great deal to you, and that he should not try to control religion and told him, "Either you're free or you're not." Who knows what that exchange did to help keep the doors of religious freedom open in Russia?

All best to you and yours.

Sincerely,


Carolyn Staley

TO NSC ~~FOR~~

cc: EUGENIE FOR
REPLY / (OURLD)
w/ NSC

52200



BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE

6733 Curran Street, McLean, VA 22101-6005, USA
Telephone: +1-703-790-8980 • Fax: +1-703-893-5160
Email: BWA@bwanet.org

Denton Lotz, Dr. theol.
General Secretary

May 2, 2000

Ms. Carolyn Staley
Deputy Director
National Institute for Literacy
1775 I Street, NW, Suite 730
Washington, DC 20006

*Sandy
pyc- is there
anything? sure!*
BC

Dear Carolyn:

Many greetings from the Baptist World Alliance. Thank you again for your encouragement and support. Please find enclosed a letter from Dr. Gregory Komendant, president of the Baptist Union of the Ukraine. It would be a great encouragement for religious freedom if President Clinton could visit our Baptist constituency there, either in church or just for a ten minute meeting with the leaders.

Anything you can do to encourage the President to visit our Baptist headquarters or churches in the Ukraine would be greatly appreciated. Thank you and God bless you.

Yours faithfully in Christ,

Denton Lotz
General Secretary



ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СОЮЗ ОБ'ЄДНАНЬ ЄВАНГЕЛЬСЬКИХ ХРИСТІАН БАПТИСТІВ

ALL-UKRAINIAN UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF EVANGELICAL
CHRISTIANS-BAPTISTS

252004, Київ-4
вул. Л.Толстого, 3-А
тел: (044) 224-8241
(044) 224-1676
факс: (044) 227-7480

252004, 3-А Tolstoy Str.
Kiev 4, Ukraine
tel: (044) 224-8241
(044) 224-1676
fax: (044) 227-7480

Президент
Комендант
Григорій
Іванович

FAX TO: Denton Lotz, fax: 703-893-51 60

FROM: G.Komendant, V. Kulbich, Baptist Union of Ukraine

DATE: May 1, 2000

Перший Заступник
Ткачук
Віталій
Дмитрович

Dear Denton,

Заступник
Кульбич
Віктор
Костянтинович

Greetings to you in the Name of our Risen Savior Jesus Christ!

Заступник
Матвіїв
Володимир
Миколайович

We are grateful to God for His blessings and mercy in giving us the possibility to spread the Gospel freely, so every person could hear the Word of Grace which is in our Christ.

Помічник з
адміністративних
питань
Андрашко
Михайло
Михайлович

On June 6, 2000, United States President Bill Clinton will be visiting Kiev, Ukraine. We would like to request that the Baptist World Alliance and Dr. Billy Graham assist us in issuing an invitation to President Clinton to visit the First Baptist Church in Kiev. If a visit to the church is not possible, we would like to extend an invitation to the President to meet with the Baptist Union Leadership.

The purpose of this meeting is important in affirming and building up the authority and influence of the Baptist churches in post-soviet and Orthodox environment. Thankful in advance.

With Christ's love,

Gregory Komendant

President of AUUAECB



Viktor Kulbich

General Secretary of AUUAECB

5-30-00

OR'S OFFICE → 90012027572678

NO.040

001

After you have seen,
I will send to
~~hand~~ for reply -
NSC



5-30-00

00 MAY 26 AM 9:12

**AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE THE AMBASSADOR**

2, avenue Gabriel
75008 Paris

Tel: 33-1-43-12-27-00

Fax: 33-1-43-12-23-85

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: The White House Situation Room

FAX: (202) 757.2678

FROM: Ambassador Felix G. Rohatyn

DATE: May 25, 2000

PAGES: 1, including cover sheet

SUBJECT: Note for President Clinton

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PARIS

5/25/00

THE AMBASSADOR

Jean Mr. President: Congratulations on
the China vote! It is a tribute to your
policies as well as to your powers of
persuasion. It is a great achievement.
Best of luck in Moscow; it may be
tougher.
Best regards Felix

5-30-00



WM BILL ALEXANDER

Boeing

Mr. President,

Great achievement
on passing the China Trade

Sir

5/30/00⁺ policy

for After you have seen -

we will send to
me Burkhardt for reply. The Arkansas
Hort intend for
the 1979.

W
For meet in
your office at the Capitol.

I am very pleased -
a signal mark of
your leadership.

Edward,

Bill

May 25, 2000

THE PRESIDENT
5-30-00



WM BILL ALEXANDER

Do him right

Mr President,

Great achievement
on passing the China Trade
Bill. The right policy
for our country.

You may remember
my address to the Arkansas
House on the potential for
trade with PRC in 1979.

Following, we met in
your office at the Capitol.

I am very pleased —
a signal mark of
your leadership.

Onward,

Bill

May 25, 2000

CTuning

Why are we stopping
her from taking an
executive order?
What do we use by
script? —

May 22,

Mrs. Ro:
The Car
One Cop
Atlanta

Dear Rosalynn:

Thank you for your letter seeking an executive order to boost immunization rates among children and adolescents. I have shared your letter as well as Dr. Cook's with my health care advisor, Chris Jennings, and asked him to respond to you directly.

As you may know, my fiscal 2001 budget proposes almost \$1 billion for childhood immunizations, including the Vaccines for Children program and CDC's discretionary immunization program. My Administration is working hard to ensure that all our nation's children are protected against preventable diseases, and I was glad to get your ideas on how we can further advance this crucial goal.

I'm glad to know that you enjoyed your time at the White House -- I loved seeing all the kids! Hillary and I hope to see you again soon, and we send our best.

Sincerely,

Bill

cc:
Jennings,
w/ note.
red dot.
original
back to me
(w)
5.30.00

AP letter

has been prepared
for Donald Cook

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 2000

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

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Sincerely,

Bill

EF - 1/21/50
discontinued
- LA



ROSALYNN CARTER

6 April 2000

Dear Bill,

In January 2000, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) wrote to you with a suggestion to help address the low immunization rates of children in certain segments of our society (copy enclosed). The Academy asked you to issue an Executive Order to all government agencies and programs serving children and adolescents instructing them to assess immunization status as part of their enrollment process. For a number of years, the Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC) has done this with real success in their population group. The result is that WIC children maintain a higher immunization rate than the national average.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has identified 11 areas of special need in this country, mostly inner cities. In spite of targeted efforts and extra expenditures by the CDC, the immunization rates in these areas have increased only marginally. Your Executive Order combined with a concerted, dedicated response by all appropriate federal agencies could do more to improve these statistics and ultimately the health of America's children than anything attempted thus far.

Those of us working on immunization issues remember and appreciate that you began your administration with an initiative devoted to the National Immunization Program. Your issuance of an Executive Order now will reinforce those projects already under way and encourage renewed commitment. Moreover, you will grant a degree of permanence to the immunization program that presently is missing. From a personal perspective, you will give a tremendous boost to the work Betty Bumpers and I are doing to see that all children enjoy full protection from preventable childhood diseases.

Page 2

Leadership in addressing the challenges confronting America's youth will be a legacy of your presidency. The AAP's proposal will build upon that heritage and set a new standard for the administrations that follow. I urge you to accept the Academy's suggestion and in so doing, make another important contribution to the well-being of all Americans.

With appreciation for your consideration and my warm best wishes,

Sincerely,

Rosalynn Carter

*We enjoyed our visit to the
White House & Camp David immensely!
Thanks so much*

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

Academy of Pediatrics



Reply To:
Department of Federal Affairs
American Academy of Pediatrics
The Homer Building
601 Thirteenth Street, NW
Suite 400 North
Washington, DC 20005
202/347-8600
800/336-5475
Fax: 202/393-6137
e-mail: kids1st@aap.org
<http://www.aap.org>

Executive Committee

President

Donald E. Cook, MD

Vice President

Steve Berman, MD

Executive Director

Joe M. Sanders, Jr, MD

Board of Directors

Eileen M. Ouellette, MD, JD
Salem, Massachusetts

Robert M. Corwin, MD
Syracuse, New York

Susan S. Aronson, MD
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E. Stephen Edwards, MD
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Stanford A. Singer, MD
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

Ordean L. Torstenson, MD
Madison, Wisconsin

L. Leighton Hill, MD
Houston, Texas

Jon R. Almquist, MD
Federal Way, Washington

Lucy S. Crain, MD, MPH
San Francisco, California

Charles W. Linder, MD
Augusta, Georgia

Immediate Past President

Joel J. Alpert, MD

January 24, 2000

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

Dear President Clinton:

Let me again praise your leadership over the past seven years as "the children's President." As you continue in your final year to issue significant directives to strengthen your program initiatives, we need your bully pulpit to return to the childhood immunization program. We are requesting that an Executive Order be issued to all Departments and Agencies serving children and adolescents to assess immunization status as part of their enrollment process.

Through the leadership of Senator Dale Bumpers, the benefits of such cooperative arrangements have been demonstrated between the immunization and WIC programs. More needs to be done with other programs to assure that our nation's children and adolescents are protected from preventable diseases.

While our immunization rates are at an all time high, the CDC has identified eleven pockets of need where immunization rates are extremely low. Most of these are inner city areas where as many as 60% of children served by government programs reside. Hence, we are missing important opportunities to make sure that no child's immunization record is incomplete.

We intend for such an Order to be similar to and complement your recent Order regarding SCHIP outreach and enrollment.

Mr. President, the legacy you leave America's children and their families will serve them well into the new century. The American Academy of Pediatrics is pleased to continue to play a significant role with you in this process.

Sincerely yours,

Donald E. Cook, MD
President

DEC:jn



young people changing the World

1.00 4th
2.00 2.00
2.00 2.00

Thanks

HR

Mr. P.

ANDREW SHUE

NEW YORK

5-24-2000

100 MAY 30 PM 6:21

Here is the one-pager I promised
I look forward to "Big" ideas
in the future as further discussions
as ultimately - specific action.

I knew you would enjoy the attached
Teddy Roosevelt, a
Presidential Historian

- I will see

You

5-30-00

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes No -

D.

coordinate w/ OPE

(As Lincoln signed)

- My sister says - hello.

1.00 4th 7th
2. Ples.
World



young people changing the World

ANDREW SHUE
NEW YORK
5-24-2000

Mr. President,

200 MAY 30 PM 5:21

Here is the one-pager I promised
I look forward to "Big" ideas
in the future as further discussions
as ultimately - specific action.

I knew you would enjoy the attached
Teddy Roosevelt article - being the
Presidential Historian - you are.

- I will see you soon

Your Friend,

A Shue

(As Lincoln signed)

- My sister says - hello.

423 West 55th street 8th floor New York, NY 10019 phone 212-523-1175 fax 212-582-1307 WWW.dosomething.org

To: President Clinton
From: Andrew Shue

New York
May 24, 2000

First, I know my time with you in the oval office will have a lasting impact on me personally. Thank you for the effort you have made to forge our friendship.

As promised, here is the synopsis of the big idea we talked about -- A Community Dept.—small in the beginning -- in every elementary, middle and high school in America.

At the turn of the last century Teddy Roosevelt was frustrated by the lack of physical development of our nation's youth. His use of the bully pulpit and specific actions led to the "Phys Ed" Dept. that exists in every school today. His vision has impacted virtually every one of us growing up in America today. I attached an article Roosevelt wrote on the subject. It reveals a thoughtful leader committed to shaping the whole person.

This new century calls for a new vision that will build character in a new way.

What we know?

- 1) Young People are at risk in so many ways
- 2) Parents want more help shaping their kids
- 3) Schools is the best infrastructure to carry this out
- 4) We have to get them when they are young and keep it going.
- 5) We have tested this in 150 Schools and is a huge success

What would a Community Dept. do?

- 1) Build Unity and a sense Community in the school. School-wide projects that bring the school together. For example- a town hall meeting run by the students. Get students to know each other- outside their cliques- build feeling of unity
- 2) Administer curriculums for Community Project Classes. Students would be required to do a one semester Community Project with a team of five diverse students. Teachers would facilitate but the project would be student owned and created. Like an Eagle Scout project they build a specific plan and get measured results. Students would carry out such a project once in elementary school- once in middle school and once in high school. This is so much better then mandatory Community Service- which feels more like a prison sentence- and is not student owned or created.
- 3) The Department head would also be responsible for linking Parents and local businesses and organizations to the "Student Community" that they have fostered.

How would a Community Dept. be formed and paid for?

- 1) Re-position the best guidance counselor as the Community Director. This is the person most widely liked by students and teachers. It will be an honor to be chosen- a full time position like an Athletic Director. Then a group of four teachers are chosen as Community Coaches. They receive stipends like sports coaches. They are trained and teach the Community Project Classes. They fit these classes into their existing teaching schedule like teachers who teach Drivers Ed or any other special classes. They will also recruit student leaders (Captains) from all cliques and work after school like a sports coach to facilitate the school-wide efforts.
- 2) The total incremental cost per school would be less than \$15,000 for stipends and training.

This provides a structure for students of all ages to shape who they are by taking action together

VI

CHARACTER AND SUCCESS

PUBLISHED IN THE "OUTLOOK," MARCH 31, 1900

A YEAR or two ago I was speaking to a famous Yale professor, one of the most noted scholars in the country, and one who is even more than a scholar, because he is in every sense of the word a man. We had been discussing the Yale-Harvard foot-ball teams, and he remarked of a certain player: "I told them not to take him, for he was slack in his studies, and my experience is that, as a rule, the man who is slack in his studies will be slack in his foot-ball work; it is character that counts in both."

Bodily vigor is good, and vigor of intellect is even better, but far above both is character. It is true, of course, that a genius may, on certain lines, do more than a brave and manly fellow who is not a genius; and so, in sports, vast physical strength may overcome weakness, even though the puny body may have in it the heart of a lion. But, in the long run, in the great battle of life, no brilliancy of intellect, no perfection of bodily development, will count when weighed in the balance against that assemblage of virtues, active and passive, of moral qualities, which we group together under the name of character; and if between any two contestants, even in college sport or in college work, the difference in character on the right side is as great as the difference of intellect or strength the other way, it is the character side that will win.

Of course this does not mean that either intellect or bodily vigor can safely be neglected. On the contrary, it means that both should be developed, and that not the least of the benefits of developing both comes from the indirect effect which this development itself has upon the character. In very rude and ignorant communities all schooling is more or less looked down upon; but there are now very few places indeed in the United States where elementary schooling is not considered a necessity. There are any number of men, however, priding themselves upon being "hard-headed" and "practical," who sneer at book-learning and at every form of higher education, under the impression that the additional mental culture is at best useless, and is ordinarily harmful in practical life. Not long ago two of the wealthiest men in the United States publicly committed themselves to the proposition that to go to college was a positive disadvantage for a young man who strove for success. Now, of course, the very most successful men we have ever had, men like Lincoln, had no chance to go to college, but did have such indomitable tenacity and such keen appreciation of the value of wisdom that they set to work and learned for themselves far more than they could have been taught in any academy. On the other hand, boys of weak fiber, who go to high school or college instead of going to work after getting through the primary schools, may be seriously damaged instead of benefited. But, as a rule, if the boy has in him the right stuff, it is a great advantage to him should his circumstances be so fortunate as to enable him to get the years of additional mental training. The trouble with the two rich men whose views are above quoted was that, owing largely perhaps

to their own defects in early training, they did not know what success really was. Their speeches merely betrayed their own limitations, and did not furnish any argument against education. Success must always include, as its first element, earning a competence for the support of the man himself, and for the bringing up of those dependent upon him. In the vast majority of cases it ought to include financially rather more than this. But the acquisition of wealth is not in the least the only test of success. After a certain amount of wealth has been accumulated, the accumulation of more is of very little consequence indeed from the standpoint of success, as success should be understood both by the community and the individual. Wealthy men who use their wealth aright are a great power for good in the community, and help to upbuild that material national prosperity which must underlie national greatness; but if this were the only kind of success, the nation would be indeed poorly off. Successful statesmen, soldiers, sailors, explorers, historians, poets, and scientific men are also essential to national greatness, and, in fact, very much more essential than any mere successful business man can possibly be. The average man, into whom the average boy develops, is, of course, not going to be a marvel in any line, but, if he only chooses to try, he can be very good in any line, and the chances of his doing good work are immensely increased if he has trained his mind. Of course, if, as a result of his high-school, academy, or college experience, he gets to thinking that the only kind of learning is that to be found in books, he will do very little; but if he keeps his mental balance,—that is, if he shows character,—he will understand both what learning can do and what it cannot, and he will be all the better the more he can get.

A good deal the same thing is true of bodily development. Exactly as one kind of man sneers at college work because he does not think it bears any immediate fruit in money-getting, so another type of man sneers at college sports because he does not see their immediate effect for good in practical life. Of course, if they are carried to an excessive degree, they are altogether bad. It is a good thing for a boy to have captained his school or college eleven, but it is a very bad thing if, twenty years afterward, all that can be said of him is that he has continued to take an interest in foot-ball, base-ball, or boxing, and has with him the memory that he was once captain. A very acute observer has pointed out that, not impossibly, excessive devotion to sports and games has proved a serious detriment in the British army, by leading the officers and even the men to neglect the hard, practical work of their profession for the sake of racing, foot-ball, base-ball, polo, and tennis—until they received a very rude awakening at the hands of the Boers. Of course this means merely that any healthy pursuit can be abused. The student in a college who "crams" in order to stand at the head of his class, and neglects his health and stunts his development by working for high marks, may do himself much damage; but all that he proves is that the abuse of study is wrong. The fact remains that the study itself is essential. So it is with vigorous pastimes. If rowing or foot-ball or base-ball is treated as the end of life by any considerable section of a community, then that community shows itself to be in an unhealthy condition. If treated as it should be,—that is, as good, healthy play,—it is of great benefit, not only to the body, but in its effect upon character. To study hard implies character in the student, and to work hard at a sport which entails severe physical exertion and steady training also implies character.

5
All kinds of qualities go to make up character, for, emphatically, the term should include the positive no less than the negative virtues. If we say of a boy or a man, "He is of good character," we mean that he does not do a great many things that are wrong, and we also mean that he does do a great many things which imply much effort of will and readiness to face what is disagreeable. He must not steal, he must not be intemperate, he must not be vicious in any way; he must not be mean or brutal; he must not bully the weak. In fact, he must refrain from whatever is evil. But besides refraining from evil, he must do good. He must be brave and energetic; he must be resolute and persevering. The Bible always inculcates the need of the positive no less than the negative virtues, although certain people who profess to teach Christianity are apt to dwell wholly on the negative. We are bidden not merely to be harmless as doves, but also as wise as serpents. It is very much easier to carry out the former part of the order than the latter; while, on the other hand, it is of much more importance for the good of mankind that our goodness should be accompanied by wisdom than that we should merely be harmless. If with the serpent wisdom we unite the serpent guile, terrible will be the damage we do; and if, with the best of intentions, we can only manage to deserve the epithet of "harmless," it is hardly worth while to have lived in the world at all.

6
Perhaps there is no more important component of character than steadfast resolution. The boy who is going to make a great man, or is going to count in any way in after life, must make up his mind not merely to overcome a thousand obstacles, but to win in spite of a thousand repulses or defeats. He may be able to wrest success along the lines on which he originally started. He may have to try something entirely new. On the one hand, he must not be volatile and irresolute, and, on the other hand, he must not fear to try a new line because he has failed in another. Grant did well as a boy and well as a young man; then came a period of trouble and failure, and then the Civil War and his opportunity; and he grasped it, and rose until his name is among the greatest in our history. Young Lincoln, struggling against incalculable odds, worked his way up, trying one thing and another until he, too, struck out boldly into the turbulent torrent of our national life, at a time when only the boldest and wisest could so carry themselves as to win success and honor; and from the struggle he won both death and honor, and stands forevermore among the greatest of mankind.

7
Character is shown in peace no less than in war. As the greatest fertility of invention, the greatest perfection of armament, will not make soldiers out of cowards, so no mental training and no bodily vigor will make a nation great if it lacks the fundamental principles of honesty and moral cleanliness. After the death of Alexander the Great nearly all of the then civilized world was divided among the Greek monarchies ruled by his companions and their successors. This Greek world was very brilliant and very wealthy. It contained haughty military empires, and huge trading cities, under republican government, which attained the highest pitch of commercial and industrial prosperity. Art flourished to an extraordinary degree; science advanced as never before. There were academies for men of letters; there were many orators, many philosophers. Merchants and business men thrived apace, and for a long period the Greek soldiers kept the superiority and renown they had won under the mighty conqueror of the East. But the heart of the people was incurably false, incurably

treacherous and debased. Almost every statesman had his price, almost every soldier was a mercenary who, for a sufficient inducement, would betray any cause. Moral corruption ate into the whole social and domestic fabric, until, a little more than a century after the death of Alexander, the empire which he had left had become a mere glittering shell, which went down like a house of cards on impact with the Romans; for the Romans, with all their faults, were then a thoroughly manly race—a race of strong, virile character.

Alike for the nation and the individual, the one indispensable requisite is character—character that does and dares as well as endures, character that is active in the performance of virtue no less than firm in the refusal to do aught that is vicious or degraded.

Arkansas Game & Fish Commission

2 Natural Resources Drive

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

W. R. "Witt" Stephens, Jr.
Chairman
Little Rock

Bill Bridgforth
Vice Chairman
Pine Bluff

Marion McCollum
Stuttgart

Jim Hinkle
Mountain View



Steve N. Wilson
Director

May 25, 2000

*House 900
4-2-00
Peter
S. Wilson
agreed*

Dr. Lester Sitzes
Hope

Forrest Wood
Flippin

Mike Freeze
England

Professor Donald Roufa
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20400-2000

Dear Mr. President:

The trout fisheries in Arkansas Rivers are some of the best and most anglers visit these waters each year. The US Fish and Wildlife Service, Arkansas Administration, Missouri Department of Conservation and Arkansas Game and Fish Commission have worked to make these fisheries productive and accessible.

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒No ☐

BC SIG

coordinate
of OMB + CEA. Carl

11:30 PM 3:00

fish.
in
the
world

For example, the current value of the Arkansas River is \$161.5m even though there are tremendous fishing pressures, inadequate minimum flows, and greatly fluctuating hydropower generation flows. However, these areas will not meet the demand of the public much longer unless action is taken to provide more water than currently provided by the operation of a house generator and dam leakage. The amount of water flowing for trout is inadequate for proper temperature control, small boat navigation, oxygen demand, and trout growth. Specific language in the Water Resources Development Act-1999 was legislated providing water storage in Corps of Engineers Reservoirs in Arkansas and Missouri to be released for tailwater fisheries. However, before the water can flow for the tailwater fisheries, the Corps of Engineers must determine the effects of this storage reallocation and from where the water can be reallocated. The Little Rock District Corps of Engineers has started this study, but with a projected cost of \$950,000, they will fall \$850,000 short of completing it with their present budget.

We're writing this letter requesting that you place in the Corps FY 01 budget the needed \$850,000 to complete this study. We are confident that the

Arkansas Game & Fish Commission

2 Natural Resources Drive Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

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May 25, 2000

*through
se
Peters
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agreed*

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Forrest Wood
Flippin

Mike Freeze
England

Professor Donald Roufa
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20400-2000

00 MAY 30 PM 3:00

Dear Mr. President:

The trout fisheries in Arkansas on the White, Norfolk, and Little Red Rivers are some of the best and most utilized in the World!! Thousands of anglers visit these waters each year in search of enjoyment, relaxation, and fish. The US Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers, Southwest Power Administration, Missouri Department of Conservation, and the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission have worked well together in the past to make these world class fisheries productive and accessible to a larger and growing user base.

For example, the current value to Arkansas' economy is approximately \$161.5m even though there are tremendous fishing pressures, inadequate minimum flows, and greatly fluctuating hydropower generation flows. However, these areas will not meet the demand of the public much longer unless action is taken to provide more water than currently provided by the operation of a house generator and dam leakage. The amount of water flowing for trout is inadequate for proper temperature control, small boat navigation, oxygen demand, and trout growth. Specific language in the Water Resources Development Act-1999 was legislated providing water storage in Corps of Engineers Reservoirs in Arkansas and Missouri to be released for tailwater fisheries. However, before the water can flow for the tailwater fisheries, the Corps of Engineers must determine the effects of this storage reallocation and from where the water can be reallocated. The Little Rock District Corps of Engineers has started this study, but with a projected cost of \$950,000, they will fall \$850,000 short of completing it with their present budget.

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Page 2

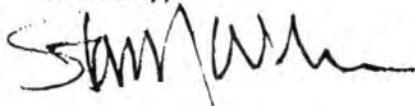
President Bill Clinton

May 25, 2000

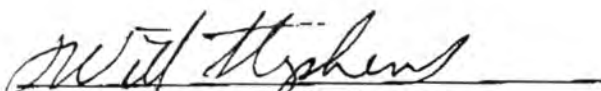
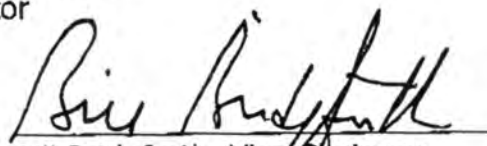
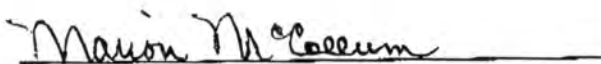
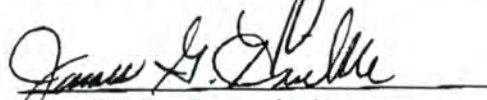
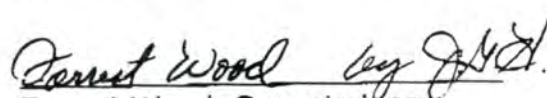
study will verify that water can be reallocated and flows can be released for tailwater trout sections without harming the other project purposes. By providing adequate water flows in these manmade trout waters, many problems caused by the construction of these Federal dams would be addressed. If you would like to have more information concerning this subject, we are certainly willing to travel to Washington to visit with you. However, even better, please consider this an offer to provide you and your staff a tour of the trout waters in Arkansas. It may have been a while since you were on the magnificent White River trout waters and we're sure the relaxation would be welcome.

Please contact us if you would like for us to travel to your office for a visit or if you would like to fish for a while in Arkansas. Your support of this environmental issue and the funding for the required study is very important for the protection of the trout program. We look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,



Steve N. Wilson
Director


Witt Stephens, Jr., Chairman
Bill Bridgforth, Vice Chairman
Marion McCollum, Commissioner
Jim Hinkle, Commissioner
Dr. Lester Sitzes, Commissioner
Forrest Wood, Commissioner
Mike Freeze, Commissioner



National Institute for Literacy

1775 I Street, N.W. Suite 730
Washington, D.C. 20006-2401
202/233-2025 or Fax: 202/233-2050

Fax Transmission

To: Eugenio Bisulco

Fax: 395-4198

Phone: _____

Re: _____

How should we
handle?

5-30-00

Cur

Don
what do you recommend?
(did we
get attached
meaning?
reply?)

(U)

5-31-00

CC:

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please recycle

• Comments: If you have any problems with this fax transmission please call 202/233-2027.

Thanks very much, Eugene, for your help
with this request.

Best,

Carolyn

Nancy, Carolyn would like
a brief answer to the
enclosed question... "favorite
reason to read" by the
President. Could we do
a memo & ask him?

EB 5/23/00

8000
sic
handle

00 MAY 30 043100



National Institute for Literacy

1775 I Street, N.W. Suite 730
Washington, D.C. 20006-2401
202/233-2025 or Fax: 202/233-2050

*8000
sic
leader*

00 MAY 30 PM 3:00

Fax Transmission

To: <i>Eugenie Bisulco</i>	From: Carolyn Staley, Deputy Director
Fax: <i>395-4198</i>	Pages: <i>5</i>
Phone:	Date:
Re:	CC:

☐ Urgent
 ☐ For Review
 ☐ Please Comment
 ☐ Please Reply
 ☐ Please recycle

• **Comments:** If you have any problems with this fax transmission please call 202/233-2027.

*Thanks very much, Eugene, for your help
with this request.*

Best,

Carolyn

*Nancy, Carolyn would like
a brief answer to the
enclosed question... "favorite
reason to read" by the
President. Could we do
a memo & ask him?*

EB 5/23/00

**LVA Government Relations Office**

8413 Park Crest Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910

Tel: (301) 588-5304 Fax: (301) 588-5303

j.randall@literacyvolunteers.org

Memo

To: Carolyn Staley, NIFL
From: Jon Randall
CC: Marsha Tait
Date: 5/22/00
Re: LVA's 2000 Reasons America Should Read Campaign

Post-It™ brand tax transmittal memo 7571		# of pages	4
To	Jon Randall	From	Carolyn
Co.		Co.	
Dept.		Phone #	
Fax #		Fax #	

President Clinton's Reason to Read

We'd like to take you up on your offer to ask President Clinton to submit his reason to read. The interview excerpt you provided last week is good and we're willing to use it. However, if possible we'd love to have the President take notice of LVA through this opportunity.

Attached are Marsha's letter to President Clinton and the 2000 Reasons to Read homepage. Below are some sample reasons as your requested.

Sample Reasons from the 2000 Reasons web site:

I have always read. Since the time I was a little boy growing up in Philly my old Nana Clark always made sure that I had a book in my hand, and that has never changed for me. I read to pass time, to be entertained and to learn. I have come up with hundreds of reasons in my mind as to why I read, however, I cannot come up with one reason not to read. Blessings to All.

- Joseph S. Bonsell, 27 year member of The Oak Ridge Boys and author of The Molly The Cat Book Series, published by Ideals Childrens Books

Reading gives me the freedom

- to explore the past, through history
 - to meet new people, to listen to their thoughts and see their lives, through biography
 - to dream and pretend, through novels and mysteries
 - to be a part of the present, through letters, newspapers, e-mail, internet
 - to develop a deeper spirituality, through the Bible and inspired writings
- It's hard for me to imagine life without the ability to read.

- Ruth Conyn, founder, Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc.

Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc. National Headquarters

635 James Street, Syracuse, NY 13203-2241

Tel: (315) 472-0001 Fax: (315) 472-0002

www.literacyvolunteers.org

MAY -25 00(TUE) 11:15

TEL: 202 632 1512

P. 003

05/22/2000 16:26

FROM LVA GOV'T RELATIONS

TO: 2022332851

P. 03



National Headquarters

LITERACY VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, INC.

633 James Street
Syracuse, NY 13203

PHONE: (315) 472-0001
FAX: (315) 472-0002

LVANAT@AOL.COM
www.literacyvolunteers.org

April 5, 2000

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

Dear Mr. President:

What is your favorite reason to read?

Secretary of Education Richard Riley has estimated that 40 to 44 million adults in the United States function at the lowest level of literacy skill. While most are not "illiterate" in the conventional sense of the word, they lack the skills necessary to be effective in an increasingly complex and technological society. As Vice President Al Gore said in January 1999:

America's competitiveness and the prosperity of our people in a changing economy depend increasingly on high-skill high-wage jobs. Realizing our potential will require investing in education and learning for all of our people throughout their lifetimes.

For 38 years, Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc. (LVA) has been a champion in the fight to create a literate nation. The organization started in founder Ruth Colvin's basement in Syracuse, NY in 1962, and has grown to more than 350 local programs in 42 states and the District of Columbia. We estimate that we have assisted more than one half million adults and their families to acquire literacy skills through volunteer tutors in their communities.

At the national level, LVA creates opportunities to increase awareness and understanding of literacy, and support for this critical work. Therefore, LVA has created an innovative online awareness campaign called *2000 Reasons America Should Read*.

LVA invites you, the First Family, and your staff to join us by submitting your favorite reasons to read. These reasons, along with other celebrity entries will be featured prominently on the opening page of the *2000 Reasons* website. Individuals across the US will be invited to submit their favorite reasons to read on-line. The reasons submitted from May 1 - September 30, 2000 will be posted on an electronic bulletin board accessible from the site, and entered into a lottery. Three names will be pulled at our national conference in Kansas City, MO on October 7, 2000 and the winners will be notified by mail.

I hope that you will join us in this unique endeavor to raise public awareness about literacy submitting your favorite reason to read. We would love to feature your personal reason prominently when we go live on May 1, 2000.

Sincerely yours,

Marsha L. Tait
President

Literacy is the key to personal freedom, to human potential and to America's future.

MAY -23 00(TUE) 11:16

TEL:202 632 1512

P.004

05/22/2000 16:25 FROM LVA GOV'T RELATIONS

TO 2822332851

P.02

LVA Government Relations Office Memo
2K0522 Clinton's Reason to Read Request
Page 2 of 2

As a youngster, reading opened the door to a whole universe of ideas and information. Even today, when I open a book I feel that same excitement and the anticipation of learning something new or just enjoying a story."

Patricia W. McNeil, Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education, U.S. Department of Education

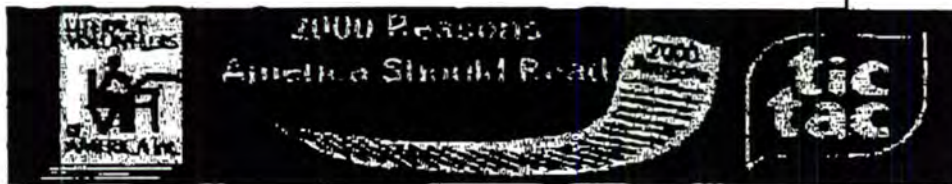
My favorite reason to read is to connect to other human beings all over the world and all through time. To know that I can crawl into the thinking space of Henry David Thoreau, Toni Morrison, Jack Higgins, Martha Grimes, Sue Townsend, or Charles Dickens at any moment I choose is the richest treasure I know.

Wynetta Schwalm, Librarian

More reasons are available on the 2000 Reasons web site: www.2000reasons.org or through LVA's web site: www.literacyvolunteers.org

2000 Reasons America Should Read Homepage

Page 1 of 1



Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc.
announces the
2000 Reasons America Should Read Lottery!

Support from Tic Tac® Breath Mints, our title sponsor, enables LVA to run this online drawing from May 1st to September 30th, 2000, and offer prizes to the three lucky winners.

All it takes to enter is your favorite reason to read.

All entries will be placed in a drawing, to be held at the LVA National Conference in Kansas City, Missouri, on October 7, 2000 (winner need not be present to win).

LVA is a national network of local literacy programs that provide one-on-one and small group tutoring to adults who lack basic literacy skills or need help with survival-level English.



I want to learn
more about LVA!!



I want to help in
my community



My favorite reason
to read is...

[Click here to view reasons already submitted.](#)

Lottery Rules - All entries must be...
 ...submitted via the 2000 Reasons website
 ...submitted by 11:59 pm on September 30, 2000.
 ...available for all age groups.
 ...25 words or less
 All entries become the property of Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc. (LVA).

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[Contact Us](#)

[Site Map](#)

57 5 23 11

MIKE LEE
1833 Red Prairie Drive
Edmond, Oklahoma 73003
405-844-5141

May 8, 2000

00 MAY 30 PM 3:00

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Suzanne and I made the move to Oklahoma as we discussed with you that Sunday morning last August at the Café d' Roma in Little Rock. I want to thank you for contacting Attorney General Drew Edmondson on my behalf. This provided me with an additional option in our move to Oklahoma. I am now practicing law in the product liability area with John Merritt here in Oklahoma City.

* I wanted to write you and ask a favor. An attorney in my firm, Jack Burns, is married to a woman from China. Her daughter is still in China but is in the process of applying through the INS for a Student Visa in order to join her mother and stepfather and attend the University of Central Oklahoma. She has been accepted by UCO and needs to get over here by fall. I am attaching a couple of documents reflecting her situation with the INS and UCO. Mr. Burns has asked for any help that you can give to assist his stepdaughter, Zhang Hua. She finishes her studies in China in July. Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Suzanne and I plan to be in Washington this fall and would very much like to visit again in the White House if your schedule allows. We will be in touch.

If you are in Oklahoma City in the future on lighter business, let's play golf.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Mike Lee

5-30-00

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

agency
liaison?

Can



UNIVERSITY OF
**CENTRAL
OKLAHOMA**

*International Office
Ronald L. Paddack, Ed.D.
Director*

March 22, 2000

Ms. Hua Zhang
10-1009 CuiWeiXiLi – Hai Dian
Beijing, 100036
P. R. O. C.

Dear Ms. Zhang:

Congratulations! You have been accepted for admission to the University of Central Oklahoma beginning the Fall 2000 semester. The classes will begin on Monday, August 21, 2000. Please make every effort to arrive at least one week before this date.

In order to facilitate the enrollment process, please bring your passport and I-20 to the International Office, located in the University Center - Room 137. You will not be permitted to enroll without these documents. You will be given a complete instruction for enrollment in this office. **To discuss the applicability of transfer credits with your academic advisor, you must bring course descriptions and/or syllabi for all courses taken at all schools you have attended previously.**

For transportation from the Oklahoma City Airport to our campus, which is located about 25 miles away, AIRPORT EXPRESS shuttle service is available just outside the baggage claim area on the lower level. The AIRPORT EXPRESS charges \$20-25 to bring you to our campus in Edmond. You should ask the driver to take you directly to the dormitory (East Hall for men, and West Hall for women). If you need any other assistance, please contact the Traveler's Aid desk on the lower level in the Baggage Claim Area. They will help you to locate the van, or if necessary, call the university staff.

We wish you a pleasant and safe journey and look forward to meeting you soon. **If for any reason you are unable to come to the University of Central Oklahoma, you must return the I-20 immediately.**

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Ronald L. Paddack
Director of International Office

RLP/pjc



UNIVERSITY OF
CENTRAL
OKLAHOMA

Office of the President

May 11, 1999

Ms. Zhang Hua
Chemistry Department
Jinan University
Guangzhou, 510632
CHINA

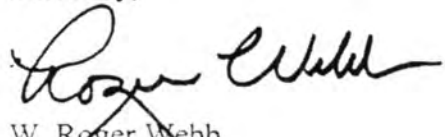
Dear Zhang Hua:

Today, I had a meeting in my office with my old friend and your step-father, Jack Burns. He told me the good news that you are interested in transferring to the University of Central Oklahoma next fall.

I know you will miss your instructors and friends at Jinan University, but I also believe that you will be very happy here at U.C.O. We have an excellent Chemistry Department with some of the best instructors you will find anywhere. You will also enjoy association with our International Office and the many programs sponsored by this diverse group of young people. You will be receiving an application packet from Dr. Ronald L. Paddock, Director of International Student Services, along with other information that will be helpful with your transfer and enrollment. Additional information can be obtained via our web site at www.uock.edu.

This letter is intended to simply extend our greetings to you, and welcome you to the University of Central Oklahoma. You and your parents are free to contact my office any time you should require further information.

Sincerely,



W. Roger Webb
President

WRW/th

5-30-00

Annan calls U.S. giving 'shameful'

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (Reuters) — U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan yesterday called the United States "shameful" for skimping on foreign aid to the world's poorest nations while enjoying unprecedented prosperity.

In a commencement address at Notre Dame University, Mr. Annan said too many developing countries had no basic funds for education or health because they lack trade outlets and need to service their foreign debt.

Foreign assistance has declined at the same time many countries

are getting richer "at almost vertiginous speed," said the prepared text for Mr. Annan's remarks.

"It is particularly shameful that the United States, the most prosperous and successful country in the history of the world, should be one of the least generous in terms of the share of its gross national product it devotes to helping the world's poor," Mr. Annan said.

"I am sure many of you share my feeling that this is unworthy of the traditions of this great country."

The United States is the second highest contributor in foreign aid after Japan in absolute terms, spending close to \$9 billion a year.

But this amounts to only about 0.10 percent of its GNP, which puts Washington in last place compared with the Western European nations, Canada and Japan, according to the Organization for Eco-

nomic Cooperation and Development.

Nearly half the world's population lives on less than \$2 a day, and some 1.2 billion people, including 500 million in Asia and 300 million in Africa, have to make do on \$1 a day.

"No doubt \$1 goes further in the villages of India than in the shopping malls of Indiana," Mr. Annan said.

"But how do you start a family, or a business, with that kind of capital? How can you enjoy any kind of freedom? How can you escape from pain and despair? This extreme poverty is an affront to our common humanity," he said.

Mr. Annan said many solutions had to be supplied by the leaders of developing nations. But debt relief was needed for the poorest of the poor and developing nations had to be allowed to compete fairly in U.S. markets.

He also called on the students to volunteer for a new project the United Nations was trying to organize that would send high-tech

volunteers abroad to train groups of people in poor nations in the use of Internet technology.

"Information technology is cheap compared to other forms of capital. It depends less and less on hardware or on major financial investments and more and more on human brainpower — the one form of capital, which, thank God, is fairly distributed among the world's people," Mr. Annan said.

Such an investment could give many more people access to the new technology. That in turn would enable poor countries to "leapfrog some of the long and painful stages of development," Mr. Annan said.

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Despite Clinton's talk on Africa, U.S. doing little to help Sierra Leone crisis

By John Diamond
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON "Africa matters," President Clinton tells audiences here and abroad. But when it comes to the crisis in Sierra Leone, Africa apparently matters only enough to justify flying in a single planeload of supplies and sending the United Nations a hefty bill.

No president in recent memory has devoted as much rhetoric to the continent as Clinton.

From his visit to Africa in 1998 to the three trips by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, as well as numerous visits by other Cabinet officials, Clinton has made Africa a key foreign policy priority. In January the United States led a Month of Africa conference at the United Nations, and, with Clinton's support, Rev. Jesse Jackson headed to the continent late Wednesday. "We can be indifferent or we can make a difference," Clinton said in February at the start of an Africa Summit he held in Washington. "America must choose, when it comes to Africa, to make a difference."

Three months later, crisis in Sierra Leone forced the other side of Clinton's Africa policy into view, namely the side that remembers the 1993 debacle in Somalia, the death of 18 Army Rangers there and the hazards of trying to enforce peace in broken African nations.

When rebels in Sierra Leone took hundreds of U.N. peacekeepers hostage and ruptured a year-old peace agreement, administration officials denounced the developments, demanded the return of hostages and insisted on adherence to the peace agreement. But they did little else.

The administration's reluctance has implications beyond Sierra Leone. Cross-border or civil wars are raging across the continent, from Sudan to Ethiopia to Angola and Congo.

"In spite of all the rhetoric and all the visits, Africa at this moment is ablaze," said Kenneth Allard, a retired Army officer and author of several works on peacekeeping.

In the weeks since the Sierra Leone crisis erupted, the United States has sent a single C-17 military cargo plane into West Africa carrying supplies for the United Nations forces in Sierra Leone. Not even this gesture was particularly helpful. U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan complained that the U.S. cargo flights cost the United Nations two to three times as much as commercial cargo flights.

Other U.S. Air Force planes are standing by in Nigeria as their crews await orders.

"Right now, there's nothing that is going on," Maj. John Anderson, an Air Force spokesman, said Wednesday.

Where Britain has 1,500 soldiers on the ground in Sierra Leone or deployed on six warships just offshore, a total of two U.S. servicemen were in Freetown on Wednesday checking the condition of the local runway to receive aid flights.

Clinton dispatched Jackson to Sierra Leone to encourage a restoration of peace. Jackson embarrassed the administration last week by making favorable remarks about rebel leader Foday Sankoh, who has been blamed for some of the worst human-rights abuses in the civil war in Sierra Leone, including hacking off the limbs of women and children. Sankoh's arrest was announced Wednesday.

While the Clinton administration says it supports the Africa-led peacekeeping mission, Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, complained this week that other countries are not paying their fair share of the costs of U.N. peacekeeping. This came at a time when other U.N. members complain about the U.S. failure to pay its full share of peacekeeping costs or bear its full share of the burden in the field.

"Ever since Somalia, putting U.S. troops at risk has not been an option," said Dennis Jett, an adviser at the Carter Center in Atlanta and former senior diplomat to several African nations.

"The administration, particularly in an election year, fears criticism. The criticism for losing people in an African civil war is going to be a lot harsher than for not committing troops to that situation."

But the price of inaction can be high. A year after the Somalia debacle, the Clinton administration, along with other Western powers, moved slowly in response to an emerging ethnic

genocide in Rwanda that left more than 500,000 dead. That slow response remains one of Clinton's deepest regrets as president, and one he expressed in a brief stop in Rwanda during his 1998 trip to Africa.

Even that disaster, however, brought about no change in Clinton's deep reluctance to commit U.S. troops to peacekeeping missions in Africa.

Besieged by Republican criticism that he has overcommitted U.S. forces, the Senate on Wednesday debated a measure to cut short the troop deployment to Kosovo, and the House passed a less restrictive measure. Clinton has confined his response to African crises to financial support for peacekeeping operations.

"The reluctance of first-world countries with first-rate armies to put their troops at risk is one of the reasons why peacekeeping fails," said Jett, author of a book on peacekeeping. "It's left to third-world countries with third-rate armies."

In a speech Wednesday to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on "U.S. Global Leadership," Albright placed part of the blame on the Republican-controlled Congress, which has proposed a deep cut in the administration's foreign operations budget, including money for peacekeeping.

"The legislators who are denying funds for U.N. missions ... are making a grave mistake," Albright said. "Their rationale, boiled down, is that the operations do not come with a guarantee of success. This is true. But doing nothing guarantees failure."

The administration argues it has done a great deal for Africa, short of sending in U.S. troops to any of the numerous crises. Initiatives include more than \$100 million in aid to a West African peacekeeping coalition, \$120 million to pro-democracy programs, more than half a billion dollars in debt forgiveness and \$150 million for AIDS prevention programs on the continent.

Human-rights groups, for their part, are less than impressed and increasingly question that commitment.

"The United States has demonstrated a lack of engagement with the realities of ensuring justice and peace in Sierra Leone," said William Schultz, executive director of Amnesty International USA, the human-rights watchdog group.

Criticism from Republicans has followed similar lines. Rep. Ed Royce, R-Calif., chairman of the House International Relations Subcommittee on Africa, said the administration brought about a "debacle" by supporting a peace agreement in which rebel leader Sankoh was given legitimacy.

Clinton himself acknowledged that his avowed concern for Africa has a domestic component, "because 30 million Americans trace their heritage to Africa." He promised that the United States would be a "friend for life" to Africa. But his most recent speech on Africa included no mention of whether that friendship would be backed up with U.S. forces.

The Carter Center's Jett said the death of 18 Rangers in Somalia "traumatized" the administration. The result was a clear, though not acknowledged, policy against deploying U.S. troops to Africa. By contrast, the recent crash of a V-22 Osprey aircraft killed 19 Marines, but no one at the Pentagon is suggesting canceling the Osprey program. Jett said.

With his visits and speeches, Clinton has shown he cares about Africa, Jett said. "But caring about a problem and being willing to do something about it are two different things."

Makers of diesel engines say they're not ready for cleaner standards yet

By Melita Marie Garza
Chicago Tribune

Although the Clinton administration's proposed tougher standard for tail-pipe pollution from diesel trucks and buses has long been anticipated, diesel engine manufacturers on Wednesday said they were in a race to produce engines that would meet the cleaner burning standards.

Under the rules unveiled Wednesday by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, oil refiners are going to be required to produce virtually sulfur-free diesel fuel while engine manufacturers are going to be required to reduce pollutants by more than 95 percent.

Some in the oil industry criticized the EPA standard as

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China's Mythic Market

By Alan Tonelson

Trade agreements cannot bring widespread benefits to the United States if they rest on false portrayals of our trade partners and of American business objectives. Americans learned that the hard way after the North American Free Trade Agreement, when Mexico turned out to be less than the rapidly prospering paragon of good government touted by President Clinton and his allies in big business. Today, the same coalition is pushing for permanent normal trade with China, with the House Ways and Means Committee approving the proposal yesterday.

The proponents would like us to believe that China is a booming market for American-made products. But although our exports of goods to China rose significantly during most of the 1990's, they grew no faster than such exports to the world as a whole, and China still accounts for less than 2 percent of the total. In 1999, these sales to China actually fell by 8 percent. One-sixth of the sales to China, moreover, are of a single product: large commercial jets.

Chinese trade barriers are to blame, but so is a weakening Chinese economy. The growth rate has slowed by at least half in recent years. Even the official Chinese press pegs unemployment at 17 percent, and with real wages down since the mid-1990's, Chinese who have jobs are hoarding their earnings, not buying consumer goods.

The Web sites of American multinational corporations, meanwhile, barely mention selling from their American-based factories to China — which might benefit American workers. In-

stead, they gush about turning the People's Republic into a low-wage production base. Procter & Gamble, Motorola and Westinghouse state openly on their sites that they plan to substitute Chinese parts and materials steadily for the American-made ones they still send to China to put into

The sales pitch for trade does not bear scrutiny.

finished goods. The predictable result is loss of high-wage American manufacturing jobs.

Meanwhile, companies like General Electric, Kodak, Dow Chemical and Ingersoll-Rand have indicated that they will displace American jobs by supplying the domestic market and markets in other countries with exports from their Chinese factories.

Nor are American companies' China operations likely to do much to expand free markets. Most deals are in aerospace, telecommunications, utilities and transport, which in China are dominated by government agencies and state-owned companies. Motorola even says that its China business strategy "dovetails with the Chinese government's strategy for upgrading state-owned enterprises."

Increasingly, according to trade statistics, China is also not a primitive giant, producing labor-intensive goods that Americans should no longer even want to make. Between 1992 and 1999, high-tech products as a share of China's exports to the United States more than tripled, to 14.5 percent; they rose more than 32 percent just last year. In contrast, American high-tech products rose only from 34.5 percent to 35.9 percent of our total exports to China. And they fell 18 percent in absolute terms in 1999. These figures do not even count our steadily rising imports of industrial machinery and other capital-intensive goods from China.

Further, thanks to planned investments by companies like Cisco, 3Com, Lucent, Microsoft, United Technol-

ogies, Motorola and Texas Instruments, if Congress approves normal trade with China, expect American and world markets to be flooded with ever higher-tech Chinese goods: broadband routers, telecommunications switches, semiconductors, servers, applications software and aerospace engine parts.

Perhaps the most frequently heard argument in favor of permanent normal trade relations with China is that without it, we will lose the China business to foreign competitors. That might be a worry if China consumed most of what it imports. But studies by the New York Federal Reserve Bank and others show that most Chinese imports are intermediate goods that are assembled into finished products in China and then sent to foreign markets. Some 40 percent of China's exports are sold to the United States.

This means that the success of investments in China by American companies and their competitors alike depends heavily on exporting to the United States. Without easy access to their largest market, the projects in China would nosedive in value. The keys to keeping them valuable are permanent normal trade status and admission of China into the World Trade Organization, whose cumbersome procedures can keep the American market wide open.

Proponents of normal trade hope to obscure these realities with toothless amendments to the deal. But the public's perception of normal trade with China remains on the mark: a possible bonanza for management and shareholders, at least in the short term, and nothing but trouble for workers. □

Alan Tonelson, research fellow at the United States Business and Industry Council Educational Foundation, is author of the forthcoming "The Race to the Bottom."

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Dan Crippen

Social Security Mirage

The presidential candidates are debating whose plan will do the most to strengthen Social Security. By "strengthen," they tend to mean, in part, extend the program's long-term solvency. That's also the measure of health the Social Security trustees tend to use. Thus, when the trustees recently extended their estimate of the program's solvency to 2037, largely because of the anticipated strength of the economy, many observers, including the front page of this newspaper, were quick to herald the apparent good news.

It may in fact have been good news, but not for the reason cited. Solvency is the traditional measure of the program's health, but it may not be the best one. It is mainly an accounting concept. It indicates whether the balance credited to the trust funds over a given period—including past taxes not used to pay benefits, the interest on those taxes and all projected future taxes—is enough to cover the amount of benefits owed during the same period.

In the early 1980s, when I had the good fortune to be working for Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, I witnessed the creation and operation of the Greenspan commission. That commission's recommendations were the last significant changes made to Social Security. Because the trust funds were nearing insolvency, the commission's primary objective became to restore balance to the funds over 75 years. The Social Security actuaries blessed the final legislation (which mainly increased payroll taxes and the retirement age) and said we had accomplished our objective.

But I have since come to understand that solvency is not a particularly meaningful concept for government trust funds. The country now faces a demographic bulge in which the number of retired beneficiaries will almost double while the work force, which must pay those retirees' benefits, will grow only slightly. Too many of us—from the president to members of Congress to my high school classmates—believe the current balances in the Social Security trust funds will help ease the burden on the children of the baby boomers. That is, unfortunately, not true.

The president's budget for fiscal year 2000 included a useful explanation of the Social Security trust funds:

"These [trust fund] balances are available to finance future benefit payments and other trust fund expenditures but only

in a bookkeeping sense. These funds are not set up to be pension funds, like the funds of private pension plans. They do not consist of real economic assets that can be drawn down in the future to fund benefits. Instead, they are claims on the Treasury that, when redeemed, will have to be financed by raising taxes, borrowing from the public, or reducing benefits or other expenditures. The existence of large trust fund balances, therefore, does not, by itself, have any impact on the Government's ability to pay benefits."

The fact that the trust funds' current assets consist of government paper that is not "real" (in other words, that has no marketable or other stored value) is not the critical piece of that definition. Rather, the key point is the conclusion that solvency does not affect the government's ability to pay Social Security benefits.

The trustees report that the Social Security system will incur obligations greater than payroll taxes as soon as 2015. At that point (as the president's budget said), the balances in the trust funds will have to be redeemed "by raising taxes, borrowing from the public, or reducing benefits or other expenditures." The result is the same with or without the trust funds—if obligations are to be met, taxes will have to be raised, spending cut or borrowing increased. Thus, solvency has no economic relevance.

By far the most important element in this discussion, however, is the one that is most often overlooked: The only way to save for the future is to consume less today—whether as a national government or as individuals. The existence of Social Security surpluses will help in the future only if the surpluses are added to national savings and thereby promote economic growth. Extending the "solvency" of the Social Security trust funds without either changing the program's obligations or taking actions to promote growth in the economy is an empty gesture.

True "reform" (or "strengthening" or "fixing") of Social Security requires a more sophisticated understanding and rhetoric, without which we will pursue policies that are not helpful, are potentially deceitful and may actually make the situation worse.

In the end, the U.S. economy itself is the "trust fund"—not just for Social Security but for all other transfer payments to retirees, public and private. It is largely the resources produced after we retire that we will be consuming—resources taken from our children's production and transferred to us to satisfy our "claims." There are only two things we can do to make it easier for succeeding generations: We can choose to save now (both as individuals and as a government) to increase the productive capacity of the economy in the future, or we can accept lower benefits.

That's why the trustees' latest report may be good news—because the economy is growing faster than previously thought. But merely changing the bookkeeping for the Social Security trust funds may only make us feel better at the expense of our kids.

The writer is director of the Congressional Budget Office.

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Antimissile System's Flaw Was Covered Up, Critic Says

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

A prominent antimissile critic has found what he says is a major flaw in the Pentagon's antimissile plan and is calling on the White House to appoint a high-level scientific panel to investigate what he says were fraudulent efforts to cover it up.

If the critic is correct, the flaw may cripple or even kill the proposed weapon system, the cost of which is estimated at up to \$60 billion.

The critic is Theodore A. Postol, professor of science and national security studies at M.I.T., author of many reports on antimissile systems and in the 1980's a science adviser to the chief of naval operations on ballistic missile technologies and potential weapons against them. He made his new accusations in a May 11

Questions about an interceptor's ability to identify its target.

letter to John D. Podesta, the White House chief of staff, after reviewing Pentagon data gathered by an antimissile whistle-blower.

Dr. Postol's critique centers on the hardest part of the missile defense challenge, distinguishing incoming weapons from decoys and destroying them.

In the letter, a copy of which he gave to The New York Times, Dr. Postol said Pentagon sensor data he had obtained from the first antimissile test flight in June 1997 showed that the ground-based interceptor was inherently unable to make the distinction and that the Pentagon and its contractors had tried to hide this failure.

The coverup, he said, was "like rolling a pair of dice and throwing away all outcomes that did not give snake eyes."

An inability to tell cheap decoys from costly warheads in theory could force a defender to fire interceptors at every threatening object, which as

a practical matter could make the system useless.

P. J. Crowley, a spokesman for the National Security Council, said the White House was carefully weighing Dr. Postol's appeal but was unlikely to move quickly.

"It's premature to say this merits an outside review," Mr. Crowley said. "We have to let the Department of Defense complete its deployment readiness review," which starts in late June and lasts a month.

A senior federal official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said that if a scheduled antimissile flight test failed, that would tend to bolster concerns about the system and probably help prompt an independent investigation.

Lt. Col. Richard Lehner of the Air Force, a spokesman for the Pentagon's Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, said a detailed written response was being prepared for Dr. Postol and the White House.

"We take allegations of fraud very seriously," Colonel Lehner said. "We have looked at many of these allegations in the past, and have found nothing which supports either the scientific criticisms or any fraud."

But Richard L. Garwin, a top federal science adviser who has expressed doubts about some aspects of the missile defense idea, said he had seen Dr. Postol's letter and considered his technical points "very important."

In a recent New York Times/CBS poll, 58 percent of the respondents said they favored trying to build an antimissile defense. But that figure dropped to 25 percent, the poll found, when respondents were asked what their opinion would be "if many scientists conclude it is unlikely that such a system will ever work."

Testing of the would-be antimissile weapon has not gone smoothly. The first two flight experiments simply gathered sensor data on mock warheads and decoys. The most elaborate of these, in June 1997, is the subject of Dr. Postol's attack.

Last October, the Pentagon hailed the first intercept try as a success but later conceded that the interceptor had initially drifted off course and picked out the decoy balloon

rather than the warhead. In a January test, a sensor coolant leak caused the interceptor to miss the target.

A third intercept test is set for late June. President Clinton is expected to decide afterward whether the United States should build a limited defense against missile attacks by rogue countries.

To date, targets in the interception tests have consisted of a single mock warhead and a single decoy balloon. The Pentagon says it plans to increase decoy complexity in future tests.

In his letter to the White House, Dr. Postol said the Pentagon's analysis of the more elaborate June 1997 sensor test "urgently needs to be investigated by a team of scientists who are recognized for their scientific accomplishments and independence from the Pentagon." His three-page letter had four detailed attachments meant to back up his claims.

His charges are based partly on an antimissile criticism by Nira Schwartz, a former senior engineer at TRW, a top military contractor. In a suit against TRW, Dr. Schwartz has accused the company of faking antimissile tests and evaluations of

computer programs for the interceptor's sensor and then firing her when she protested. Through her litigation and a Pentagon inquiry, Dr. Schwartz obtained many antimissile reports and data, some of which she has shared with Dr. Postol.

A nuclear engineer by training, Dr. Postol in his analysis of the Pentagon reports goes beyond questions of computer analysis of data from incoming targets. In fact, he said, the test showed that warheads and decoys appear so similar that sensors might never be able to tell them apart. He also says the Pentagon conspired to cover up this sensor problem.

The brightness readings from the mock warhead and decoys, he told the White House, "fluctuated in a varied and totally unpredictable way," revealing no feature "that could be used to distinguish one object from the other."

Faced with this upset, Dr. Postol continued, the analytical team arbitrarily rejected and selected data to create an "elaborate hoax" that was then hidden in reports by the use of "misleading, confusing, and self-contradictory language."

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The New York Times

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 2000

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Progress in Issuing U.S. Funds for U.N.

By COLUM LYNCH
Special to The Washington Post

UNITED NATIONS, May 25—Sen. Judd Gregg (R-N.H.), chairman of the Senate appropriations subcommittee on State Department funding, agreed today to release \$40 million that the United States owes for U.N. peacekeeping in Kosovo but continued to block \$328 million for missions in Sierra Leone, East Timor and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The release of the Kosovo funds followed a meeting Wednesday between Gregg and Richard C. Holbrooke, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, in which they also agreed on a course that could result in freeing up the remaining

money, congressional sources said.

According to a Senate aide familiar with the talks, Holbrooke will consult with the State Department about sending one or more letters to Congress addressing concerns about peacekeeping in Sierra Leone and Congo. If the letters are satisfactory, the aide indicated, Gregg will release those missions' funds. The aide said there will be further meetings on East Timor.

Gregg had placed a "hold" on a total of \$368 million that Congress approved last year for U.N. peacekeeping missions. He objected in particular to the Clinton administration's support for a peace agreement that rewarded the brutal Sierra Leone rebel leader Foday Sankoh with control of much of the

country's diamond wealth.

Gregg sought assurances from Holbrooke that Sankoh, who is jailed, would be excluded from any future government.

Rep. Harold Rogers (R-Ky.), chairman of the House appropriations committee that oversees U.N. funding, also has placed holds on \$223 million for U.N. peacekeeping in Africa and East Timor. A spokesman for Rogers said he wants assurances from the State Department that peacekeeping funds committed to Kosovo would not be redirected to other U.N. missions.

Staff writer Helen Dewar contributed to this report from Washington.

Knesset Joins Citizens Caught in Harm's Way

By LEE HOCKSTADER
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, May 25—If the northern Israeli border town of Kiryat Shemona has a claim to fame, it is that more than 4,000 rockets have fallen there in the last two decades, fired from across the frontier in Lebanon. Today, Kiryat Shemona added a second distinction when the Knesset, Israel's parliament, met there for its first-ever full session outside Jerusalem.

The Knesset session was convened against the advice of the army, which urged the lawmakers to hold their meeting a little to the south, out of range of Katyusha rockets in the arsenal of Hezbollah, the Lebanese guerrilla force that now controls the Lebanon side of the border.

The idea of the meeting, the lawmakers said, was to express the nation's support for its northern residents, many of whom feel vulnerable now that the Israeli army has withdrawn from southern Lebanon, ending more than two decades of occupation. Arab members of the Knesset, mindful of the celebrations across the Arab world at the Israeli pullout, boycotted the event.

Prime Minister Ehud Barak, who spoke at the outset of the meeting, also used the opportunity to deliver a mostly dovish message to Lebanon's leaders, offering them peace while at the same time warning them of the consequences of cross-border attacks. "We don't covet even one inch of your land, and we have no demands of you other than your strict observance of security along our common border," Barak declared.

"Israel is not an enemy of Lebanon," he said. "We would never have gone into [it] in the beginning if your territory had not become a hothouse for terror and a base of aggression against us. Now we have an opportunity to turn things around. ... Don't let the terrorist organizations and external parties take advantage of your weakness to light a fire at Lebanon's expense in the name of interests that are not yours."

The reference was to Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, which insists there will be no real peace with Israel until it also hands back the Golan Heights, captured from the Syrians in the 1967 Middle East war. Israel fears Syria will encourage Hezbollah or Palestinian militants in Lebanon to launch cross-border attacks on Israel, which Barak says would constitute "an act of war."

The Israeli leader, still buoyant at the swift, casualty-free extraction of Israeli troops from Lebanon before dawn Wednesday, is riding a wave of public approval and relief. A newspaper poll published today showed nearly three-quarters of Israeli citizens approve of the withdrawal.

Still, the pullout has ignited a partisan debate here, particularly because of the precipitate collapse of the South Lebanon Army, the Israeli-trained and -armed Lebanese militia that collapsed suddenly in the face of Hezbollah's advance Monday. Fearing prosecution for treason and revenge massacres, some 7,000 SLA militiamen and their families fled to Israel this week, many more than had been predicted.

"Among the SLA, there is a feeling that we betrayed them and abandoned them," said Ariel Sharon, leader of the main opposition Likud party and the driving force behind Israel's full-scale invasion of Lebanon in 1982. "The price of betrayal is high. Who will believe us when we need allies in the future?"

Sharon also denounced the televised spectacle of Hezbollah guerrillas and their supporters celebrating in southern Lebanon, in some cases right along the border fence. "How did this happen," he demanded, "that only meters from our soldiers they are taking equipment, trucks and army supplies, and no one responds?"

A small group of demonstrators picketed today's Knesset meeting and suggested that the lawmakers were no more welcome in Kiryat Shemona than Hezbollah rockets.

"They're coming to identify with us?" said a middle-aged man who demonstrated outside the parliamentary session. "Let them come to live here. Then I'll respect [them]."

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 2000

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President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500-2000
May 16, 2000

Sandy
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to support the - all
discovery - B.C.

Dear Bill,

Sorry I haven't written in a while, but you seem to be doing just fine without my input. I saw your spoof video, it was great. I hope you are enjoying these last few months.

One of the really neat things about living abroad is that you have a different and in many ways more interesting view of the US. This is especially true of election years. As almost always happens, foreigners want the incumbents to stay in power, and that appears to be true here as well. Sanguinetti used to say that he did better with the Republicans on trade and the Democrats on Human Rights, but your trade efforts have taken that away from the Republicans. Of course, Gore is not you, and there is some concern about his free-trade credentials. However, the big casualty from Seattle was the EU, who now appear farther than ever from opening up their markets. That leaves us.

I gather that Gore is having a difficult time right now, but there is a long way to go. It appears that all the big issues are going his way, and should continue to. Gore seems to have trouble running an effective campaign when he is not under attack. However, that will change later. I continue to believe that Bush has no substance, and that will eventually come through. (Deep down, he is shallow).

Things continue to go well here. I really feel like I am in my stride, and the breaks are going our way. I gather that Bob Nash was never able to identify a good slot in Washington for me to finish out your Administration, but I have a great job and love doing it. And I do it pretty well, so it's not so shabby. I would still like to work in the next Administration if possible, but it is a long shot. What I really would like to be is Deputy Secretary of State and try to inject some professional management into this place. They are extraordinarily talented people who are very poorly managed.

I read an article the other day that everyone from the people of Nebraska to golfing buddies are trying to get a piece of you in the last months of your term. I will add my iron to the fire, in hope that you can give President Batlle an invitation for a working meeting at the White House. He is becoming the stalwart pro American in the region, the role that Menem used to occupy. I think he can be a lot of help in the future.

Our only bad news is that Patrick was in an auto accident in Phoenix, and broke his

pelvis. He got pretty banged up, but nothing that a few months recuperation will not heal. The biggest problem is that he had joined to Marine Corps and had planned to go in in July. That will have to be postponed until the end of the year. I am beginning to make re-entry plans as well. Kathleen wants to go to a private school in Houston where she knows a lot of kids from her summer camp in Texas, so that is where we are aiming for now. Amy wants to go to Law School, and I want to enjoy good Mexican food. Beyond that, I would like to increase trade with South America and get guns off my streets. So I will have plenty to do. Perhaps I'll run against Tom DeLay.

Frankly, I'm not sure how things look for Hillary; it is a very delicate situation. . Tell her we wish her well.

Best Regards
Kit



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

5-30-00

FAXED

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PodestaSandy
What about this?
JS

17 May, 2000

Mr. Samuel Berger
Via Fax

Subject: Young Chehabi and Syria/Assad

Dear Sandy,

I have written before about young Dr. Hasem Chehabi, living here in Newport Beach, California and founder of the prestigious Newport Diagnostic Center but who more importantly is the son of Chehabi, the former Chief of Staff to Assad. He is very knowledgeable about Syria and stays in close touch visiting about twice a year. He had returned from such a trip last Tuesday night, the 9th. I immediately spent almost two hours with him, and then took off for Washington arriving late Thursday and leaving early Saturday—giving me opportunity to at least meet with Rob Malley. At the First Lady's reception for Queen Noor I did get a glimpse of you but not much chance for discussion. Perhaps I too was too distracted by the need to ogle the Queen—as was you.

One thing Dr. Chehabi put to rest was the rumor that President Assad had suffered a stroke. Although not in the best of health he, Assad, had gone to Cairo just a day or two before.

Chehabi and I discussed my two memos, the one to Shimon Peres and the other to George Papandreou, the Greek Foreign Minister. Chehabi is the one who had convinced me some time ago—and confirmed since by a number of authoritative others—that the Syrians' interest in the Golan is not access to the Galilee water. Rather, they need water for their northern agricultural strip behind the Golan.

George Papandreou has developed a relationship with his counterpart, the Turkish Foreign Minister—even to the point of working out a resolution of the Cyprus question. My point to Papandreou was that he should also work the Turks over to make Turkish water available to that northern part of Syria. The selling point would be that this would further enhance Turkey's ability to get Western European support to join the European Union, which is very high on the Turkish agenda.

Samuel Berger
17 May, 2000
Page 2

Obviously, Turkish water into Syria would not resolve the entire Syrian/Israel problem, but it would eliminate one major obstacle I hear from so many Israelis and US officials—that the real interest of the Golan for the Syrians is to have access to Galilee water.

Chehabi felt that my proposal would clearly generate responsiveness in Syria. However, the real problem remains the June '67 line, that is, that Syrian sovereignty had to extend right down to the water line at the Galilee. He was forcefully adamant about that and worse kept purporting that that is also the intransigent position of President Assad and the Syrian people generally, not only the Alewites, but also including the run of the Baath Party. I did not like his answer—and I told him so—which he put in terms of the matter of "dignity" for the Syrians. For Assad it was almost personal because it was on his watch that the Golan was lost. Much as I argued that that rigidity could lead to further conflict that did not seem to make a dent.

Finally I suggested the device—as has been used elsewhere in the Middle East—that the Syrians retain sovereignty over that strip along the water including a road the Israelis could use but with the UN in control of that passage near the water. Chehabi was not excited about that proposal either, but did not dismiss it.

The next day in Washington I was able to meet with Rob Malley who told me that that idea had been kicking around but it had certainly picked up no enthusiasm from the Israelis. After I left Rob I toyed with the idea that it might be more saleable to the Israelis if while the Syrians retained the sovereignty down to the water's edge it could be the US who could control the road passage. That, of course, raises other policy problems which is not for me to get into here. Possibly the US along with a consortium of maybe two other West European nations might be the answer.

Rob also raised the point that for the Israelis to become more accommodating have to witness Syrian gestures—not necessarily substantive ones—such as returning the body of the Israeli soldier, Eli Cohen (sp?), which the Israelis have been hoping to retrieve for years. In addition, Assad should invite Israelis to Syria and not just Israeli-Arabs. Someone like Yossi Beilin comes to mind although also good but far more difficult would be Deputy Defense Minister Ephraim Sneh.

Samuel Berger
17 May, 2000
Page 3

And so it goes. I have reported most of this back to Chehabi who despite his intransigence on the matter of the June '67 line seems intent on doing everything possible to help bring about resolution to all this.

On the matter of persuading Assad to invite an Israeli, is it conceivable that US Ambassador Crocker in Damascus could play a role in selling that possibility to Assad?

Sincerely,

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

Stanley K. Sheinbaum
SKS/kc

cc: President Bill Clinton
Rob Malley
Mara Rudman



National Civilian
Community Corps

5-30-00

PRESIDENT CLINTON

CORPORATION FC
NATIONAL SERVICE

AmeriCorps

Learn and Serve
America

National Senior
Service Corps



1201 New York Avenue,
Washington, D.C. 205

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Can we do anything
about this in this session
where? Bc

AmeriCorps * National Civilian Community Corps



Andrew P. Chambers

LIEUTENANT GENERAL, U.S. ARMY (RET.)

National Director

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E-MAIL: ACHAMBERS@CNS.GOV

Appropriations Cap on the AmeriCorps*National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC)

NCCC Performance

- NCCC is an exceptionally popular program. **At present there are six applicants for each available position.** About 50% of all applicants are college graduates; 25% have completed some college; and most of the remaining applicants are high school graduates. **Over 2,000 highly qualified young adults this year will be denied the opportunity to serve in the NCCC given the current financial situation.**
- NCCC conducts service projects in all 50 states and territories from its five regional sites. In fiscal 1999, approximately 850 members in teams performed nearly 500 service projects across the nation. Accomplishments include renovating/building over 750 homes, tutoring over 20,500 students, and assisting over 50,000 natural disaster victims..
- NCCC teams are organized, disciplined and trained to respond rapidly to natural disasters and work closely with FEMA and the American Red Cross. Since its inception in 1994, NCCC has responded to every Federally declared national disaster and many local disasters.
- NCCC teams are versatile and multi-talented. They are particularly effective at mobilizing and coordinating other volunteers. Habitat for Humanity, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, the Special Olympics, and a large number of other non-profit organizations rely on the NCCC to serve directly and to coordinate their part-time volunteers.

The Appropriations Cap

- Funding for NCCC was originally set in 1994 at \$30 million (including \$20 million in an earmarked Department of Defense appropriation). The fiscal 1995 appropriation was reduced in a recision from \$26 million to \$18 million, and funding has been held at \$18 million from 1995 to the present.
- National service programs (including AmeriCorps), as a whole, have received a significant increase in funding each fiscal year, thanks to the intensive efforts by the President and his administration. However, Congress has consistently singled out NCCC for no increase in budget.
- In addition to the flat funding, the NCCC appropriations cap is so restrictive that it precludes the CEO of the Corporation for National Service, Harris Wofford, from using funds from other programs to support the NCCC, a limitation not placed on other AmeriCorps programs.
- As a consequence of flat funding since fiscal 1995, fewer communities are served and fewer members are serving.
- **The President's budget in fiscal 2001 includes a \$3 million increase to \$21 million; this same increase has been included in the President's budget for the last three budget cycles, but the appropriation has been held at the same level.**

Request

- Support the \$3 million increase in the NCCC appropriation to \$21 million.
- Relax the restrictive language in the NCCC appropriation to allow for expansion of members, increased service and more efficient resource allocation.

JP → from Ted Kennedy
Rx

President Clinton - Bankruptcy
May 26, 2000

for Sen Kennedy 5-30-00

Final Republican action on a bad bill seems imminent, but strong criticism from The White House could avoid the worst features.

Five issues are being decided, including weak credit card disclosure provisions and a homestead "compromise" that's a gift to wealthy debtors, a Hatch provision that will permit creditors to revert to abusive tactics banned in the 1970s, the clinic violence provision, and a bad cap on pension benefits.

The underlying bankruptcy bill is in very bad shape. The problems articulated in the *Time* magazine article remain.

After the recess, it appears that Republicans will add the bankruptcy bill to the Digital Signatures Conference Report over the objections of Democrats and, as I understand it, the high tech industry.

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5:30:00

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 2000

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INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT: Update on Shared Early Warning

In September 1998, you and President Yeltsin agreed to exchange data from U.S. and Russian ballistic missile early warning systems to reduce the likelihood that a "false" warning of a missile attack might prompt a retaliatory launch. This initiative was a direct response to public fears that Russia's early warning system was deteriorating to the point where it could no longer provide accurate information on ballistic missile launches (recall when President Yeltsin was reportedly contacted on his nuclear "briefcase" after the launch of a sounding rocket from Norway).

Next month in Moscow, we hope to have ready for your and President Putin's signature a Memorandum of Agreement on Shared Early Warning. This executive agreement would provide for a bilateral exchange of near-real-time processed data from early warning sensors on missile and space launches. The agreement also calls for the establishment of a permanent Data Exchange Center in Moscow where this data would be exchanged and discussed between U.S. and Russian personnel operating face-to-face. A site for the Data Exchange Center in Moscow has been identified and should be stood up in a period of months. We are also negotiating a complementary agreement, which is unlikely to be ready for the summit, for pre-notification of such launches, and for opening up participation in this pre-launch notification regime to other states through an internet-based system.

U.S. and Russian experts will meet in Moscow during the week of May 22 with a mandate to complete the Shared Early Warning agreement. Strobe intends to underscore the importance of getting this done during his meeting with Mamedov.

Attachment

Tab A Joint Statement on the Exchange of Information on Missile Launches and Early Warning

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

understand
what
today
summary
on file

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Moscow, Russia)

For Immediate Release

September 2, 1998

**JOINT STATEMENT
ON THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION
ON MISSILE LAUNCHES AND EARLY WARNING**

Taking into account the continuing worldwide proliferation of ballistic missiles and of missile technologies, the need to minimize even further the consequences of a false missile attack warning and above all, to prevent the possibility of a missile launch caused by such false warning, the President of the United States and the President of the Russian Federation have reached agreement on a cooperative initiative between the United States and Russia regarding the exchange of information on missile launches and early warning.

The objective of the initiative is the continuous exchange of information on the launches of ballistic missiles and space launch vehicles derived from each side's missile launch warning system, including the possible establishment of a center for the exchange of missile launch data operated by the United States and Russia and separate from their respective national centers. As part of this initiative, the United States and Russia will also examine the possibility of establishing a multilateral ballistic missile and space launch vehicle pre-launch notification regime in which other states could voluntarily participate.

The Presidents have directed their experts to develop as quickly as possible for approval in their respective countries a plan for advancing this initiative toward implementation as soon as practicable.

Russia, proceeding from its international obligations relating to information derived from missile attack warning systems, will reach agreement regarding necessary issues relating to the implementation of this initiative.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

Moscow
September 2, 1998

#

A Deal Even Trade Hawks Can Love

By CLYDE PRESTOWITZ

Tomorrow, Congress will decide whether to grant Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) to China in conjunction with China's bid to join the World Trade Organization. As a former U.S. trade negotiator, I have often been critical of U.S. trade deals that gave too much and got too little. But in the case of China, careful review can lead to only one conclusion: It is time for Congress to do the U.S. a favor by voting for PNTR.

To appreciate why, it is important to understand two things. First, Congress won't be voting on China's accession to the WTO. That decision is not for the U.S. to make. Entry is up to the WTO's member nations, each of which has been conducting individual negotiations with China on the terms of its membership. The U.S. concluded its deal with China several months ago; China cleared its final hurdle last week when it reached an accord with the European Union.

Second, Congress will not be deciding whether to grant normal trade relations to China. The U.S. has been granting that status for nearly 20 years. The issue now is whether to make these trade relations permanent.

The vote is all the more important in light of China's imminent WTO membership. WTO rules require members to extend normal trade relations to each other permanently. Consequently, if the U.S. doesn't extend PNTR it will be in violation of WTO rules; China, for its part, won't be obligated to grant the U.S. the improved

treatment it will be extending to all other WTO members.

This is where Congress can do us a great favor. The rules governing trade between China and the U.S. have been extremely unequal over the past 20 years. Our yearly renewal of normal trade relations means China has enjoyed the same low tariffs, minimal quotas and easy market access that Britain, Japan, Germany and other major U.S. trading partners enjoy. U.S. enterprises, in contrast, have suffered high tariffs, heavy-handed regulation and extensive restrictions in China. In short, the U.S. has been giving more than it has been getting, and Congress has repeatedly blessed the arrangement.

Last fall, as part of its efforts to join the WTO, China agreed to new trade rules with the U.S. Usually skeptical of such deals, I have concluded that this is the best trade deal I have ever seen. The U.S. would give up nothing. We would continue to treat China's trade the way we always have—no better, no worse. But the Chinese would grant concession after concession—reducing tariffs, removing onerous regulations, opening distribution channels, and accepting binding dispute-settlement procedures. We would be nuts not to take this deal, particularly given that China will be granting these concessions to all other members of the WTO upon its accession.

Opponents of PNTR argue that annual reviews of normal trade relations are needed to pressure China on human

rights, the environment and labor conditions. This is a fallacious argument, for three reasons.

First, there is no evidence that the annual reviews have had any impact on China's human rights, labor or environmental policies. Last year the State Department reported a worsening of human-rights conditions in China, even as we were reviewing trade relations. The Chinese make it a point of honor not to be swayed by the annual reviews.

Second, the opponents blindly disregard the very rationale for granting PNTR. By opening up trade with China, we can promote economic development and interdependence that will undermine authoritarian measures and lead to greater economic and political freedom. Such a process can only work over time, which negates the argument for annual threats to suspend trade relations.

Finally, China has become so important to the performance of the U.S. economy that everyone (especially the Chinese) knows it is unlikely we will actually suspend trade relations. This has made the whole exercise a charade. Worse, it has rendered U.S. companies vulnerable to reverse leverage. The Chinese use the annual reviews to pressure U.S. companies for extra technology transfers and other concessions, on the grounds that supplies from the U.S. may be interrupted by dint of congressional action.

Beyond all this, there is a final, most important reason to grant China PNTR.

For 30 years the U.S. has worked to bring China more fully into the community of nations, and to promote both economic development and a more liberal society. The policy has been working. Anyone who saw China in the early 1980s and compares it with today must be amazed. Bicycles and drab Mao suits have morphed into traffic jams and bright fashions; the freedom and the range of individual choices available to the average person has expanded exponentially. After years of estrangement, China is asking to join the international community. To turn it down at the very moment it is moving in the direction we have desired would be a tragic and historic mistake.

It is true that China is far from the democratic society we would like to see. Those who voice concern over the lack of human rights in China are justified in doing so. But we shouldn't treat China differently than we have other countries in similar circumstances. Over the past 50 years, both Korea and Taiwan were governed by authoritarian regimes that received U.S. support despite their disregard for human rights and democracy. Kim Dae Jung, the current president of Korea, was tortured by one such regime. U.S. policy was to engage in behind-the-scenes promotion of liberalization through economic development, education of students in the U.S., and fuller membership in multinational organizations.

Today, Korea and Taiwan not only have vibrant economies, but vibrant democratic governments. It can work in China, too, if Congress just seizes this opportunity.

Mr. Prestowitz, a trade negotiator during the Reagan administration, is president of the Economic Strategy Institute, a Washington-based think tank.

5-30-00

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E. J. Dionne Jr.

After-School Special

You don't have to worry what fourth-graders Brendan King, Desmond Mitchell, Jasmine Smith or Trenie Brice will be doing after the school day ends at the Dr. Bernard Harris School in East Baltimore.

They won't be on the neighborhood's tough streets. They will, as they'll be the first to tell you, be playing baseball and basketball, line dancing, doing aerobics—and also solving math problems, reading and using computers. They are eager to live up to a slogan posted on one of the public school's walls: "Strive Not to Equal, but to Excel."

The Miracle on North Caroline Street? It's always miraculous to watch children learn, and we rarely pay much attention to the daily achievements of African American kids in our poorest urban neighborhoods. Crime stories make the 11 o'clock news. Learning stories rarely do.

But there is nothing miraculous about what's happening in the Bernard Harris School, if miraculous is defined as that which is all but impossible under normal circumstances. The achievements of the roughly 135 kids who stay after school here are the perfectly normal result of their energy, the devotion of their teachers, the volunteer efforts of their parents and—you're not supposed to say this anymore—some shrewdly invested government money mixed with some private contributions.

Under pressure from an organization called **BUILD—Baltimoreans United in Leadership Development—the city has created the Baltimore Child First Authority to support after-school programs such as the one at Bernard Harris.**

Why an "authority?" As any sports fan knows, Baltimore is a city that has given us exceptional sports stadiums, including the justly acclaimed Oriole Park at Camden Yards. Cities all over the country have created "stadium authorities" which dole out taxpayer funds, guarantee the money will be available over long periods and ensure it's spent only on the stadium projects.

BUILD's organizers asked a simple question: If building stadiums is such a high priority, shouldn't the future of the city's children have at least the same standing? "When a government says something is so important that they don't want it subject to the vagaries of the budget, they create an authority," said Arnie Graf, a BUILD leader and senior organizer for the Industrial Areas Foundation, which sparks neighborhood activism across the

country. So the Child First Authority was created with—when you consider the cause—the modest annual budget of \$960,000 (It includes, it should be said, a substantial donation from Orioles owner Peter Angelos.) The authority has served 1,500 kids this year at nine after-school programs, according to Carol Reckling, a former oil company executive who is now Child First's executive director. As they say in business, that's a lot of "product" for the money.

Child First is still looking for a secure long-term funding source—the revenue from a corporate stadium box or two might be nice. But its very existence already challenges our priorities. We can come up with money for all sorts of amenities (I freely confess to enjoying Camden Yards as much as anyone), but can't muster the commitment to make sure all our kids have useful things to do between the time schools close and the time many parents return home from work. Isn't it by now a no-brainer that those famous hours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. can either be the most dangerous hours of the day for kids or their most useful learning and playing time?

When politicians promise "universal after-school programs," the phrase has a deadly bureaucratic ring to it. There is nothing bureaucratic about what goes on in the Bernard Harris School. While the kids in one room are reading, kids are working math problems in another. In a third, the teacher has divided her students into teams and challenged them to come up with the right words to describe their moms for Mother's Day cards they're making. Each side is eager to win, and their performance matches the adjectives they shout out: "Outstanding," "excellent," "magnificent," "tremendous," "superior" and "marvelous."

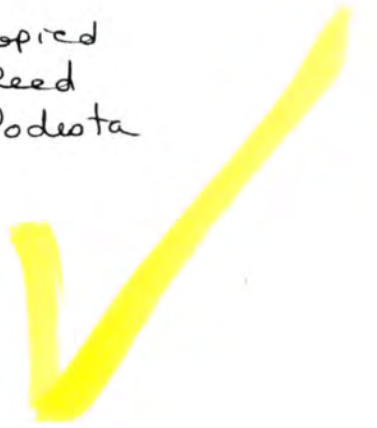
The principal, Lucretia Coates, has raised test scores in the school, and the after-school program is integral to her efforts. "We look at it as being a focal point for instruction," she says. Kids who are behind get help catching up, and kids who are excelling learn even more. "It's not just time they're idly here and we're just watching." And because the program only works with the help of many parent volunteers, it has reinforced another of her objectives: "to have parents comprehensively involved in the school."

The most famous line about baseball stadiums is, "If you build it, they will come." That's just as true of after-school programs that help children cultivate their own fields of dreams.

5-30-00

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By THOMAS E. RICKS
Washington Post Staff Writer

A1

For Pentagon, Asia Moving to Forefront

Shift Has Implications for Strategy, Forces, Weapons

When Pentagon officials first sat down last year to update the core planning document of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, they listed China as a potential future adversary, a momentous change from the last decade of the Cold War.

But when the final version of the document, titled "Joint Vision 2020," is released next week, it will be far more discreet. Rather than explicitly pointing at China, it simply will warn of the possible rise of an unidentified "peer competitor."

The Joint Chiefs' wrestling with how to think about China—and how open to be about that effort—captures in a nutshell the U.S. military's quiet shift away from its traditional focus on Europe. Cautiously but steadily, the Pentagon is looking at Asia as the most likely arena for future military conflict, or at least competition.

This new orientation is reflected in many small but significant changes: more attack submarines assigned to the Pacific, more war games and strategic studies centered on Asia, more diplomacy aimed at reconfiguring the U.S. military presence in the area.

It is a trend that carries huge implications for the shape of the armed services. It also carries huge stakes for U.S. foreign policy. Some specialists warn that as the United States thinks about a rising China, it ought to remember the mistakes Britain made in dealing with Germany in the years before World War I.

The new U.S. military interest in Asia also reverses a Cold

War trend under which the Pentagon once planned by the year 2000 to have just "a minimal military presence" in Japan, recalls retired Army Gen. Robert W. Riscassi, a former U.S. commander in South Korea.

Two possibilities are driving this new focus. The first is a chance of peace in Korea; the second is the risk of a hostile relationship with China.

Although much of the current discussion in Washington is about a possible military threat from North Korea, for military planners the real question lies further ahead: What to do after a Korean rapprochement? In this view, South Korea already has won its economic and ideological struggle with North Korea, and all that really remains is to negotiate terms for peace.

According to one Defense Department official, William S. Cohen's first question to policy officials when he became defense secretary in 1997 was: How can we change the assumption that U.S. troops will be withdrawn after peace comes to the Korean peninsula? Next month's first-ever summit between the leaders of North and South Korea puts a sharper edge on this issue.

In the longer run, many American policymakers expect China to emerge sooner or later as a great power with significant influence over the rest of Asia. That, along with a spate of belligerent statements about Taiwan from Chinese officials this spring, has helped focus the attention of top policymakers on China's possible military ambitions. "The Chinese saber-rattling has gotten people's attention, there's no question of that," said Abram Shulsky, a China expert at the Rand Corp.

The Buzzword Is China

Between tensions over Taiwan and this week's House vote to normalize trade relations with China, "China is the new Beltway buzzword," observed Dov S. Zakheim, a former Pentagon official who is an adviser on defense policy to Republican presidential candidate George W. Bush.

To be sure, large parts of the U.S. military remain "Eurocentric," especially much of the Army. The shift is being felt most among policymakers and military planners—that is, officials charged with thinking about the future—and least among front-line units. Nor is it a change that the Pentagon is proclaiming from the rooftops. Defense Department officials see little value in being explicit about the shift in U.S. attention, which could worry old allies in Europe and antagonize China.

Even so, military experts point to changes on a variety of fronts. For example, over the last several years, there has been an unannounced shift in the Navy's deployment of attack submarines, which in the post-Cold War world have been used as intelligence assets—to intercept communications, monitor ship movements and clandestinely insert commandos—and also as front-line platforms for launching Tomahawk cruise missiles against Iraq, Serbia and other targets. Just a few years ago, the Navy kept 60 percent of its attack boats in the Atlantic. Now, says a senior Navy submariner, it has shifted to a 50-50 split between the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, and before long the Pacific may get the majority.

But so far the focus on Asia is mostly conceptual, not physical. It is now a common assumption among national security thinkers that the area from Baghdad to Tokyo will be the main location of U.S. military competition for the next several decades. "The focus of great power competition is likely to shift from Europe to Asia," said Andrew Krepinevich, director of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, a small but influential Washington think tank. James Bodner, the principal deputy undersecretary of defense for policy, added that, "The center of gravity of the world economy has shifted to Asia, and U.S. interests flow with that."

When Marine Gen. Anthony Zinni, one of the most thoughtful senior officers in the military, met with the Army Science Board earlier this spring, he commented off-handedly that America's "long-standing Europe-centric focus" probably would shift in coming decades as policymakers "pay more attention to the Pacific Rim, and especially to China." This is partly because of trade and economics, he indicated, and partly because of the changing ethnic makeup of the U.S. population. (California is enormously important in U.S. domestic politics, explains one Asia expert at the Pentagon, and Asian Americans are increasingly influential in that state's elections, which can make or break presidential candidates.)

Just 10 years ago, said Maj. Gen. Robert H. Scales Jr., commandant of the Army War College, roughly 90 percent of U.S. military thinking about future warfare centered on head-on clashes of armies in Europe. "Today," he said, "it's probably 50-50, or even more" tilted toward warfare using characteristic Asian tactics, such as deception and indirection.

Tehran-Tokyo Arc

The U.S. military's favorite way of testing its assumptions and ideas is to run a war game. Increasingly,

the major games played by the Pentagon—except for the Army—take place in Asia, on an arc from Tehran to Tokyo. The games are used to ask how the U.S. military might respond to some of the biggest questions it faces: Will Iran go nuclear—or become more aggressive with an array of hard-to-stop cruise missiles? Will Pakistan and India engage in nuclear war—or, perhaps even worse, will Pakistan break up, with its nuclear weapons falling into the hands of Afghan mujaheddin? Will Indonesia fall apart? Will North Korea collapse peacefully? And what may be the biggest question of all: Will the United States and China avoid military confrontation? All in all, estimates one Pentagon official, about two-thirds of the forward-looking games staged by the Pentagon over the last eight years have taken place partly or wholly in Asia.

Last year, the Air Force's biggest annual war game looked at the Midwest and Korea. This summer's game, "Global Engagement 5," to be played over more than a week at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama, will posit "a rising large East Asian nation" that is attempting to wrest control of Siberia, with all its oil and other natural resources, from a weak Russia. At one point, the United States winds up basing warplanes in Siberia to defend Russian interests.

Because of the sensitivity of talking about fighting China, "What everybody's trying to do is come up with games that are kind of China, but not China by name," said an Air Force strategist.

"I think that, however reluctantly, we are beginning to face up to the fact that we are likely over the next few years to be engaged in an ongoing military competition with China," noted Princeton political scientist Aaron L. Friedberg. "Indeed, in certain respects, we already are."

Twin Efforts

The new attention to Asia also is reflected in two long-running, military-diplomatic efforts.

The first is a drive to renegotiate the U.S. military presence in northeast Asia. This is aimed mainly at ensuring that American forces still will be welcome in South Korea and Japan if the North Korean threat disappears. To that end, the U.S. military will be instructed to act less like post-World War II occupation forces and more like guests or partners.

Pentagon experts on Japan and Korea say they expect that "status of forces agreements" gradually will be diluted, so that local authorities will gain more jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel in criminal cases. In addition, they predict that U.S. bases in Japan and South Korea will be jointly operated in the future by American and local forces, perhaps even with a local officer in command.

At Kadena Air Force Base on the southern Japanese island of Okinawa, for example, the U.S. military has started a program, called "Base Without Fences," under which the governor has been invited to speak on the post, local residents are taken on bus tours of the base that include a stop at a memorial to Japan's World War II military, and local reporters have been given far more access to U.S. military officials.

"We don't have to stay in our fox-hole," said Air Force Brig. Gen. James B. Smith, who devised the more open approach. "To guarantee a lasting presence, there needs to be a private and public acknowledgment of the mutual benefit of our presence."

Behind all this lies a quiet recognition that Japan may no longer unquestioningly follow the U.S. lead in the region. A recent CIA classified study concluded that Japan has several strategic options available and doesn't necessarily have to hew to the U.S. line on foreign policy, one Pentagon official disclosed. "Japan isn't Richard Gere in 'An Officer and a Gentleman,'" he said. "That is, unlike him, it does have somewhere else to go."

In the long term, this official added, a key goal of U.S. politico-military policy is to ensure that when Japan reemerges as a great power, it behaves itself in Asia, unlike the last time around, in the 1930s, when it launched a campaign of vicious military conquest.

Vietnam Redux

The second major diplomatic move is the negotiation of the U.S. military's reentry in Southeast Asia, 25 years after the end of the Vietnam War and almost 10 years after the United States withdrew from its bases in the Philippines. After settling on a Visiting Forces Agreement last year, the United States and the Philippines recently staged their first joint military exercise in years, "Balikatan 2000."

The revamped U.S. military relationship with the Philippines, argues one general, may be a model for the region. Instead of building "Little America" bases with bowling alleys and Burger Kings that are off-limits to the locals, U.S. forces will conduct frequent joint exercises to train Americans and Filipinos to operate together in everything from disaster relief to full-scale combat. The key, he said, isn't permanent bases but occasional access to facilities and the ability to work with local troops.

Likewise, the United States has broadened its military contacts with Australia, putting 10,000 troops into the Queensland region a year ago for joint exercises. And this year, for the first time, Singapore's military is participating in "Cobra Gold," the annual U.S.-Thai exercise. Singapore also is building a new pier specifically to meet the docking requirements of a nuclear-powered U.S. aircraft carrier. The U.S. military even has dipped a cautious toe back into Vietnam, with Cohen this spring becoming the first defense secretary since Melvin R. Laird to visit that nation.

The implications of this change already are stirring concern in Europe. In the March issue of *Proceedings*, the professional journal of the U.S. Navy, Cmdr. Michele Consentino, an Italian navy officer, fretted about the American focus on the Far East and about "dangerous gaps" emerging in the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean.

Economic Potential

If the U.S. military firmly concludes that its major missions are likely to take place in Asia, it may have to overhaul the way it is organized, equipped and even led. "Most U.S. military assets are in Europe, where there are no foreseeable conflicts threatening vital U.S. inter-

ests," said "Asia 2025," a Pentagon study conducted last summer. "The threats are in Asia," it warned.

This study, recently read by Cohen, pointedly noted that U.S. military planning remains "heavily focused on Europe," that there are four times as many generals and admirals assigned to Europe as to Asia, and that about 85 percent of military officers studying foreign languages are still learning European tongues.

"Since I've been here, we've tried to put more emphasis on our position in the Pacific," Cohen said in an interview as he flew home from his most recent trip to Asia. This isn't, he added, "a zero-sum game, to ignore Europe, but recognizing that the [economic] potential in Asia is enormous"—especially, he said, if the United States is willing to help maintain stability in the region.

'Tyranny of Distance'

Talk to a U.S. military planner about the Pacific theater, and invariably the phrase "the tyranny of distance" pops up. Hawaii may seem to many Americans to be well out in the Pacific, but it is another 5,000 miles from there to Shanghai. All told, it is about twice as far from San Diego to China as it is from New York to Europe.

Cohen noted that the military's new focus on Asia means, "We're going to want more C-17s" (military cargo planes) as well as "more strategic airlift" and "more strategic sealift."

Other experts say that barely scratches the surface of the revamping that Asian operations might require. The Air Force, they say, would need more long-range bombers and refuelers—and probably fewer short-range fighters such as

the hot new F-22, designed during the Cold War for dogfights in the relatively narrow confines of Central Europe. "We are still thinking about aircraft design as if it were for the border of Germany," argues James G. Roche, head of Northrop Grumman Corp.'s electronic sensors unit and a participant in last year's Pentagon study of the future of Asia. "Asia is a much bigger area than Europe, so planes need longer legs."

Similarly, the Navy would need more ships that could operate at long distances. It might even need different types of warships. For example, the Pentagon study noted, today's ships aren't "stealthy"—built to evade radar—and may become increasingly vulnerable as more nations acquire precision-guided missiles.

Also, the Navy may be called on to execute missions in places where it has not operated for half a century. If the multi-island nation of Indonesia falls apart, the Pentagon study suggested, then the Navy may be called upon to keep open the crucial Strait of Malacca, through which passes much of the oil and gas from the Persian Gulf to Japan and the rest of East Asia.

The big loser among the armed forces likely would be the Army, whose strategic relevancy already is being questioned as it struggles to deploy its forces more quickly. "At its most basic level, the rise of Asia means a rise of emphasis on naval, air and space power at the expense of ground forces," said Eliot Cohen, a professor of strategic studies at Johns Hopkins University.

In a few years, Pentagon insiders predict, the chairman of the Joint

Chiefs of Staff will be from the Navy or Air Force, following 12 years in which Army officers—Generals Colin L. Powell, John Shalikashvili and Henry H. Shelton—have been the top officers in the military. Perhaps even more significantly, they foresee the Air Force taking away from the Navy at least temporarily the position of "CINCPAC," the commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific. There already is talk within the Air Force of basing parts of an "Air Expeditionary Force" in Guam, where B-2 stealth bombers have been sent in the past in response to tensions with North Korea.

Parallel With Past

If the implications for the U.S. military of a new focus on Asia are huge, so too are the risks. Some academics and Pentagon intellectuals see a parallel between the U.S. effort to manage the rise of China as a great power and the British failure to accommodate or divert the ambitions of a newly unified Germany in the late 19th century. That effort ended in World War I, which slaughtered a generation of British youth and marked the beginning of British imperial decline.

If Sino-American antagonism grows, some strategists warn, national missile defense may play the role that Britain's development of the battleship Dreadnought played a century ago—a superweapon that upset the balance by making Germany's arsenal strategically irrelevant. Chinese officials have said they believe the U.S. plan for missile defense is aimed at negating their relatively small fleet of about 20 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

If the United States actually builds a workable antimissile system, former national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski predicts, "the effect of that would be immediately felt by the Chinese nuclear forces and [would] presumably precipitate a buildup." That in turn could provoke India to beef up its own nuclear forces, a move that would threaten Pakistan. A Chinese buildup also could make Japan feel that it needed to build up its own military.

Indian officials already are quietly telling Pentagon officials that the rise of China will make the United States and India natural allies. India also is feeling its oats militarily. The *Hindustan Times* recently reported that the Indian navy plans to reach far eastward this year to hold submarine and aircraft exercises in the South China Sea, a move sure to tweak Beijing.

Some analysts believe that the hidden agenda of the U.S. military is to use the rise of Asia as a way to shore up the Pentagon budget, which now consumes about 3 percent of the gross domestic product, compared to 5.6 percent at the end of the Cold War in 1989. "If the military grabs onto this in order to get more money, that's scary," said retired Air Force Col. Sam Gardiner, who frequently conducts war games for the military.

Indeed, Cohen is already making the point that operating in Asia is expensive. He said it is clear that America will have to maintain "forward" forces in Asia. And that, he argued, will require a bigger defense budget.

"There's a price to pay for what we're doing," Cohen concluded. "The question we're going to have to face in the coming years is, are we willing to pay up?"

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Sandy
What do you make of this?
JES

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By CARLA ANNE ROBBINS

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON—When President Clinton goes to Moscow next month, he will try to sell Russian President Vladimir Putin a new arms-control "grand bargain."

For years, the prospect of any agreement would have been greeted with cheers and sighs of relief. This deal, in which Washington trades somewhat deeper cuts in both sides' arsenals for Moscow's grudging acquiescence to a limited U.S. missile-defense program, is supposed to break a seven-year stalemate in nuclear-arms reductions.

But a decade after the Cold War's end, a group of American thinkers from both parties is raising a more radical idea: Traditional arms control simply might not work anymore.

With the world vastly changed, they are calling for the old rule book to be jettisoned. In this bold new order, there would be deep, even unilateral cuts in U.S. nuclear forces. Russia, and perhaps China, would join the U.S. and Europe in building missile-defense systems. Finally, there would be a global campaign, championed by Washington and its allies, along with Moscow and Beijing, to control the spread of terror weapons.

Overturning Cold War Logic

Stephen Hadley, a top aide in the Bush Pentagon, says he can imagine a day when the U.S. and Russia simply "advise" each other of their nuclear plans. "It's a perverse outcome of Cold War arms control [that] both sides have kept an inventory of strategic weapons far above what they need or want," he says. Jan M. Lodal, a former top official in the Clinton Pentagon, warns that the U.S. is "making a huge diplomatic effort to preserve treaties that don't have any effect on the real problems" of fighting proliferation.

It is hard to overstate what a sweeping change this would mean. For 30 years, mankind's survival was thought to rest on the successful negotiation and implementation of arms-control treaties. Only arms control could walk the world back from the nuclear brink.

So why would anyone dare to try a different way? Consider some current problems:

- The U.S. and Russia agreed in 1993 to slash their arsenals to 3,000 to 3,500 long-range weapons, but domestic and international wrangling has blocked the cuts. Even if Mr. Clinton and Mr. Putin make a deal, the GOP-led Senate is threatening to reject it, while the Pentagon is already planning a larger antimissile program. The next president will likely have to start renegotiating the grand bargain a few months after taking office.

- The nuclear-driven India-Pakistan conflict is today's most dangerous clash. But since neither country is recognized as a "nuclear state" under the nonproliferation treaty, the U.S. can't give them technology or know-how to help prevent accidental launches or wars of miscues.

- Chemical weapons have been outlawed by an international treaty championed by the U.S. But the organization negotiated to monitor the ban has been hobbled by its member states' lowest-common-denominator restrictions. The country setting the lowest denominator? The U.S.

With such a grim record, there may be little choice but to start over. Nobody can be sure how well a new arms-control order would work. But here's how it might look:

Step one: The U.S. must begin, the new thinkers say, by shrinking its own arsenal to reflect a world where nuclear war with Russia is far less of a risk than the risk of Russia losing or selling off its weapons to rogue states or terrorists.

Moscow—which spent only about \$5 billion on all its defenses last year, or less than 2% of the Pentagon's budget—already is calling for both sides to go down to 1,500 long-range weapons. U.S. military planners are insisting on keeping 2,000 to 2,500 weapons.

'Survivable' Weapons

Mr. Lodal says the U.S. can cut back to 1,000 "survivable" weapons, mainly on hard-to-find submarines, and still deter all potential enemies. For the sake of speed, he says the U.S. should make those cuts unilaterally and expect the Russians to follow suit. Future agreements with Russia would focus on "transparency" to calm suspicions of a secret buildup by either side.

There is a precedent for this "arms control by example." In 1991, President Bush broke all of the rules, unilaterally taking all U.S. strategic bombers off alert and pulling all American short-range nuclear weapons out of Europe and Asia. A week later, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev pulled all of his short-range nuclear weapons back to Russia and pledged to slash another 1,000 long-range weapons from the Soviet arsenal. The shocking moves and countermoves had analysts heralding a new "arms race in reverse."

Step two: The U.S. has to figure out how to build missile defenses without creating a permanent international crisis.

There are serious doubts about whether the technology is ready or the rogue-state threat imminent. Nevertheless, national missile defense may be a political inevitability.

The prohibition against building defenses, enshrined in the 1972 ABM treaty, is the most passionately held arms-control taboo. During the Cold War, stability was supposed to be based on mutual vulnerability to devastating nuclear retaliation.

That high-risk equation may no longer be necessary, says Barry Blechman, a longtime critic of President Reagan's Star Wars concept who now embraces the need for limited defenses. The threat today, he argues, comes from a few rogue states or terrorists, making defenses an easier technological problem to solve. But the challenge is still so daunting that it will be years before the U.S. can build anything that can defeat Russia's force.

"I've always been of the mind that deterrence is what you do if you can't defend," says Mr. Blechman, chairman of the Stimson Center, a Washington international security think tank.

The biggest challenge may be to calm Russia's fears of a multibillion-dollar missile defense race. And missile defense would be costly. A recent Congressional Budget Office study puts the price of the Pentagon's program at \$60 billion over the next 15 years. Republicans are already calling for a more ambitious program.

Russia is unlikely to launch a major nuclear buildup if the U.S. pulls out of the ABM treaty. But a spurned Moscow could still make real trouble: slowing further arms reductions, cutting off cooperative nuclear security programs or even selling technology to foil missile defenses to North Korea or Iraq. Provoking a crisis with Russia would also seriously damage the U.S.'s already strained credibility as a crusader against global proliferation.

Mr. Hadley, who now advises the presidential campaign of Texas Gov. George W. Bush but says his ideas are his alone, believes the best hope is to revive a Bush administration proposal to bring the Russians and perhaps the Chinese into a "Global Protection System."

The U.S., he says, could start by sharing early-warning data with Moscow. Russian and U.S. defense companies could collaborate on building and selling smaller theater missile-defense systems to countries that otherwise might be tempted to acquire their own missiles. Most ambitiously, the U.S., Russia and Europe could work together to develop a national missile-defense system that all could deploy.

The West would likely have to foot a good part of Russia's cost, while Moscow would have to implement far tougher technology-transfer controls. If China also wanted in, it "would have to show a real commitment to the effort against proliferation that so far it hasn't shown," says Mr.

Hadley. Even then, China, which has about 20 long-range missiles capable of hitting the U.S., is almost certain to increase its nuclear forces to be sure of being able to overwhelm the U.S. system.

Some of the fiercest opponents to Mr. Hadley's plan could be members of his own party, who increasingly argue that the U.S. can ignore a weakened Russia's objections. And while Mr. Gorbachev once expressed interest, it isn't certain whether Russia's new leaders would want to join.

Fighting Proliferation

Step three: Really fight weapons proliferation.

Nuclear tests by India and Pakistan showed how few tools there are to punish countries determined to flout international treaties. The U.S. is still hoping to dissuade the two rivals from mating nuclear warheads to missiles. If that fails, it may have little choice but to rewrite or defy the nonproliferation treaty, providing both countries with the technology and know-how to prevent accidental wars.

"Arms-control treaties are only good when they reflect the underlying realities," Mr. Blechman says.

Ferretting out secret cheaters is even harder. Politics is part of the problem. To win Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Clinton administration reserved the right to block challenge inspections on national security grounds and barred monitors from taking chemical samples abroad for analysis.

Now "other countries will have the ability to block the inspectors the same way," warns Amy Smithson of the Stimson Center. The Indian parliament is considering the same restrictions.

Technology may be a bigger obstacle, especially when chemical and biological weapons can be cooked up in a garage or a bathroom.

So what to do? The new thinkers suggest the U.S. will have to move beyond treaties. It will need to enlist Russia and China, the biggest potential sources of illicit weapons, as well as its European allies, in a global antiproliferation campaign: Sharing intelligence, policing their defense industries and scientists, and joining in diplomatic initiatives to isolate offenders.

Sen. Richard Lugar, a longtime arms-control proponent, says that even with their weaknesses, these multilateral treaties can still provide useful "norms" for rallying international pressure or justifying unilateral punishments, as in the U.S. bombing of Iraq. "It may be the only real sanction in the world is the U.S. armed forces," the Indiana Republican says.

What does this mean?

5-30-00

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Quest by Terrorism Victims to Collect Judgments From Rogue States Creates Problems for Clinton

By ROBERT S. GREENBERGER
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—On April 10, 1995, the day his 20-year-old daughter, Alisa, died in a terrorist bombing in Israel, Stephen Flatow got a call from President Clinton. Saying he was speaking "father to father," the president vowed the U.S. would help the family get justice.

Three years later, a U.S. court awarded the Flatows a \$247 million legal judgment against Iran, which had supported the attack. But to Mr. Flatow's amazement, his effort to collect the judgment by seizing Iranian assets in the U.S. was blocked by Clinton administration attorneys. "I was shocked that the Iranians were now being protected by U.S. taxpayer dollars," Mr. Flatow says.

Swift Passage of Bill Is Likely

So were members of Congress. Now, with broad bipartisan support, lawmakers are pushing a bill that would make it easier for the Flatows—and at least a half-dozen other terrorism victims or their heirs—to collect such legal judgments. Congressional aides predict the measure could move swiftly through the Senate and House. Meanwhile, the issue poses a foreign-policy conundrum for the Clinton administration.

The administration, which says it has an obligation to protect the diplomatic property of foreign nations, is left in the politically uncomfortable position of defending the rights of Iran, Cuba and perhaps other states on the U.S. terrorism list. Just this week, in a Florida courtroom, Justice Department lawyers renewed an effort to block the families of three Cuban-American civilian pilots from attaching \$39 million in Cuban assets in a U.S. bank, in addition to winning a \$187 million judgment. The pilots were shot down and killed over Cuba by Cuban MiGs in 1996.

"The message to terrorists is that you can kill Americans or make it possible for others to do so, and the executive branch will ultimately defend you," says Ronald Kleinman, an attorney who represents the families of the Cuban-American civilian pilots. Cuba considers the downing as an act of self-defense.

Election-Year Politics

Mr. Kleinman's rhetoric may be overheated, but it reflects the growing tension created by the conflicts over the bill, foreign-policy considerations and politics—a potentially combustible mix that already is spilling over into the election year.

Last summer, during a fund-raiser in Newark, N.J., Mr. Flatow met with Vice President Al Gore, who, he says, "repeated the administration's mantra" that they were behind Mr. Flatow's effort to seek justice. Earlier this year, Mr. Gore, in what was widely seen as a political move to win Cuban-American support in Florida, differed with the administration on its handling of the Elian Gonzalez affair. But an aide to Mr. Gore said earlier this week that in this case, "there is no daylight between the vice president and the administration."

Mr. Flatow also met with Hillary Rodham Clinton in New York last December at a luncheon at the Orthodox Union, which represents 1,000 orthodox Jewish synagogues. He says the first lady, who is running for the U.S. Senate in New York, told him she thought the administration had been wrong to encourage the Flatows and others to file lawsuits and then not help them to enforce the judgments. A spokesman for Mrs. Clinton says she responded that she supports the bill and Mr. Flatow's efforts to collect the judgment.

New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, the Republican who may oppose Mrs. Clinton in the Senate race, also met with Mr. Flatow and supports the bipartisan bill. A spokesman for Mr. Giuliani accuses the Clinton administration of "backtracking on its promise to victims of terrorism."

Suing Against Terrorism

Awards by U.S. courts to victims of terrorism

Terry Anderson Associated Press reporter kidnapped by Iranian-backed terrorist group in Lebanon 1985-1991.	\$341 million
Joseph Cicippio and David Jacobsen Kidnapped by Iranian-backed terrorist group in Lebanon in the mid-1980s.	\$65 million
Flatow family Daughter Alisa Flatow killed in Iranian-backed terrorist bombing in Israel in 1995.	\$247 million
Brothers to the Rescue Cuban-American group with four members killed when their plane was shot down by Cuba in 1996.	\$187 million

Legislation in 1996

Prior to 1996, U.S. citizens who were victims of terrorism or similar crimes committed by foreign governments didn't have the right to sue those governments in U.S. courts. But that year, Congress approved a measure that denied so-called sovereign immunity to states on the U.S. terrorism list. That seemed to open up a multibillion-dollar pot, including frozen Iranian and Cuban assets, from which victims of international terrorism could be compensated. But then, the Clinton administration began opposing attaching these assets, saying that would interfere with foreign-policy goals.

As a result, Congress passed another measure in 1998 saying the U.S. assets of terrorist states could be taken. But the law gave Mr. Clinton a broad national-security waiver, which permitted the White House to continue keeping the frozen assets off-limits to terrorism victims or their families. The current bill keeps the waiver but specifies that diplomatic assets that aren't used for diplomatic purposes, such as rental from properties, may be taken by U.S. citizens to satisfy judgments.

The House bill is supported by a wide spectrum of lawmakers, ranging from Rep. Barney Frank, a liberal Massachusetts Democrat, to Rep. Tom DeLay, the House Majority Whip and a conservative Texas Republican. In the Senate, the measure has nearly two dozen co-sponsors—including about half from each party and most of the Senate leadership.

"There is no earthly reason why a profit made here by a government-owned facility, such as a diplomatic mission, should be exempt" from seizure, says Sen. Frank Lautenberg, a Democrat from Mr. Flatow's home state of New Jersey.

Substantial Assets Are Available

According to a congressional aide and a lawyer for one victim's family, the assets that would be available are substantial. They would include \$400 million from Iran's foreign military-sales account with

the U.S., which goes back to the days of the shah. It also would include about \$140 million in Cuban assets here, mostly deposits made by AT&T Corp. owed to the old Cuban Ministry of Telecommunications.

In addition to the Flatow and Cuban-Americans cases, Terry Anderson, a former Associated Press Middle East correspondent who was kidnapped by Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed terrorist group, was awarded \$341 million by a U.S. judge earlier this year.

A new lawsuit was filed this week on behalf of Sara Duker and Mathew Eisenfeld, two students who were killed in February 1996, when the public bus they boarded in Jerusalem was blown up by a Hamas terrorist. They are suing Iran, where the terrorist allegedly was trained in bomb making. Iran denies that it supports international terrorism.

And in Rhode Island, a lawsuit was

filed in March on behalf of Yaron and Efrat Ungar, who were gunned down in 1996 in Israel by terrorists. The legal action expands the nature of such suits by aiming at the Palestinian Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which are private entities rather than sovereign states.

It is likely that more lawsuits will follow. The long-awaited trial of two Libyan officials charged with masterminding the 1988 bombing of Pan Am 103, which is scheduled to begin today, likely will stimulate more private suits against terrorist states, Sen. Lautenberg predicts.

"Terrorism has historically been a very inexpensive way to inflict political damage," says Steven Perles, an attorney who represents the Flatow, Duker and Eisenfeld families. "If you make that expensive, you deprive the terrorist state of the basic weapon it has—assuming you can collect."

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Bob Barr
Congressman - GEORGIA
www.bobbarr.org

5-30-00

JP/Ricchetti

Can we do
 anything
 about this?

Boz

Monday Morning

Dear Conservative Friend,

President Bill Clinton is orchestrating a massive effort to defeat me in November and oust me from Congress forever. I urgently need your continued financial help to survive.

copied
 Podesta
 Ricchetti

Offended by his total disregard for the rule of law . . .

Alarmed by his flawed character . . .

Shocked by his flagrant lies and blatant hypocrisy . . .

I led the charge for impeachment against President Clinton.

Now, it's payback time at the White House.

President Clinton has called in the Labor Bosses, Hollywood Elite, Washington Liberals, and Patrick Kennedy's Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

He's issued their marching orders that they are to say, spend, and promise whatever it takes to silence my conservative voice in next year's Congress.

Let me ask you:

Who'll take the point in our conservative revolution if I'm gone and replaced by an Atlanta Liberal?

Who'll stand up for the rule of law and the Constitution if President Bill Clinton gets his way and I'm defeated?

Who'll have the courage to wage an all-out war against the Washington Establishment, the Beltway's bloated bureaucracies, and a city infested with tax raisers and spendthrifts?

I won't pull any punches.

I'm worried sick about America's future.

Our government has become so big, so bossy, so bureaucratic, so powerful, so wasteful, and so intrusive.

Over, please . . .

Page Two

It's as if everything our Founding Fathers taught us . . . the rule of law, the sanctity of life, the wisdom of the people, the guiding principles of our Constitution, the brilliance of our democracy, the majesty of free enterprise . . . has been tossed out the window.

It's not too late to save America but we must hurry!

And no matter what, we can't let the liberals regain control of Congress, take charge of the national checkbook, and steal the keys to the treasury, because they will run this great country of ours into the ground.

I've seen what happens when the government cares more about its interests than the public interest. You've seen it, too.

You've witnessed it firsthand in your life, in your career, in your family, and in your local schools.

You heard all about what President Bill Clinton has in store for America when he issued his "State of the Union" address: 244 new liberal programs totaling \$57 billion!

He may have said that the era of Big Government is over. But why would you believe anything he says?

In the months he has remaining as President, Bill Clinton will open the floodgates of federal spending, churn our rules and regulations like mad, and bark out orders and mandates like there was no tomorrow.

But that's not all. Before he leaves the White House, he wants to make sure I'm gone from Congress for good.

If he makes an example out of me . . .

He'll feel he's been vindicated against the stain of impeachment for which he holds me responsible. That's why he's thrown the full force and fury of the White House into the campaign to defeat me.

The liberals have gone outside our district and recruited a liberal Democrat who is worth many millions of dollars.

President Clinton issued the order to Representative Patrick Kennedy to cut the largest check possible from the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

Continued . . .

Page Three

President Clinton has directed the Labor Bosses to get involved in this race, and the Hollywood Elite and Ultra Liberal Washington Crowd will pour megabucks into the dirty tricks, nasty lies, sleazy tactics, and ruthless attack ads against me.

There's only one way I can win:

I must fight back with the truth!

And there's only one group that can save me:

Caring, committed conservatives from across America!

I want to take America forward by making the federal government smaller . . . and so do you.

I want to strengthen America's families by lightening their tax load . . . and so do you.

I want to untangle the bureaucratic red tape that is dragging America's small business owners down . . . and so do you.

I want to restore America's greatness by returning to the rule of law and the guiding principles of our Constitution . . . and so do you.

We share a strong conservative philosophy that transcends congressional borders, and I want you to know how much I appreciate your prayers, encouragement, and moral support.

Given the bitter personal attacks and onslaught of liberal lies directed against me, your faith in me is a source of strength and comfort.

But you and I both know, I've made some powerful enemies.

They're boiling mad and they've got revenge on their minds.

It's absolutely imperative that we get ready for the most vicious and savage attack campaign the liberals can conjure up.

And I'll need your help to win.

According to President Clinton, his ever-faithful Vice President Al Gore, not to mention Senate-hopeful Hillary Rodham Clinton . . . a single person can't do much.

Over, please . . .

Page Four

In the liberals' warped view of the world, it takes a village to raise a child and it takes a massive government to run our lives.

They couldn't be more wrong if they tried.

A single person can change history: like George Washington.

A single person can change the world: like Ronald Reagan.

A single person can guide my campaign to victory: like you.

Knowing the profound difference you can make, I would be honored and privileged to have your financial help at this time

Your campaign contribution of \$15, \$25, or \$35 will give our

What Would Truman Do?

Library's Interactive Exhibit, Part of \$17 Million Makeover, Will Put Visitors in Hot Seat

By JOHN MARTELLARO
Knight Ridder

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—It's 1948, and you're a former haberdasher who was thrust, three years earlier, into a leading role on the stage of world history.

Now it's 2001, 53 years after Harry S. Truman faced momentous decisions. You're in similar shoes, except you're not alone in the Oval Office, staring at a sign that reads "The Buck Stops Here."

You're sitting with fellow visitors to the Truman Library in Independence, in a new interactive exhibit called "Decision Theater."

Now the buck stops with you.

That's the idea behind a \$17 million makeover of the presidential library. Museum areas will close temporarily beginning Sept. 1, although scholars will still be able to conduct research there.

Truman's legacy as a decisive leader will be at the heart of the redesigned permanent exhibits.

"What we're doing now is closer to what Harry Truman's idea was of what a presidential library should be," said library director Larry J. Hackman. "It should not be a memorial to the president. It should be for education about the presidency and government and politics and decision-making."

The redesigned library will feature two permanent exhibits, one dealing with the Truman presidency, the other with Truman's life and times. The presidency exhibit is scheduled to open in June 2001. The life and times exhibit should be ready a year later.

Another new feature is the White House Decision Center, which will allow high school students to spend a day role-playing as the president, Cabinet officials, military officers and the media as they deal with Truman-era crises such as the invasion of South Korea.

In each theater, guests will receive a background briefing on the information Truman had and the pressures he faced. "Then you're asked to rethink the issue and decide what you would have done," Hackman said.

With regard to the recognition of Israel, visitors will see how domestic politics, national security, economics, the Holocaust and Truman's personal convictions influenced his decision:

America's economy is dependent on Arab oil. So is the American military, the bulwark against a growing communist menace.

But your political advisers say Jewish votes will be critical in the upcoming election. And the images of Auschwitz and Buchenwald haunt you as Zionist leaders plead that only a nation of their own can save the Jewish people from extinction. Still, your most trusted foreign policy advisers agree that America cannot afford to anger oil-producing nations.

Truman eventually decided to recognize Israel. Visitors will be able to weigh for themselves which factors weighed most heavily on his decision.

The first Decision Theater will deal with the Mid-east and military desegregation. The second will focus on the loyalty investigations of the McCarthy era. The first theater will be primarily video-driven, while the second will rely more on audio and lighting.

The Truman library is one of 10 presidential libraries administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. Others also are planning, or have completed, renovations to enhance their relevance to a new generation.

Truman Library attendance has been flat, averaging about 110,000 annually in the last three years. "I regard that as a great improvement. When I arrived, it had been going down . . . for 20 years," Hackman said.

The Truman Library has raised \$23.7 million so far for its renovation, exceeding the goal of \$22.5 million. Hackman said all additional money raised will go toward bringing in traveling exhibits and speakers.

Shuttle Ends Repair Trip To Station

Mission Leaves Module Good for Longer Run

By WILLIAM HARWOOD
Special to The Washington Post

CAPE CANAVERAL, May 29—The Atlantis astronauts glided to a smooth pre-dawn landing today, leaving the refurbished international space station behind in orbit and setting the stage for a flurry of upcoming assembly missions.

With Commander James Halsell Jr. and pilot Scott Horowitz at the controls, Atlantis dropped out of a pitch-black sky and floated to a tire-smoking touchdown at 2:20 a.m.

It was the 14th night landing by a shuttle and the ninth at Kennedy Space Center. But Halsell had no problems handling a 10-knot crosswind, bringing Atlantis to a stop on the centerline of the brightly lighted runway.

"Jun, congratulations to you and the crew on just a super mission to the international space station," astronaut Rick Sturckow radioed from mission control after Atlantis rolled to a halt.

"Smiles around the cabin here; appreciate your help," Halsell replied.

During six days docked to the international space station, the Atlantis astronauts replaced four of six batteries in the Russian Zarya module, installed new fans and smoke detectors, delivered fresh water for future use and replaced a faulty radio antenna.

They also installed a Russian cargo boom on the station's hull, replaced a Russian te-

lemetry transmitter and made a variety of other repairs and upgrades.

The work, in effect, extended the Russian-built, NASA-financed module's expired warranty through the end of the year, giving program managers confidence the station can continue operating safely even if a key Russian command module scheduled for launch in July is delayed again.

The Zvezda module, which will provide the station's propulsion and initial crew quarters, is running two years behind schedule because of Russian funding problems and trouble with the Proton rocket needed to launch it.

But the module is virtually complete; the Proton has been cleared for flight, and space station planners are hopeful Zvezda will finally get into orbit in July.

Once Zvezda is attached to the two modules already in space—Zarya and a multi-hatch U.S. module called Unity—NASA will be clear to launch a steady stream of shuttles carrying supplies, equipment and new modules.

If all goes well, stabilizing gyroscopes will

be delivered in late September or early October, huge solar arrays will be installed in November and the U.S. laboratory module, Destiny, will arrive in January to serve as the scientific heart of the orbiting complex.

A Russian Soyuz rocket, meanwhile, is scheduled for launch in late October to ferry the station's first full-time crew into orbit. From that point forward, the station will be permanently staffed with rotating crews of astronauts and cosmonauts.

"Once we get into the fall, it's off to the races," said shuttle program manager Ronald Dittmore.

But it will not be easy. James Van Laak, manager of space station integration and operations, said the station project represents "one of the greatest engineering challenges humankind has ever undertaken."

Three of Atlantis's crew members will be monitoring the station's progress with more interest than most. Cosmonaut Yuri Usachev, Susan Helms and James Voss are scheduled to spend four to six months aboard the station next year as its second full-time crew.

In the Census, Knocking Into Everything

Enumerators Learn They Can't Count On What They'll Find

By D'VERA COHN
Washington Post Staff Writer

Send out a half-million census takers to track down the uncounted, and sometimes they must live by their wits. Like the one in Southern Maryland chased by a tag team of a dog of uncertain ancestry and a pot-bellied pig. Or the one in Oregon whose knock was answered by a semiconscious woman in Oregon who was slumped by the door. Or the one in Utah who was momentarily stumped by a man who explained he had been on another planet on Census Day and wasn't sure how to answer.

Some people are happy to be included in the count. They invite census takers in for tea, send children to sit on their laps, and tell life stories so rich and deep that they cannot be adequately described, even on the long form.

Other enumerators, as they are called, have been attacked by dogs and even by wild turkeys. They have fallen into pools of sewage and have stuck their cars in wet cement. At least one crew leader had a baby at the peak of her workload, did some paperwork in the hospital and had her workers meeting in her hospital room the next day.

Four weeks into the door-to-door follow-up phase of the census, officials say that all the unwillingness to be stopped by adversity has helped them account for 70 percent of the households that had not sent back forms. There's more ahead; the deadline is July 7.

But as they have sallied forth to count the untallied, census takers have found that the thick binders of instructions they are given in their three days of training hardly prepared them for everything.

How could they?

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The census taker who knocked on the door of the trailer in rural Oregon this month knew that someone was home, but the sounds she heard were not reassuring.

Inside, an elderly woman was slumped against the door, unable to move for at least two days because she had fallen and broken her hip. The census worker wriggled inside and telephoned for an ambulance. Injured though she was, the wom-

an told the census taker to start asking questions.

"She wanted the enumerator to ride with her in the ambulance so she could complete her form," said Ellen Martin, the census worker's supervisor. The census worker promised to catch up with her later.

It turns out, Martin said, that the woman had called the census office a few days earlier to ask for someone to come out and count her, perhaps saving her life.

Census takers also called for help for a Colorado Springs woman who collapsed in mid-interview, a southern Virginia man who was slumped in his car by the side of the road and a woman in Bangor, Maine, who had broken her leg.

One Northern Virginia man who had gone to Siberia on business realized the government was looking for him when he found the census taker's "notice of visit" card and phone number while looking through his forwarded mail.

"He called the enumerator from Siberia and filled out the long form on the telephone," said Salim Kublawi, manager of the census office that covers most of Fairfax County.

Census takers also were pleased about the man whose house was destroyed in the Los Alamos, N.M., fire, and who contacted census officials because he knew his questionnaire had gone up in flames.

Census takers are supposed to begin by knocking on doors to get their answers, but considering who answers the door in some households, some might wish they could just call. People who stand in their doorways answering questions in the nude are no longer considered rare among the enumerators. Describing one such encounter, Southern Maryland census manager Debra Crafter added, "Thank God it was the short form."

One woman told a Louisiana census taker that her job was "lady of the night," and proceeded to prove it with a striptease in her yard, said Sue Thibodeaux, a census manager in Opelousas.

As for the man in Salt Lake City who said he was on another planet on Census Day, the census taker thought quickly and told him he should be counted anyway, just as if he were in his U.S. home.

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Not every encounter ends pleasantly. Since census workers headed out to begin their work in January, more than 200 have been bitten by dogs. At least two were attacked by wild turkeys as they made their rounds. An enumerator in Texas was set upon by a javelina, a kind of wild pig, that was counted as a pet by the

homeowner.

In Southern Maryland, Crafter recounted, one census taker was frightened away by a "very aggressive" cow that charged her. Another was chased by the mutt and pot-bellied pig.

Nevertheless, census officials have a sense of awe about how their enumerators persevere. "People will sort of endure all to get the job done," Crafter said. "I'm glad they have a sense of humor about it."

In California, Kenneth P. Kasone backed off three weeks ago when he came across a large, barking dog in the front yard of a house in the Torrance area. He returned the next day with a doggy treat.

It worked. The dog's owner was tickled that Kasone somehow knew it was the pet's birthday and quickly completed a census form, according to Kasone's supervisor, Bill Roberson. Kasone submitted the receipt for the "Hartz five-inch regular bone," and Roberson approved a payment of \$2.15.

A dog bone is small stuff, though, in the lore of census takers. In Arizona, they landed by helicopter in sheep-herder camps in an Indian reservation.

In the Cajun country of Louisiana, one census taker's car broke down, so he used his bicycle for the 10-mile ride from his house to the area he was assigned to

count. Then, someone stole his bike while he was completing a form. So he began to walk.

The other census workers in his office were so impressed they took up a fund to buy him a new bike, Thibodeaux said.

In the northern part of the same state, Laura Iman had a baby due in early May, at the height of her workload as a crew leader, supervising 10 census takers.

"Luckily, he was five days late," she said, so she had time to train her charges. She scheduled induced labor for May 10, and in between labor pains, she checked in with her staff by phone.

"I was laying there, and there wasn't anything for me to do except for census," she explained. Later that afternoon, she had an emergency Caesarean section. The next day, she resumed work from her hospital bed, calling her enumerators in for meetings while taking care of her baby boy, Koby. She pinned a Census 2000 button on his shirt and kept the paper flow going until she was able to make it back to the office days later.

"I've got a baby to take care of, and I can't do it without income," she said. "In order to have formula and diapers, I've got to work."

Besides, she said, "I'm a people person, and I love the contact with the people."

THE WHITE HOUSE

5-30-00

Ted -

In case you missed,
until you were away -

FYI

-Lisel

To Ted
Widner

Judicial Reforms in Albany

Scarlett O'Hara would have felt right at home in New York State's Legislature, where lawmakers habitually put off action on important matters for another day. But some issues involving the state's justice system cannot wait. Proposals by Gov. George Pataki and others for tougher gun laws merit prompt attention, as do the Rockefeller drug laws, which deserve repeal. Here is an abbreviated list of other vital court and criminal justice reforms needing attention before the Legislature closes shop in mid-June.

Court restructuring. Three years after Chief Judge Judith Kaye unveiled her sensible plan to consolidate and simplify New York's archaic court system, Governor Pataki seems serious about making reform finally happen. But he will have to beat back attempts to preserve patronage by exempting Surrogate's Court from the reorganization. The next few weeks are critical. The overhaul requires amending the State Constitution, meaning it must be approved by two separate elected Legislatures — this one and the one to be chosen in November — before it gets put before voters.

Assigned counsel fees. Regrettably, the governor and the State Legislature overlooked pleas to raise the fees for attorneys assigned to represent indigent defendants — the so-called 18-B rates — when they fashioned a state budget last month. These fees have not been raised for 14 years, which has led to a mass exodus of experienced attorneys willing to take assigned counsel work, and a major disruption in the processing of cases. A way must be found to finance the modest increase Judge Kaye has proposed, perhaps by splitting the added expense between the state and localities.

Cameras in the courtroom. The wise decision by State Supreme Court Justice Joseph Teresi to allow televised coverage of the Amadou Diallo murder trial in Albany has underscored the Legislature's error when it let the state's successful 10-year experiment with cameras in the courtroom lapse in 1997. The task now is to revive — on a permanent basis and without weakening restrictions — the proven program of televised access to judicial proceedings.

Sexual assault law reform. New York's law dealing with sexual assault needs updating to recognize the seriousness of "date rape," change antiquated terminology and address other problems. The State Assembly speaker, Sheldon Silver, recently introduced a promising reform package, opening the door for serious negotiations with the governor and the Senate. Progress now depends largely on the governor's willingness to drop — at least for now — controversial parts of his 52-point Sexual Assault Reform Act that are anathema to the Assembly, such as giving prosecutors the right to appeal sentences and bail decisions.

DNA tests and statutes of limitations. Governor Pataki has shown a laudable interest in taking advantage of DNA technology to improve the criminal justice system. He recently proposed a new state DNA Review Committee to examine all convictions in New York that were overturned because of new genetic evidence. But his call for ending the statute of limitations for all class B violent felony offenses is too broad. A sound compromise would lift the statute of limitations for rape and a limited number of other violent offenses in which decisive biological evidence would most likely be present.

A Threat to Meat Inspection

A federal judge in Texas undermined the safety of the nation's food supply yesterday by denying the government's authority to enforce critical regulations setting limits on the amount of harmful bacteria in ground beef sold to the public.

The case was the first legal test of the Agriculture Department's power under the Federal Meat Inspection Act to rely on new scientific methods, as opposed to the old "poke and sniff" tests, to protect consumers from food-borne illness. It arose last year when the department shut down the Supreme Beef Processing plant in Dallas after the plant failed three tests for salmonella contamination over a period of 12 months. The company sued, contending that the government lacked authority to enforce its new regulations, which use excessively high levels of salmonella as an indicator of an unsanitary plant.

In one sense, yesterday's ruling was not surprising. Judge A. Joe Fish signaled where his sympathies lay last December when he ignored public health concerns and extended an earlier injunction allowing the plant to remain open while the case was being adjudicated. Still, the judge's rejection of the government's use of salmonella sampling to determine the existence of serious sanitation problems at a plant was startling.

Under the judge's strange reasoning, a plant

that produces Supreme Beef's dismal salmonella test results might still be perfectly clean. The judge was troubled by the idea of penalizing a plant when the meat may already have been contaminated when it arrived there. Yet nothing requires a plant to accept dangerous food, and if it does accept bad meat, its grinders will surely become contaminated while processing it, posing a risk of contamination to all other food passing through the grinders. That seems exactly the sort of hazardous condition the statute was intended to remedy.

As a matter of logic and science, the excessive presence of dangerous salmonella in any meat turned out by a plant should be deemed evidence that conditions at the plant are unsanitary. The vast majority of large beef processors in this country have systems that keep tainted beef out of their plants and are in compliance with the U.S.D.A. salmonella standards, so it is hardly unreasonable to ask Supreme Beef Processing to meet the same salmonella standard.

The Agriculture Department can be expected to ask for an expedited appeal of this misguided decision. But Congress could end the controversy by passing legislation affirming the government's power to institute its new system of microbial testing and standards for policing meat safety. It should do so immediately.

*JB - we should consider
citing this - especially
who approved this
wasn't it a GOP Congressman*

BC

The New York Times

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 2000

JP
She's a good supporter
all we doing all
we can on this?
Bc

Bronner Group, LLC:

5-30-00

Our Mission is to Lead Government to the Internet

- We use net technologies to enable Government to:
 - ✓ Provide improved services to the public and other constituencies
 - ✓ Help Government bridge the digital divide and e-enable the economically disadvantaged
 - ✓ Streamline Government operations and improve performance
 - ✓ Respond to increased digital service demands of Government stakeholders
- Net technologies encompasses the human and technical resources that enable eBusiness

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 - ✓ Internet strategy and planning
 - ✓ Related web development and implementation of technical infrastructure
 - ✓ Emphasis on both G2G and G2C
- End-user workforce training and organization/ business process change management consulting
- Website audit services (CPA WebTrust™) for public and private websites

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- Currently developing a dedicated portal for the disadvantaged to do business with Government and access the Internet economy.
- Through interactive net technology, we are developing a program to extend care into the lives of disadvantaged critical care patients after they leave the hospital.
- Currently developing eGovernment strategy and plan for several State of Illinois agencies and local governments.

Selected Clients:

- State of Illinois
- City Of Chicago
- Cook County
- Chicago Public Schools
- Atlanta Housing Authority

Our Objective: We seek to participate in any White House Commission or Workgroup on eGovernment Technology and/or the Digital Divide.



Leading Government to the Internet

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