

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	Re: William A. Blinder (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
002. resume	Re: Chandini M. Bachman (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
003a. letter	To Margaret A. Williams from Bruce C. Bigelow re: recommendation (1 page)	11/19/1998	b(6)
003b. letter	To Hillary R. Clinton from Bruce C. Bigelow re: nomination (2 pages)	11/19/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 14384

FOLDER TITLE:

Melanne Verveer's Mail - 1998 - B [1]

2014-0534-S

rv1602

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1998

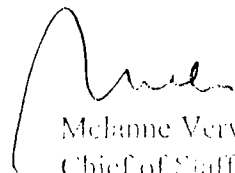
Ms. Paula Breglio
11012 Cherry Hill Road
Adelphi, MD 20783

Dear Paula:

Thank you very much for your letter and for the material you sent to the First Lady. I have passed the information on to her. You have certainly become a fine spokesperson for affordable, quality childcare.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

2

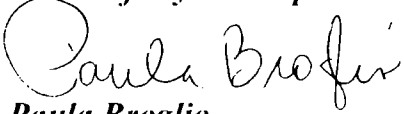
April 27, 1998

*The Honorable Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
Old Executive Office Building
Room 100
Washington, D.C. 20500*

Dear Melanne,

I have some interesting material for Mrs. Clinton. Would you please pass it on to her with my letter.

Thanks for your help!!


Paula Broglia

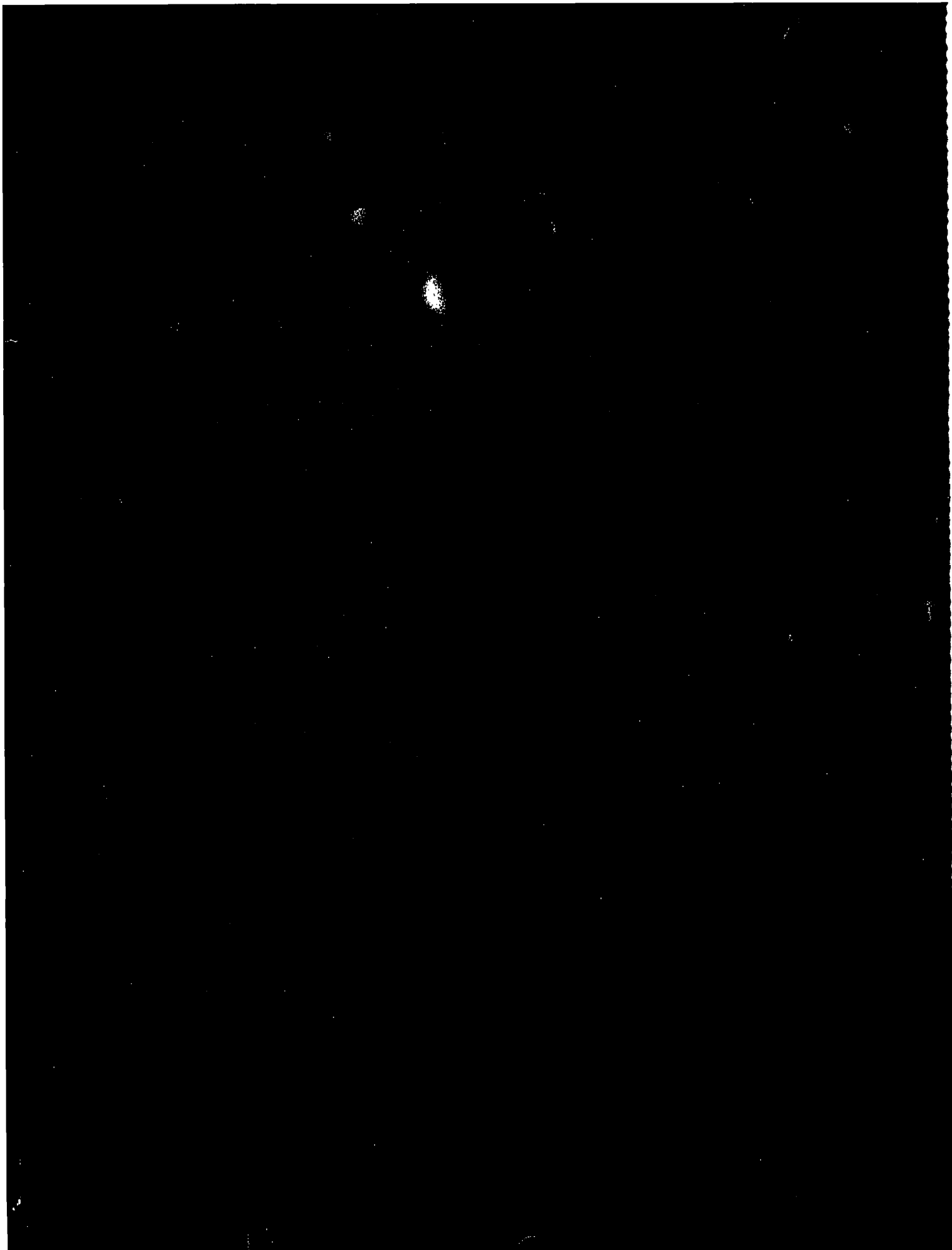


DARCY A. OLSEN
Entitlements Policy Analyst

Paula,

It was nice to be on America's Voice with you. As promised, enclosed please find some research materials on child care.

Best,
Darcy A. Olsen



**Paula Broglio
11012 Cherry Hill Road
Adelphi, Maryland 20783
301-405-8634 (w)
301-937-2122 (h)**

April 27, 1998

**First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton
White House**

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

I testified before congress on April 22, 1998, regarding the child care crisis. Senator Chafee's office asked me to speak at the hearing. The Maryland Committee for Children told Senator Chafee's office about my past experiences with child care. I spoke with Joan Lombardi at the Senate before the hearing. I sent Joan a packet of information after the hearing to pass along to you. I tried to get as much material as I could.

Last Thursday I was called by "America's Voice, Live Politics", asking me to speak on their panel that evening about the child care issues. There were two other panelists, Darcy Olsen from Cato Institute and Margy Weller from the Progressive Policy Institute. Ms. Olsen stated there was not a child care crisis and that 96% of American parents nationwide have no major complaints and are willing to pay even more for child care! Where in the world did that come from? I was able to have the last word on the show and stated that there is indeed a child care crisis, etc.. Darcy Olson sent me a packet of child care information from her institute which I've enclosed for you.

I want to thank you again for all of your hard work on this issue. Remember, I am always willing to help in any way.

Warm regards,


Paula Broglio



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Is There a “Crisis” in Child Care in America?

President Clinton’s proposals for \$22 billion in new or expanded federal child care programs should be considered in the context of several fundamental but often ignored facts. The main ones are listed below. Each is discussed in depth in the Cato Institute policy analysis “The Advancing Nanny State: Why the Government Should Stay Out of Child Care.”

- Ninety-six percent of all parents are satisfied with their child care arrangements.
- Nine out of ten parents say they would pay *more* for those arrangements.
- Child care fees have risen less than 5 percent in real terms since the 1970s.
- The supply of child care has kept pace with demand.
- Forty percent of women with children under 6 do not work. Seventy percent of children are cared for primarily by their parents or relatives.
- There are roughly ten million children with employed moms—half of whom are cared for by fathers and other family members.
- Of the ten million children with employed moms, roughly 1 million are poor.
- Half of all arrangements used for preschoolers with working mothers do not require cash payments.
- Among employed mothers who do pay for child care, the average weekly expenditure for preschoolers for those below poverty is \$50; and for those above poverty \$76.
- Employers, unions, and local communities have responded to parent’s demands for affordable child care. More than half of all families report having some employer benefit or policy that helps them manage child care responsibilities.

For additional information, contact:

Darcy Olsen (202) 789-5246 / e-mail dolsen@cato.org / fax (202) 842-3490

The full text of Cato policy analysis 285, “The Advancing Nanny State,” can be found on the Internet at: www.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa-285.html



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State of the Union

Issue: Child Care

Child care is the next frontier we must face to enable people to succeed at home and at work . . . we've got to raise the quality of child care, we've got to make it safer, we've got to make it more affordable.

—President Clinton

Mr. Clinton's prescription for a dramatic increase in federal involvement in child care clearly cannot be squared with the notion of a national government whose powers are limited and enumerated by the Constitution. The president simply argues that there is a need, and that the federal government should meet it. But before Americans accept that argument, they should consider the following analysis of his child care initiative.

I. Child Care Block Grant Increase

The president would increase the amount of funds in the Child Care Block Grant by \$7.5 billion in order to double the number of children receiving child care subsidies to more than 2 million. This infusion of funds is unnecessary.

Consider the welfare-to-work population. The welfare reform bill increased the amount of funds in the block grant by 70 percent, and many governors have already reported a surplus of funds. At least 27 states already provide transitional child care based on a sliding scale for between 12 and 24 months for individuals entering the workforce. And at least 20 states plan to appropriate state dollars beyond the amount that they are required to spend to draw on federal funds. Most important, the welfare reform bill stipulates that a state may not reduce or terminate assistance on the basis of a refusal to work if the household includes a single parent and a child under six and child care is unavailable for nearly any reason. That means that there is no danger of mothers' being forced to leave their children in inadequate or dangerous settings while they work.

Consider the working poor population. Of the 10 million pre-school-aged children with employed moms, roughly 1 million (1,068,000) are the working poor. More than 6 of 10 of the arrangements chosen by working poor families do not require a cash payment. Thus, roughly 500,000 families are among the "working poor" who pay for child care. Surely it is difficult for those families to pay for child care. However, their needs should be addressed, to the extent

possible, as should the needs of all families: through relieving the tax burden. Where that fails, those families should not be dismissed, but their needs can be, and would be, better addressed at the local or state level. Employers, unions and communities have responded to working parents' demands for affordable child care. For example, more than half of all families report having an employer benefit that helps them manage child care. Dozens of unions have also established child care programs for their workers, including the United Auto Workers, United Steel Workers, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The American Public Welfare Association has concluded that "there is an across-the-board effort to ensure the availability of quality child care for all low-income residents, not just those that are transitioning off welfare." There is every reason to believe that the needs of the working poor can be met with assistance from the state and private sectors.

II. Child and Dependent Tax Credit Reform

President Clinton would increase the Child and Dependent Tax Credit, which can be used by parents who pay for child care. One problem with increasing the dependent tax credit is that it discriminates against stay-at-home parents. At least 55 percent of children are still cared for by their mothers or fathers at home. In addition, dual earner couples earn nearly two times more than single earner couples, and roughly 80 percent of the preschool children using day care come from two-earner families. That means that the president's plan would discriminate, not only against stay-at-home parents, but also against lower-income families. Far better than a targeted tax credit would be an across-the-board, non-discriminatory tax cut for all taxpayers.

III. Tax Credits to Businesses

The best way to help families with child care expenses is to help them directly by providing general tax relief, not giving subsidies to businesses. President Clinton's tax credit for businesses would not help employees of Sue's Hair Salon—it would be a form of corporate welfare for those large businesses that have already, voluntarily, made a committed effort to assist their employees with child care. Already, over 50 percent of employees say their employers help them with child care in some way. In addition, it is poor policy to encourage linking child care to a place of employment. That creates tremendous problems in terms of job mobility. As with health care (lose your job—lose your health insurance), this policy would make workers too dependent on their place of employment. Far better would be direct tax relief to every taxpayer.

IV. After-School Program

The president's call for increased funding for after-school care is based on a serious misreading of the facts. Self-care is both rare and of short duration. The National Child Care Survey reported that 7 percent of children under age 13 are in self-care, but that only about 1.4 percent or 675,000 children are in self-care as a primary arrangement. Almost 9 out of 10 children in self-care after school were alone for two hours or less, and 2 out of 3 who were in self-care before school were alone for less than one hour. More recent data from the Survey of Income and Program

Participation actually show fewer children in self-care. A total of 1.2 million school-age children (5.4 percent of children age 5-14) were reported to be in self-care or to be unsupervised by an adult for some time while their mothers were working. Moreover, a 1996 Wellesley College study on school-age child care in low-income communities found 4 percent of children in self-care for an average of five hours per week. The data clearly indicate that self-care is a relatively small problem that can be addressed by informal community networks or states.

V. Early Learning Fund & Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund

Neither of these funds is necessary under any serious reading of the state of child care across the country. Both would give money to providers, nothing to children or parents.

The Early Learning Fund aims to improve “the quality and safety of child care for children...[through] providing basic training to child care providers...connecting individual child care providers to centers for education and support; assisting child care providers to meet accreditation and licensing requirements; linking child care providers with health professionals.” The Provider Scholarship Fund would give money to states to “provide scholarship funds to students working toward a child care credential.”

These funds for child care providers can be interpreted as nothing less than a sop to unions representing child care workers. Child care workers, on average, are more highly educated than the average American, and more than 9 out of 10 child care teachers have special child care or early childhood training. Furthermore, the claim that low provider pay causes high turnover that is dangerous to children is false: Among centers that experience turnover, turnover rates are highest in Head Start and public school-based centers, whose providers earn more than family day care, for profit, and nonprofit providers. Likewise, there is no evidence that high turnover rates harm children. There is no evidence to support the idea that these funds will help children.

VI. Head Start Increase

Head Start fails the children it aims to help. The Department of Health and Human Services has reported, “In the long run, cognitive and socioemotional test scores of former Head Start students do not remain superior to those of disadvantaged children who did not attend Head Start.” The president’s plan to increase funding for this program would not improve the long-term outcomes of deprived children.

VII. Standards Enforcement Fund

The National Day Care Home Study, conducted for the Department of Health and Human Services, found that unregulated care is just as safe as regulated care. HHS reported, “By and large, family day care has been found to provide a stable, warm and stimulating day care environment which caters successfully to the developmentally appropriate needs of the children in care.” Spending \$500 million on “improving” a system that does not, by and large, need improvement would be irresponsible and a waste of money.

VIII. Research and Evaluation Fund

The president argues that “too little is known about our child care system.” To remedy this, he plans to spend \$150 million on data collection, research and evaluation. This is a specious claim. If so little is known about the system, how can one possibly claim to know enough to spend \$22 billion on it? Furthermore, states, local communities and businesses have set up resource and referral offices for inquiring parents, and the National Child Care Survey has found that parents are well-informed consumers of child care.

This analysis was prepared by Cato Institute entitlement policy analyst Darcy Olsen. She can be reached at (202) 789-5246 or by e-mail at dolsen@cato.org. For a more detailed look at child care policy issues, see “The Advancing Nanny State: Why the Government Should Stay Out of Child Care,” Cato Institute Policy Analysis no. 285, dated October 23, 1997. Copies are available from the Cato office of public affairs at (202) 789-5256. It can also be found at the Cato Institute Web site on the Internet: www.cato.org.

January 30, 1998



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THE CARING FOR CHILDREN ACT

“Me too” child care plan

A small group of Republican senators (Chafee, Hatch, Snowe, Roberts and Specter) have introduced a child care bill as an alternative to President Clinton's initiative. But S. 1577, the “Caring For Children Act,” is flawed for many of the same reasons as the White House measure. It will unfairly burden certain taxpayers to benefit others; it fails to end discrimination against families who choose parental care; it provides millions in subsidies to businesses; and it would expand federal government influence over state regulatory decisions. Finally, its targeted tax cuts would further complicate the tax code, flying in the face of the much ballyhooed Republican goal to simplify the tax system. Following is a section-by-section analysis.

- I. **Amend the Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC):** The Caring for Children Act would increase the value of the dependent care credit for some families who pay for child care for children age 13 and under by allowing families earning up to \$30,000 a year to get the maximum credit. The maximum credit currently is available to families whose adjusted gross income is \$10,000. The act would also increase the maximum percentage of expenses that parents can deduct from 30 percent to 50 percent. The act would eliminate the credit for families who earn more than \$105,000 a year.

This amendment recognizes that families carry an enormous tax burden that must be reduced. But far better than a targeted tax credit would be an across-the-board, non-discriminatory tax cut for all taxpayers. A fair tax code would treat all citizens equally; it should not discriminate against moms and dads who have already raised their children, nor should it discriminate against people who have no children.

- II. **Extend the DCTC to Families with a Stay-at-Home Parent:** The act would extend the dependent care credit to families with a stay-at-home parent with children age 3 and under. The act would assume that a stay-at-home parent has minimum expenses of \$150 per month.

Expanding the DCTC recognizes that stay-at-home parents carry an enormous tax burden that must be reduced. Until now, no credit was available for stay-at-home parents, and at least 55 percent of children are still cared for by their mothers or fathers at home. However, this expansion still discriminates according to the age of the children, the number of

children, and family income. For example, the act would allow parents who pay for child care a credit for expenses for children under 13, but families who choose parental care would only be able to claim the credit for children under 3. In addition, families with more than 2 children receive no additional credit, and the credit is reduced by 1 percent for each \$1,500 earned over \$30,000.

Far better than discriminatory tax credits would be across-the-board tax cuts for every taxpayer. A fair tax code would treat all citizens equally; it should not discriminate based on the number of children one has, the age of one's children, or one's income.

- III. Double Funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant:** The act would double the amount of funds in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, spending \$5 billion over 5 years. This infusion of funds is unnecessary.

Consider the welfare-to-work population. The 1996 welfare reform bill increased the amount of funds in the block grant by 70 percent, and many governors have already reported having a surplus of funds. At least 27 states already provide transitional child care based on a sliding scale for between 12 and 24 months for individuals entering the workforce. And at least 20 states plan to appropriate state dollars beyond the amount that they are required to spend to draw on federal funds. Most important, the welfare reform bill stipulates that a state may not reduce or terminate assistance on the basis of a refusal to work if the household includes a single parent and a child under six and child care is unavailable for nearly any reason. That means that there is no danger of mothers' being forced to leave their children in inadequate or dangerous settings while they work.

Consider the working poor population. Of the ten million pre-school-aged children with employed moms, roughly one million [1,068,000] are the working poor. More than 6 out of 10 of arrangements chosen by working poor families do not require a cash payment. Thus, roughly 500,000 families are among the "working poor" who pay for child care. Surely it is difficult for those families to pay for child care. However, their needs should be addressed, to the extent possible, as should the needs of all families: through relieving the tax burden. Where that fails, those families should not be dismissed, but their needs can be, and would be, better addressed at the local or state level. Employers, unions, and communities have responded to working parents' demands for affordable child care. For example, more than half of all families report having an employer benefit that helps them manage child care. Dozens of unions have also established child care programs for their workers, including the United Auto Workers, United Steel Workers, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The American Public Welfare Association has concluded that "there is an across-the-board effort to ensure the availability of quality child care for all low-income residents, not just those that are transitioning off welfare." There is every reason to believe that the needs of the working poor can be met with assistance from the state and private sectors.

- IV. Raise Awareness of the Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP):** The act would spend \$1 million a year to "conduct outreach to businesses to promote awareness of the DCAP Program." The program allows an employer to provide an employee with dependent

care assistance. The employee's gross income does not include the child care expenses paid by the employer, and thus, the benefits are not taxed.

Spending millions of dollars to educate businesses certainly is not the best way to help families. Far better would be giving millions of dollars directly to families through straightforward tax relief.

Furthermore, it is poor policy to encourage linking child care to a place of employment. In this case, a mother receives a tax break if she gets child care through a place of employment, but not if she seeks child care elsewhere. That creates tremendous problems in terms of job mobility. As with health care (lose your job-lose your health insurance), this policy would make workers too dependent on their place of employment. In addition, it is a program that discriminates against families who choose parental or informal care for their children.

- V. **Tax Credit for Businesses:** The act would offer a 20 percent tax credit of expenses up to \$500,000 for employers who construct, renovate, or operate on- or near-site facilities for child care. The maximum credit would be \$100,000.

This tax credit would be a form of corporate welfare for the nation's largest businesses that have already, voluntarily, made a committed effort to assist their employees with child care. Already, over 50 percent of employees say their employer helps them with child care in some way. The credit would also discriminate against small companies that cannot afford to operate child care facilities, placing them at a competitive disadvantage for attracting workers.

In addition, it is poor policy to encourage linking child care to a place of employment (see above). The best way to help families with child care expenses is to help them directly by providing general tax relief, not giving money to businesses.

- VI. **Spend \$60 Million in Grants to Small Businesses:** The act would establish a "small business child care grant program" to encourage small businesses to develop child care programs for their employees.

The best way to help families is to help them directly by allowing them to keep more of what they earn, not giving money to businesses. As stated above, the government does not need to induce businesses to help their employees. More than half of all employees say their employer helps them with child care in some way, and that number is growing. Many small businesses simply do not need child care programs because they have few employees to begin with and fewer still with small children. It is also poor policy to encourage linking child care to a place of employment (see above).

This policy also discriminates against families who choose parental or informal care. Why not simply empower all parents through direct tax relief?

VII. Spend \$50 Million a Year to Publicize Day Care: The act would give \$50 million per year to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). HHS could use the money to collect and disseminate information on day care and children's development and for grants to organizations that develop technology-based child care training infrastructure.

Spending \$50 million a year to disseminate information that is already widely available would be an irresponsible waste of money. HHS already sponsors research and disseminates information on child care. It recently established a web site called the National Child Care Information Center, which is a clearinghouse for information on child care. In addition, having one federal department judge what constitutes "quality care" raises serious questions about who should define quality. Can the government determine better than parents what constitutes quality care?

Moreover, day care information and child development research is available to anyone who has access to a public library, magazines such as *Parenting* and *Working Mother*, or the World Wide Web. In addition, states, local communities, and businesses have set up resource and referral offices for inquiring parents. Finally, the National Child Care Survey has found that parents already are well-informed consumers of child care.

VIII. Require States to Beef up Inspections with a "Carrot/Stick Approach": Under the act, states that inspect the facilities they are required to inspect under state law would receive a 10 percent increase in their Child Care and Development Block Grant funding. States that fail to meet a minimum threshold level of inspections would receive a 10 percent penalty. The minimum threshold would increase to 50 percent of facilities in 2000 and 75 percent in 2001.

This requirement runs counter to our constitutional principle of federalism. The federal government should not interfere in state regulatory decisions. States and their voters are better able than the federal government to determine priorities among competing enforcement claims and to decide the best way to allocate scarce resources.

This analysis was prepared by Cato Institute entitlement policy analyst Darcy Olsen. She can be reached at (202) 789-5246, or by e-mail, at dolsen@cato.org. For a more detailed look at child care policy issues, see "The Advancing Nanny State: Why the Government Should Stay Out of Child Care," Cato policy analysis number 285, dated October 23, 1997. Copies are available from the Cato office of public affairs, at (202) 789-5256. It can also be found at the Cato Institute web site on the Internet: www.cato.org. Nothing in this paper should be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of the Cato Institute or as an attempt to aid or hinder the passage of any bill before Congress.

February 2, 1998

STATEMENT OF
DARCY ANN OLSEN
ENTITLEMENTS POLICY ANALYST
CATO INSTITUTE
BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FEBRUARY 23, 1998

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee, colleagues:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee to address one of the most important questions facing parents today: child care.

I am, or was, in a certain sense, the child that we are discussing today. I was raised by a young, single mother, who worked as a waitress, from the time I was 3-years-old. I was placed in many types of child care settings: institutional day care, family day care, babysitters, and even sibling care with my brother who was but a year older than I. My worst memory is not, perhaps, what one might expect: it was not a feeling of abandonment, as I understood my mother's need to work; it was not an inattentive provider, as my brother was good company; it was the family day care setting in which I was given powdered milk to drink, which was the worst imaginable suffering for me because I just hated powdered milk. All that may be of interest to you, but like the dozens of anecdotes put forward by many in the White House and in the media, my story has very little real significance. What matters today are not 1, 2, or 10 anecdotes, but the hard facts that speak for the millions of children in this country.

Those who study the child care market generally assess it in three ways: We look at availability, affordability, and quality. And what the facts show is that child care in America is available, affordable, and the high quality that parents seek. According to the most comprehensive nationwide survey done on the state of child care, which was co-sponsored by the department of Health and Human Services (National Child Care Survey), 96 percent of all parents said they are satisfied or very satisfied with their current child care arrangements. That satisfaction rate did not vary with the employment status of the mother, the type of care used, family income, the child's age, or race. Let us examine possible reasons for that satisfaction.

In terms of availability, the White House has suggested there is a serious problem. But their stories do not paint the true picture. According to the most comprehensive study done on child care providers in the United States, which was prepared under contract for the U.S. Department of Education (Profile of Child Care Settings), there is roughly a 12 percent vacancy

rate in child care centers, a figure that is remarkably similar across regions and urban, suburban, and rural areas. In addition, there are an estimated 1.1 million nonregulated family day care providers, 40 percent of whom say they have room for more children. According to the Profile of Child Care Settings, “The market seems to be working to increase supply as demand expands.” That study confirmed the findings an earlier study by the Labor Department and the National Child Care Survey.

It is also important to note that the studies have also shown that any pockets of shortages are a result of regulatory requirements. Let me give you a local example. In the District of Columbia, it is illegal for two families to share a nanny (or a babysitter). Any babysitter or nanny who wishes to care for children from two different families must be regulated as a child development facility, where she would need to meet the same requirements for space, toys, and food preparation as a child care center. We can only guess at this point how much this ridiculous regulation costs families who might benefit from sharing a babysitter. Moreover, most city zoning commissions consider day care a small business and prohibit programs from opening in residential areas. Those prohibitions can extend even to individuals who wish to use their own homes to care for neighborhood children. Those who seek to increase the availability of child care should examine local zoning ordinances to see if they pose a significant barrier to expanding the supply of child care. If so, waivers can be sought to exempt day care facilities from the ordinances.

In terms of affordability, the White House’s analysis-by-anecdote would have us believe that good quality child care is available only for the wealthy. Again, the facts tell a different story. Child care fees have not risen more than 5 percent (in real terms) since the late 1970s. More than sixty percent of pre-school-aged children are still cared for primarily by their mom, dad, or a relative. Among families who use non-family child care, half pay nothing: only half of all arrangements used for preschoolers while their mothers are working require a cash payment. That is because parents frequently trade services with other parents in the neighborhood. For those who do pay for child care, the average weekly expenditure for families below the poverty level is \$50. Families above poverty pay \$76. Is that too much or too little? Nine out of ten parents say they would be willing to pay more for their current child care arrangements.

While problems affording child care are not widespread, there is no doubt that some young families struggle to afford child care. There are roughly 1 million children [1,068,00] whose parents are members of the "working poor." Yet, their situation is far from destitute. More than 6 out of 10 of arrangements chosen by working poor families do not require a cash payment. *Thus, roughly 500,000 families are among the "working poor" who pay for child care.* Surely it is difficult for those families to pay for child care. However, their needs should be addressed, to the extent possible, as should the needs of *all* families: through relieving the tax burden. When that fails, those families should not be dismissed, but their needs can be, and would be, better addressed at the local or state level. Employers, unions, and communities have responded to working parents' demands for affordable child care. For example, more than half of all families report having an employer benefit that helps them manage child care. Those policies have come about without pressure or "tax incentives" from the federal government. Dozens of unions have also established child care programs for their workers, including the United Auto Workers, United Steel Workers, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

For families entering the workforce, the 1996 welfare reform bill increased the amount of funds in the block grant by 70 percent. Many governors have already reported having a surplus of funds. At least 27 states already provide transitional child care based on a sliding scale for between 12 and 24 months for individuals entering the workforce. And at least 20 states plan to appropriate state dollars beyond the amount that they are required to spend to draw on federal funds. Most important, the welfare reform bill stipulates that a state may not reduce or terminate assistance on the basis of a refusal to work if the household includes a single parent and a child under six and child care is unavailable for nearly any reason. That means that there is no danger of parents' being forced to leave their children in inadequate or dangerous settings while they work.

The American Public Welfare Association has concluded that "there is an across-the-board effort to ensure the availability of quality child care for all low-income residents, not just

those that are transitioning off welfare.” There is every reason to believe that the needs of the poor can be met with assistance from the state and private sectors.

The third criterion is quality. Again, the White House paints a picture of parents incapable of judging the quality of child care settings, but the facts tell a different story. Because people are different, parents have more than one way of defining quality. This medley of parental demands manifests itself in a market with a choice of products—parental care, relative care, family day care, church-based care, commercial child care, and educational preschools. Some parents see quality as a feature of providers—whether a provider is warm and loving, reliable and experienced. Those parents often choose relative or family-day care. Other parents see quality as linked to educational opportunities, and they are more likely to choose center-based care. However parents define quality, most say it is more important than cost or convenience when selecting child care providers. Parents’ high satisfaction rates with their child care arrangements suggests they are finding and using the quality care they seek.

In the end, the whole child care debate may be irrelevant to how children turn out. “Virtually no research has examined the cumulative, long-term effects on children of attending child care arrangements of varying quality as preschoolers,” according to the National Research Council. Even in the short term, the National Institutes of Health has found that regardless of how much child care a child receives, its effects are dwarfed by the influence of family. Even if it could be proven that child care is good for most children, every child has unique needs. The best solution to the day care debate is to allow parents to make the decisions that require keeping the unique needs of each child in mind.

The facts show that the child care market *per se* is healthy. Child care is available, affordable, and of good quality. There is no public demand for a federal child care plan, so why is there so much talk about child care? According to Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.), who worked to pass a similar child care proposal ten years ago, the child care movement is pure politics. “The fact is that I spent eight years in getting the child-care bill passed in Congress, and at its zenith, there was never a child-care movement in the country. There was a coalition of child-advocacy groups, and a few large international unions that put up hundreds of thousands of dollars, and we

created in the mind of the leadership of Congress that there was a child-care movement—but there was nobody riding me. And not one of my colleagues believed that their election turned on it for a moment. There wasn't a parents' movement."

What appears to be driving this movement is an assumption that parents can't be trusted to protect their children. In fact, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton suggests that parents don't know what constitutes quality child care. As she puts it, parents often "don't know what is quality. If somebody's nice to them, it doesn't matter that they don't know the difference between caring for a 1-year-old or a 4-year-old." I think any parent has the perfect right to be insulted by that attitude. It didn't take a village of politicians to raise Chelsea, why should it take one to raise your child?

Already state, local, and federal tax dollars pay 40 percent of all child care expenditures in the country. Of course a serious reading of the Constitution would never have allowed that level of intervention in the first place, but that is a lengthy discussion for another day. Certainly though, President Clinton's prescription for a dramatic increase in federal involvement in child care cannot be squared with the notion of a national government whose powers are limited and enumerated by the Constitution.

Parents are not calling for federal day care programs; they are calling for choice. Moms and dads want choice: they want to select the best provider for their children, whether themselves, their family members, or educational learning centers. The best way to restore choice is with a direct tax cut.

Let me give you an example. A poll conducted for Glamour magazine found that 84 percent of women who were employed full or part time agreed with the statement, "If I could afford it, I would rather be at home with my children." That poll result is consistent with several other polls. Polls conducted by the Families and Work Institute show that nearly 7 out of 10 parents report wanting to spend more time with their children. The overwhelming majority of parents, moms and dads alike, say they want to spend more time with their children—they

simply can't afford it. In the modern age, in this era when taxes are so high that it often takes two full-time breadwinners to raise a family, those choices have become enormously expensive.

An across-the-board tax rate cut would help all parents, those using parental care and those using day care. For some parents, that would mean more money for a different day care provider, for other parents, probably the majority of parents, that would mean working less and spending more time with their children. We must remember that parents, not politicians, are best equipped to make decisions about child care arrangements—decisions that require keeping the unique needs of each child in mind. If the federal government could do one thing to help all children have the best possible child care, it would be to restore that parental choice by cutting taxes.

CHILD CARE IS NOT THE ISSUE

Give parents what they need: Tax cuts

By Darcy Olsen

Washington — It would, quite literally, be the Nanny State.

President Clinton's \$21 billion child-care proposal would expand four federal programs and start five new ones. The administration's claim that this "is not a big-government program" simply doesn't pass the straight-face test.

With sops to big business and unions representing child-care workers, the president's proposal would empty parents' pockets and give their children little in return. The tax credit for businesses isn't intended for employees of Joe's Auto Shop; it's corporate welfare for big businesses that have established child-care programs.

The truth about child care is that it is both widespread and affordable. That may be why 96 percent of parents in America, in a study co-sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services, reported that they are satisfied with their current child-care arrangements.

Many families pay nothing for child care. In 1993, half of all arrangements for preschoolers, with working mothers did not require a cash payment. The average weekly expenditure of employed mothers who have incomes below the poverty level and pay for child care for preschoolers is \$50. Mothers above poverty pay \$76.

Affordable child care is not

Affordable child care is not scarce. In fact, in 1990 there was roughly a 12 percent vacancy rate in child-care centers, a figure that was similar across regions and urban, suburban and rural areas.



scarce. In fact, in 1990 there was roughly a 12 percent vacancy rate in child-care centers, a figure that was remarkably similar across regions and urban, suburban and rural areas. That estimate does not include the nearly 1.1 million nonregulated family day-care providers, 40 percent of whom say they have room for more children. More than half of all families report having some employer benefit or policy that helps them manage child-care responsibilities.

What drives the Clinton child-care proposals? The assumption that parents can't be trusted because they are just too ignorant and too incapable of caring properly for their children. According to first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, parents don't know what constitutes quality child care. As she puts it, parents often "don't know what is quality. If somebody's nice to them, it doesn't matter that they don't know the difference between caring for a 1-year-old or a 4-year-old."

Parents do know what quality

care is, and they take great pains to find it for their precious children. However they define quality, the vast majority of parents say it is more important than either cost or convenience when selecting child-care providers.

The Clinton administration is pushing ahead with its child-care initiative despite the absence of any scientific data about its impact on young lives. Even in the short term, the National Institutes of Health has found that regardless of how much child care a child receives, its effects are dwarfed by the influence of family. One thing is clear: There is no consensus, scientific or political, on what is best for every child.

The White House would like to frame the debate over this proposal by asking whether you're for or against children, but that's an absurd question. We're all for children. The real question is, why on Earth would anyone seriously propose helping children by throwing another \$22 billion at businesses and special-interest groups?

The real crisis isn't in child care. It is the enormous tax burden that in so many cases forces both parents to work simply to have the purchasing power that one income used to provide. If the president sincerely wanted to help moms, dads and their children, he could do that in one easy step: He could cut their taxes.

Darcy Olsen is an entitlements policy analyst at the Cato Institute.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 2, 1998

William Blinder
14 Spelman Hall
Princeton NJ 08544

*We don't
need to
do.*

Dear Mr. Blinder:

Thank you for your letter and copy of your resume. Regrettably, there are no positions available in the First Lady's Office at this time. I have kept your resume on file in case an opportunity presents itself in the future.

I have also forwarded your resume to the Office of Presidential Personnel where I am certain you will receive full consideration.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

June 2, 1998

William Blinder
14 Spelman Hall
Princeton NJ 08544

Dear Mr. Blinder:

I received your letter and a copy of your resume.
Unfortunately, there are no positions available in the First
Lady's Office at this time but I have forwarded your resume to
the Office of Presidential Personnel in hopes that an
opportunity will become possible.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

pls. draft
letter identical
to that of
Chandini Bachman
or small
letterhead.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink is written over the text. The signature consists of several loops and flourishes, starting from the left and extending across the text.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	Re: William A. Blinder (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 14384

FOLDER TITLE:

Melanne Verveer's Mail - 1998 - B [1]

2014-0534-S

ry1602

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

William A. Blinder

14 Spelman
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ 08544
(609) 258-8504

218 Cherry Hill Rd.
Princeton, NJ 08540
(609) 921-9771
wblinder@princeton.edu

5000

Education: **Princeton University**, A.B., Philosophy, June, 1998
GPA: (b)(6)
Thesis Topic: "Philosophical Arguments in Literary Form: Dostoevsky, Nietzsche, and Kierkegaard"
Courses: Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Logic, Psychology of Decision Making
SAT: Math: (b)(6) Verbal: (b)(6)
Working knowledge of French
High School: Sidwell Friends, Washington, D.C.

Work Experience:

Assistant Director, Olympic Spirit Program, *Boys and Girls Clubs of Metro Atlanta*, summer 1996

- Helped distribute more than 4,000 tickets to the 1996 Atlanta Olympics and 1,200 for the Special Olympics from sponsors to club members at 19 different clubs in the Metro Atlanta Area
- Procured over 600 tickets to Olympics from corporate and individual sources, including Kodak and Motorola
- Aided in logistical planning for all Olympic trips within the downtown area
- Created database records of all donors, recipients, and follow-up communication
- Helped organize, execute, and run street hockey leagues and inter-club championship with the Atlanta Knights (a minor league hockey club) and local merchants
- Worked with the *United States Olympic Committee* to run the "Passing the Torch Youth Sports Leadership Academy," bringing together former Olympians with youths and community leaders
- Presented programs and pitched ideas at monthly meeting of regional directors
- Gave presentation on all Olympic related programs to Executive Vice President

Research Assistant, East Asian Affairs, *American Enterprise Institute*, Washington, DC, summer 1995

- Worked closely with Ambassador James Lilley researching East Asian policy concerns for policy papers, newspaper articles, and TV interviews
- Researched and drafted speech for policy conference
- Aided in organization of conference materials and participants

Legislative Correspondent, *Office of Senator Bill Bradley*, spring and summer, 1994

- Replaced full-time staffer on maternity leave
- Addressed concerns of constituents by contacting appropriate government agencies and alerting them to problems
- Replied directly to constituents about measures being taken, and followed up initial letters periodically to ensure constituent satisfaction and government action

Bartender/Instructor, *Princeton Bartending Agency*, 1994--1998

- Worked most hours of any certified bartender '95-'96 academic year
- Taught Bartending 101 Mixology classes to groups of 25-30 students, sophomore through senior year.
- First sophomore in agency history to be given instructors job

Activities/Interests:

club soccer, basketball, worker Wu Cafe, attendant Butler Library, spokesperson for Princeton Project '55, acting

Travel Experience:

Throughout Europe, China, Japan, Israel, Australia, Mexico, Canada

R

William Blinder, 14 Spelman Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544

May 4, 1998

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The Old Executive Office Building
Room 100
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Verveer:

I am currently a senior at Princeton, graduating in June. I am attracted by many areas of public service, but at present I am particularly interested in advance work. I have already spoken about it with Matthew Bennett and Dan Rosenthal, who used me for two Presidential advance assignments last February. Unfortunately, as I learned, there are very few jobs in the White House dealing solely with advance work.

As you can see from my resume, I have experience in a number of different areas that I believe have prepared me to serve in a wide variety of government positions. Working in Senator Bradley's office taught me about dealing directly with constituents and the different approaches they necessitate, while my education and time with AEI has given me an understanding of foreign policy concerns. I am also familiar with logistical planning in a very unpredictable, high-pressure environment—the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. Finally, my time at Princeton has taught me to thrive while working very long hours on very little sleep—a skill, I understand, that is practically a prerequisite for success in any administration job.

I have a strong interest in government that has been fed, among other things, by my family's four years in Washington and my parents' work within the Clinton Administration. I would like to follow their lead. I would be more than happy to further discuss my qualifications with you further at any time you find convenient or even to come down to Washington for an interview.

Thank you for your consideration.

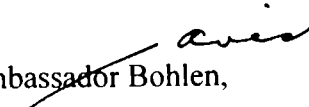
Sincerely,


William Blinder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1998

Ambassador Avis T. Bohlen
U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria
Embassy of the United States
One Saborna Street, Sofia
Unit 1335, APO AE 09213-1335


Dear Ambassador Bohlen,

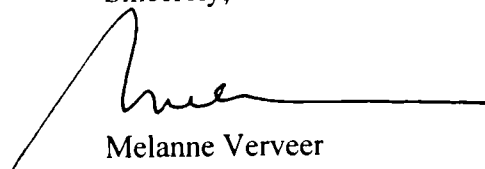
Thank you very much for your letter, and the renewal of the invitation to the First Lady to visit Bulgaria and to attend Mrs. Stoyanova's conference in October.

Unfortunately, we do not know yet if it will be possible for the First Lady to attend Forum 2000 in Prague. Therefore, I can't say at this time whether she will be in Central Europe and able to add Bulgaria to her itinerary.

Needless to say, she will come to Bulgaria. What is not yet clear is when that will be possible. I shall notify you as soon as a determination is made.

I hope all is well. I had a nice visit with Jenonne last month. We're both members of your fan club!

Sincerely,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

R



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SOFIA

OFFICE OF THE AMBASSADOR

June 4, 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Assistant to the President,
and Deputy Chief of Staff to
the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC

Fax: 001-202-456-6244

Dear Melanne:

Wendy Luers has been here and has told me of the plans for Forum 2000 event in Prague October 11-14. I understand that Mrs. Clinton has been invited and has not ruled out attending.

It will not surprise you that I am writing to point out what a wonderful opportunity this would be for Mrs. Clinton to come to Bulgaria either before or after the conference! Quite coincidentally, Mrs. Stoyanova, the wife of the Bulgarian President, has tentatively scheduled her long-planned women's conference for October 15 and 16. (I think she mentioned it to Mrs. Clinton when they met.) As I need hardly remind you, she is very keen for Mrs. Clinton to come to Bulgaria. She would certainly be prepared to slip the date or to move it up a couple of days if there was the slightest chance that Mrs. Clinton might come.

Mrs. Stoyanova's conference is only now beginning to take shape but Wendy, she and I discussed a number of ideas today and I think it will be a good event. Wendy Luers is to serve on the consultative committee.

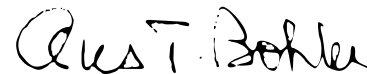
- 2 -

Surely it is significant that these two events should dovetail so neatly! Joking aside, you know how much it would mean to all here to have Mrs. Clinton come. Mrs. Stoyanova is a fervent admirer of hers. As, of course, am I.

Hope you will consider the possibility.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,



Avis T. Bohlen
Ambassador

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1998

Mr. Mike Berman
The Duberstein Group
2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20037

Dear Mike:

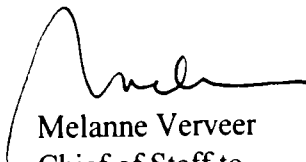
Thanks so much for a most delightful "Valentine in June" lunch. What a group of Berman groupies you gathered! It was so much fun to see old friends and to be with you and Carol, albeit all too briefly. We're sorry the Hillary crowd had to leave earlier than we would have liked.

Attached is the resume of Vinca LaFleur who has been a White House speechwriter on foreign policy issues. She is brilliant, exceptionally talented and a committed public servant.

She is planning to leave her White House post to pursue new challenges. You might know someone who would find her to be a wonderful asset to their organization.

Thanks for all you do.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 22, 1998

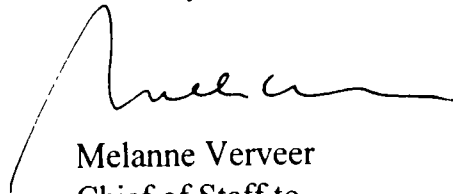
Anne Willem Bijleveld
Regional Representative
United Nations
1775 K St., NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Anne:

Congratulations on your move to Geneva and new position as head of the Europe Bureau. You leave Washington knowing that you have advanced the concerns of refugees and asylum seekers and our collective responsibilities in this area. We wish you all the best as you face new challenges and opportunities.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

**UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES**



*Regional Office
for the United States of America &
the Caribbean*

1775 K Street, NW
Suite 300
Washington DC 20006

**NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES REFUGIES**

Good luck

*Bureau Régional
pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et
Caraïbes*

Telephone: (202) 296-5191
Fax: (202) 296-5660
E-mail: USAWA@UNHCR.CH

08 June 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Office of the First Lady
100 Old Executive Office Bldg
17th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Melanne:

After two and a half years as UNHCR's representative to the United States and the Caribbean, I am leaving Washington to take over new responsibilities in Geneva as head of the Europe Bureau.

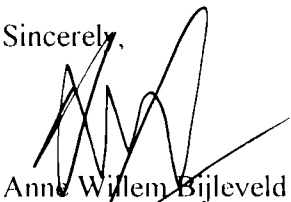
Having spent most of my career in the field working directly with refugees and host governments, my Washington post offered me the possibility of sharing this experience with policy leaders in the Department of State, USAID, the Department of Defense, the White House, Congress, the diverse NGO world and the public at large. The feedback I received in return from these various instances was mostly encouraging; it was good to learn that in the U.S. you can speak plainly, at times even disagree strongly, but still remain collegial. I was particularly enthused by the open-mindedness and keen interest of young Americans, in universities and also in the general public. Of the many lessons learnt over these two years, an important one is the realization more than ever before that U.S. leadership on refugee protection is essential and that every restriction imposed by Congress or the Administration unfortunately sets off contagious similar tendencies elsewhere, placing genuine refugees at risk.

After this privileged opportunity of working with and learning from the leading forces in the U.S. and the Caribbean for human rights and refugee protection -- not only with governmental, non-governmental and international bodies, but also with experts in academic institutions, think tanks and the media -- I would like to express my gratitude for the spirit of genuine concern and the in-depth search for solutions that were contributed by all sides. This dynamic cooperative approach will continue to give me guidance and strength in my next job which, as you can imagine, will not be an easy one: the European Union with its growing pains, the fragile Balkans, the complex and confusing CIS, with everywhere the tragedy of countless numbers of refugees, stateless and internally displaced persons looking towards the UNHCR for some assistance and relief.

However, it should be said that my American experience was not all work and dedication and no play. My wife Kathy and I managed to take advantage of many half days to explore Washington's museums, bike trails and neighbourhoods, and some long weekends to discover the amazing variety of landscapes and nature, cultural or historic sites in neighbouring states. Through our work (Kathy through her interpretation assignments, I on various seminars or talking tours), we each had the possibility to stop in quite a number of states throughout the country... our thirst to see more has by far not been quenched, but we have seen enough to know that we have started discovering a country and a people that grow on you and that we will come back to. As Europeans, we came to realize first with disbelief, then with delight and ever-growing respect, that the U.S. has a lot of fascinating history, and though it may not go back as far as ours, it is much better brought to life and made accessible to those interested than ours.

It has been a wonderful tour of duty, an opportunity for me and my family to experience what it means to call the Washington area "home", to live and think "inside the beltway" and to get to spend time with many old and even more new friends. I leave convinced that more can be done to protect refugees and asylum seekers, that many Americans remain convinced of the importance of the United Nations and its humanitarian agencies, and that refugee advocates in the U.S. continue to be the best friends and some of the most important critics of UNHCR. I know that you will give my successor and the great staff of UNHCR Washington your continued support. If any of you get to Geneva, I hope that we have a chance to meet again. Au revoir.

Sincerely,



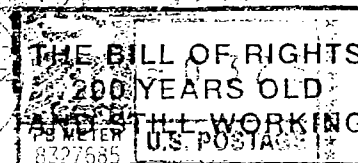
Anne Willem Bijleveld
Regional Representative



**UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

1775 K Street, N.W. Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20006



Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff to the
First Lady
100 Old Executive Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20503



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 22, 1998

Mr. William Browning, B.E.M.
1271/2 Seaspray Avenue
Palm Beach, FL 33480

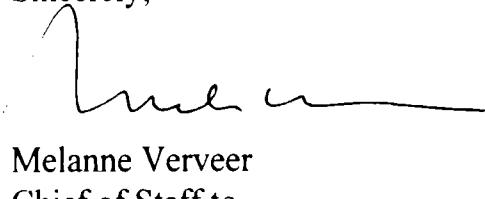
Dear Mr. Browning:

Thank you for your letter, reflections and the newspaper articles about the statement regarding Palestine.

We appreciate your thoughtfulness.

All the best.

Sincerely,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

(R)

WILLIAM BROWNING, B.E.M.

ENGLAND

DELEGATE HOUSE
30-A HART STREET
HENLEY-ON-THAMES
OXON RG9 2AL
TEL: 01491 578761
FAX: 01491 579835

UNITED STATES

127 1/2 SEASPRAY AVENUE
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33480
TEL: (561) 833-9187
FAX: (561) 655-3899

4th June, 1998

Mrs. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to The First Lady
The White House
Washington D. C.

Dear Mrs. Verveer:

It is assumed that you received my letter of 22nd May last.

You will have noted that I am a holder of the BEM which His Majesty King George VI saw fit to bestow upon me.

As a teenager I served in Palestine as well as in Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon prior to the Western Desert and followed by the invasion of Italy.

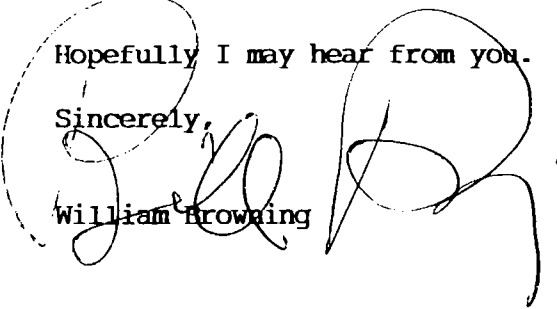
Let me say this: upon learning of the First Lady's bilateralism regarding the Palestine/Israel issue I felt that possibly I had found a kindred soul who, regardless of repercussions, has the intestinal fortitude to to act upon the conviction of her own counsel. Hopefully this is true.

Frankly my disenchantment with those in positions of power derives from an exercise in futility wherein the former First Lady was asked by me to inject herself into a situation that adversely affected me and a number of others. Not only had Barbara Pierce Bush and I attended Rye Country Day School, but my family and her family were friends for many years. The responses were innocuous at best.

Enclosed are two articles which I am confident you have already seen.

Hopefully I may hear from you.

Sincerely,


William Browning

Remark on Palestinian state big news

References in *The Post* to recent comments by first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton on the need for a Palestinian state have been both marginal and minimal. Her words, in fact, echoed and re-echoed around the world, receiving full coverage in all the major U.S. newspapers, most of which charitably characterized them as intemperate and ill-advised.

Not until publication of William Safire's half-page Op-Ed essay "Clintons' Palestine message clearly 'stated' for the record" on May 12, however, did the content and implications of Mrs. Clinton's remarks get the full treatment as a major news event, which they should have had initially.

The thrust of Mrs. Clinton's words was important enough for the White House, in an attempt to soft-pedal the story, to issue a news release indicating that the first lady's comment represented her personal feelings. But her opinions were considered significant enough to be commented upon at the highest levels by both the Israeli government and the Palestinians.

Martin Karpel
Boynton Beach



Mrs. Clinton

Netanyahu's Trick

Regarding "The Numbers Come Out of a Hat — Israel Needs Guarantees" (*Opinion*, May 16) by Charles Krauthammer:

Mr. Krauthammer again demonstrates his capacity to be dazzled by the propagandistic gifts of Benjamin Netanyahu.

He noted that when Mr. Netanyahu recently met U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in London, the Israeli prime minister's advisers brought along maps that were supposed to show "which hill here and which ridge there" could safeguard Israel's security.

This playing with maps is an old trick of Mr. Netanyahu's. He has lost the goodwill of the Arab world, Europe and the U.S. administration. But his trick has bewitched Mr. Krauthammer, as well as A.M. Rosenthal and William Safire of *The New York Times*.

It has not, however, impressed some of Israel's most distinguished generals, who know a good deal more about Israeli security than do Messrs. Krauthammer, Rosenthal and Safire and their mentors in Israel's far right.

The two years of Mr. Netanyahu's reign have been marked by the total collapse of the peace process, while the real security risks to Israel have increased.

Instead of dealing with what had been an increasingly moderate Arab world, Israel is returning to the days of isolation and boycotts, and is in danger of seeing a renewal of massive violence — all in the name of "security."

The only security that Mr. Netanyahu is concerned with is the security of his position in his right-wing coalition.

UDI MICHALS.
Tel Aviv.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1998

Hillel Bardin
19 Kfar Etzion St.
Jerusalem, Israel 93392

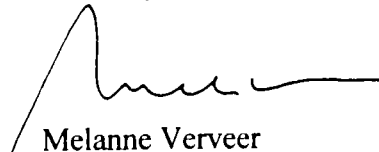
Dear Hillel:

On behalf of the First Lady, thank you very much for your letter and invitation to attend a fact-finding and goodwill visit with the Palestinians and Israelis and to see all the work of the Palestinian Center for Rapprochement Between People first hand.

Mrs. Clinton has no plans to be in the Middle East in the foreseeable future, but we are grateful for your invitation and applaud your efforts to promote peace.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

26 May 1998

Adv. Hillary Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC, USA

Dear Ms. Clinton:

We are writing to invite you to join us for a fact-finding and goodwill visit. We are a group of Palestinians and Israelis who have been working together for ten years organizing dialogues and promoting peace-oriented mass grass-roots activities.

We applaud your straightforward remarks supporting a Palestinian State at peace with the State of Israel.

We believe that it is essential to understand that the conflict here is not between Israelis and Palestinians. It is between those who support territorial compromise for peace and those who demand the entire territory for their people exclusively. Surveys repeatedly show that the majority of both peoples support compromise. Nonetheless, each people contains opponents of compromise--- whether Baruch Goldstein, Yigal Amir and the Jewish Settlement movement among Israelis, or the suicide bombers among Palestinians. Under Rabin, Arafat and Peres the leaderships were united on the side of the Peace Process, but today Netanyahu has moved the Israeli leadership to rejecting progress.

When President Clinton tries to move the Peace Process forward, he is not taking an anti-Israeli position. He is, however, favoring those Israelis and Palestinians who are pragmatic, against those whose ideology is incompatible with peace. We realize that there are powerful lobbies with reactionary programs who claim to speak for the entire Jewish People. We believe that the real wish of the Jewish People is to attain a peace which will give Palestinians, as well as Israelis, freedom, security, honor, and prosperity.

We would be most happy to arrange for you to meet Palestinians and Israelis together in Beit Sahour, both in a small group for purposes of discussion and before a large gathering of several thousands to demonstrate our solidarity with compromise for peace. Beit Sahour is a town next to Bethlehem where Christian and Moslem Palestinians live together in harmony. It has been the leader in non-violent struggle against the occupation, and in joint action with the Israeli peace movements.

To learn more about us, visit the web site of the Palestinian Center for Rapprochement Between People: <http://home.birzeit.edu/~georgentr/nlpcr.htm>

Sincerely,

Ghassan Andoni

Judith Green

Jalal Qumsiyah

Hillel Bardin

Reply to: Hillel Bardin, 19 Kfar Etzion St., Jerusalem, Israel 93392 bardin@nctmedia.net.il

Copies:

John Herbst

U.S. Consul-General, Jerusalem

Rebekah Lynn

Political Officer, U.S. Consulate General, Jerusalem

Edward Walker, Jr.

U.S. Ambassador, Tel Aviv

FAXDate June 9, 1998Number of pages including cover sheet 2TO: NER/IRIPhone
Fax PhoneFROM: Noble Ryan
U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
JERUSALEMPhone (972)(2) 22-7285
Fax e (972)(2) 624-9462

CC:

REMARKS: ☐ Urgent ☐ For your review ☐ Reply ASAP ☐ Please Comment

we will need to pass this

story. Please forward
it to the right people
for a response

Thanks,
Noble

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1998

Ms. Chandini Bachman
3751 "W" Street, NW, Apt. B
Washington, D.C. 20007

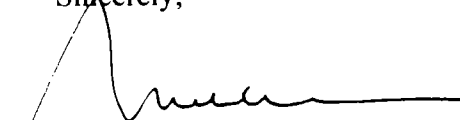
Dear Ms. Bachman:

Thank you for your letter and copy of your resume. Regrettably, there are no positions available in the First Lady's Office at this time. I have kept your resume on file in case an opportunity presents itself in the future.

I have also forwarded your resume to the Office of Presidential Personnel where I am certain you will receive full consideration.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

R

3715 "W" Street, NW, Apt. B
Washington, DC 20007
(202) 333-5354 home
(202) 822-8405, ext. 56 work

May 14, 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President and
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Verveer:

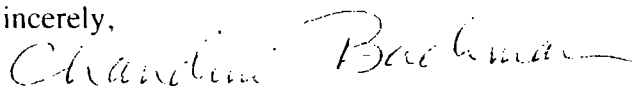
I greatly admire Hillary Rodham Clinton for her many accomplishments and contributions to improving the lives of children, along with her impact in other policy areas. I would be interested in working in the Office of the First Lady in a position of responsibility where I can contribute and utilize my experience and abilities to help her reach her goals and fulfill her agenda. Two versions of my resume are enclosed and my references are on file with Marge Caldwell at the Schedule C desk in Presidential Personnel.

Currently I am a program assistant at the Institute for Educational Leadership where I organize community dialogues about public support for public education. Prior to this, I was executive assistant to a Democratic Congressman. I served as his troubleshooter and also organized special projects such as a home town parade for a young Olympic gold medalist and his first annual minority and small business federal procurement fair. You may recall that we first met on the telephone when I called upon the First Lady's Office to help with constituent casework for a retired Navy family regarding their son's rare health problem.

In my own career, I aspire to serve the American ideals of peace, freedom and "One America" and to make a positive difference in people's lives by utilizing my intelligence and compassion. With my combined campaign and Capitol Hill experience, I am a multi-talented creative organizer who knows how to make things happen within the fast paced, uncertain, tumultuous political environment of Washington, D.C. I also enjoy research and writing and have a special ability to communicate well with diverse types of people, ranging from Senate Committee Chairmen to school children and from artists to attorneys.

Thank you for taking the time to read my letter and resume. Bill and Hillary Clinton's vision for America motivate and inspire me and it would be a joy for me to work at the White House. After a few days I will call you to follow up on this letter.

Sincerely,



Chandini Bachman

Enclosures

cc: Shirley Sagawa, Learning First Alliance

CHANDINI MARGARET BACHMAN

3715 W Street, NW, Apartment B
Washington, DC 20007
(202) 333-5354

Areas of Interest:

Special Projects / Organizational Liaison / Special Assistant

Industry Knowledge:

Federal Government - Legislative - Constituent Service
Entrepreneurship - Customer Service
Health, Arts and Athletics

Skills:

Strong interpersonal skills among diverse populations
Strong organizational skills and attention to detail
Strong analytical and research background

Career History:

Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc., Washington, DC 9/97 to Present
Program Assistant, Governance Programs and 1983-1985
Assist in organizing structured town meetings, focus groups and surveys about public engagement in the public schools. Write narrative reports synthesizing survey findings and small group discussion notes. Utilize PC with Windows 95 to prepare grant applications, grant reports and budgets and to process financial paperwork.

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 8/95 to 6/97
Executive Assistant to Congressman Albert R. Wynn (D-MD) (Region IX and Deputy Democratic Whip) Extensive writing, research and communication with constituents and legislative officials. Special projects included small business development, district events, school events and a parade. Resolved special constituent problems. Monitored legislation before Maryland General Assembly and Congressional District of Columbia legislative agenda. Wrote weekly Region IX Whip Report. Liaison with federal agencies and White House including advancing top candidates through Presidential Appointments process. Researched and launched the 4th Congressional District's first "Annual Procurement and Business Expo."

Primary Election Campaign, Baltimore MD 1987-1988
Assistant Campaign Manager, Congressman Ben Cardin (D-MD)

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 1986-1987
Scheduler/Office Manager, Congresswoman Claudine Schneider (R-RI)

U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 1985-1986
Executive Suite-Special Assistant, Senator Lawton Chiles (D-FL)

Business: Baltimore, MD--planned and operated a small retail health food business. 1992-1994
Combined entrepreneurship with temporary and part-time employment. 1988-1995

Education: **Bachelor of Fine Arts in Design, Rhode Island School of Design 1976**
Political Science, 2 years degree preparation, Occidental College 1970-1973
Latin, Harvard Divinity School Summer 1978
Advanced Academic and Professional Writing, University of Chicago Summer 1991
Ballet and modern dance technique, choreography and improvisation 1965-1978

Interests: Completed New York City Marathon 14 times (1979-present); organized Maryland route, ceremonies and press for Peace Runs International (1987-1997); organized intergovernmental cooperation for "America's Freedom-Ride" a 50-state bicycle relay in 1982 to inaugurate the 200th anniversary celebration of the U.S. Constitution.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. resume	Re: Chandini M. Bachman (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 14384

FOLDER TITLE:

Melanne Verveer's Mail - 1998 - B [1]

2014-0534-S
ry1602

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

CHANDINI M. BACHMAN

3715 "W" Street, NW, Apt. B, Washington, DC 20007 • (202) 333-5354

ORGANIZATIONS SERVED

<i>Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc., Washington, DC</i>	1983-1985 and Sept. 1997-Present
<i>Congressman Albert R. Wynn (D-MD), Washington, DC</i>	Sept. 1995 to June 1997
<i>Peace Runs International, Inc., Maryland state-wide</i>	1987-1997
<i>Combined entrepreneurship with temporary and part time employment</i>	1988-1995
<i>Ben Cardin for Congress (D-MD), Primary Election Campaign, Baltimore MD</i>	1987-1988
<i>Congresswoman Claudine Schneider (R-RI), U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC</i>	1986-1987
<i>Senator Lawton Chiles (D-FL), U.S. Senate, Washington, DC</i>	1985-1986
<i>Committee for the 50th American Presidential Inaugural, Washington, DC</i>	1984-1985
<i>Congressman Jim Olin (D-VA), U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC</i>	part time 1984
<i>National Conference of State Legislatures, Washington, DC</i>	1983
<i>America's Freedom-Ride, Inc., Washington, DC</i>	1982
<i>U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Special Investigation Panel, Washington, DC</i>	1981-1982
<i>U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Washington, DC</i>	1981
<i>White House Correspondence Unit - Carter Administration, Washington, DC</i>	1980-1981
<i>Cambridge Survey Research, Cambridge, MA</i>	Intermittent 1972-1980

(b)(6)

LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE For Congressman Wynn--wrote and distributed weekly whip report to Region IX Members following Thursday morning Whip meetings; tracked progress of bills before state legislature that impacted district; updated Member when action was desirable; monitored District of Columbia legislation in House and Senate. For Senate Environment and Public Works Committee--responded to inquiries regarding the status of Committee business from Senators, staff, press and the public; assisted in preparation for and organization of Committee meetings and hearings.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE At Institute for Educational Leadership--provide programmatic support for town meetings, focus groups and surveys. For Congressman Wynn--Member's liaison with White House, federal agencies, state and local officials; wrote letters of recommendation and nomination for political and non-political positions; advocated special constituent casework; returned phone calls for Member. For Congresswoman Schneider--conducted weekly staff meetings; processed payment vouchers; monitored official expenses budget; reconciled Finance Office statements; tracked equipment inventory; maintained staff leave records. For Senator Chiles--composed and produced Senator's personal correspondence; provided liaison with personal secretaries of other Senators; coordinated intern program. For Johns Hopkins Health System and Johns Hopkins University--tracked and renewed leases or replaced equipment for inventory of 10,000 pieces of computer hardware; processed accounts payable for advertising and marketing publications budgets.

SCHEDULING EXPERIENCE For Congresswoman Schneider--managed Member's daily and long-range schedule including: received and evaluated all scheduling requests; coordinated efforts with press secretary and district scheduler; made Member's domestic and international travel arrangements. For Peace Run--organize itinerary for biennial 110-mile relay run through Maryland.

CAMPAIGN EXPERIENCE For Congressman Cardin's 1988 Democratic Primary Campaign--raised campaign contribution funds; planned and organized special events; provided liaison between candidate and steering committee of PAC directors; purchased newspaper advertising within budget; evaluated, purchased and implement new software for improved campaign database; advised candidate on successful creative ways to increase active voter and volunteer involvement; organized DC fund-raiser. For McGovern and Carter Presidential Campaigns and numerous Democratic U.S. Senate Campaigns in Pat Caddell's public opinion polling company--interviewed voters nationwide by phone and in the field regarding opinions on candidates and issues; verified interviews; analyzed raw data and built codes for computer analysis; supervised sampling department and phone bank workers; researched and targeted opinion leaders for interview request.

COMMUNICATIONS EXPERIENCE In volunteer work--write news releases, articles, public service announcements and proclamations. For radio--give interviews, ensure broadcast of news and PSAs, arrange and schedule studio and call-in interviews for others. For television--give live interviews; arrange for news coverage of local and nationwide events; some experience in video production. For newspapers and magazines--give interviews; extensive work in placing calendar listings, photos, news articles; have placed articles in New York Times, Washington Post, USA Today and other papers; media buying for print advertising. For grass roots outreach--direct cadre of volunteers or staff; expert in postering, flyering and public speaking to promote upcoming events. Completed a course in "Writing for Public Relations" at Goucher College in 1990 and a course in "Advanced Academic and Professional Writing" at University of Chicago summer semester 1991.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECTS EXPERIENCE At Institute for Educational Leadership--assist in the running of focus groups and town meetings; analyze survey results and write narrative report synthesizing survey findings with focus group discussion notes. For Congressman Wynn--developed and implemented special projects; laid groundwork and produced Member's first annual procurement and business expo; recruited celebrity speakers for district schools; aided juvenile justice organization in finding support; organized emergency meeting re: church arson prevention. As a volunteer--organized biennial Peace Run torch relay events throughout Maryland; produced several free public concerts in Baltimore. For Jai Medical Center--collected \$33,000 in overdue medical bills and wrote state grant proposal that resulted in receipt of funding to provide health care for homeless and indigent. For Senator Chiles--developed program and recruited speakers and performers for an annual national event; coordinated Senator's weekly prayer breakfast. For bicentennial of U.S. Constitution--founded and organized America's Freedom Ride, a 50-state bicycle relay with participation from all three branches of federal government plus state and local governments, citizens, and trade associations.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE As a volunteer for Meridian International--gave "Insider Tours" of U.S. Capitol complex to VIP international visitors on USIA-sponsored visits to the United States. For Senator Chiles--liaison with personal secretaries of ambassadors; initiated outreach to embassies resulting in letters received from 100 heads of state on occasion of the President's birthday. Have traveled as a tourist in the following countries: Australia, Canada, Cook Islands, England, Fiji Islands, France, French Polynesia, Germany, Guatemala, Japan, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Poland, South Africa, Switzerland, Vietnam, Western Samoa, and Zimbabwe. Host family for foreign students. For U.S. Committee for UNICEF--created a model high school project later implemented nationwide to raise funds to feed starving Africans.

LEGAL EXPERIENCE Experienced legal secretary. For Senate Judiciary Committee Special Investigation--merged majority and minority files; managed document system; prepared exhibits for Committee hearings and depositions. For Counsel to President Carter--maintained document system. For law firm--researched medical records; wrote materials used in medical malpractice litigation.

COMPUTER EXPERIENCE Proficient with IBM and Macintosh PCs, Windows 95, World Wide Web and on-line networks. Learn new systems, software and networks quickly. For Presidential Inaugural Committee--data processing officer in invitations and tickets division and supervised data entry workers. For Congressman Olin--answered constituent mail as computer operator for Congressional correspondence mail system. For White House--assisted in preparation of Presidential Documents and replies to correspondence addressed to the President.

EDUCATION Bachelor's Degree

Educated in public schools in Midland, Michigan, Stamford, Connecticut and Scottsdale, Arizona

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, Los Angeles, California

Two years of degree preparation in political science

RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN, Providence, Rhode Island
Graduated with *Bachelor of Fine Arts* from Division of Design

graduated 1976

Chandini Bachman
3715 "W" Street, NW
Apartment B
Washington, DC 20007

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



Ms. Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President and
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Room 100, O.E.O.B.
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1998

Mr. Charles C. Bergman
Executive Vice President
The Pollock-Krasner Foundation
863 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10021

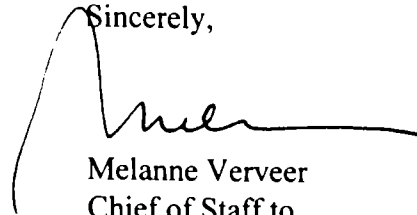
Dear Charlie:

I received your letter, and have passed it on to The First Lady.

I was also sorry to have missed you while you were in Washington, but it was wonderful to hear from you and I look forward to seeing you sometime soon.

Best wishes

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

THE POLLOCK-KRASNER FOUNDATION, INC.
863 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021

CP

Gerald Dickler
Chairman of the Board

Eugene Victor Thaw
President

Charles C. Bergman
Executive Vice President

Telephone (212) 517-5400
Fax (212) 288-2836

June 22, 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
First Lady's Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Melanne:

I would very much appreciate your courtesy in seeing that Mrs. Clinton receives the following letter.

I was sorry not to see you last Friday and look forward to our getting together in Washington or New York in the future.

I hope you are well.

Sincerely,

Charlie
Charles C. Bergman

Enclosures

CCB/bsc

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1998

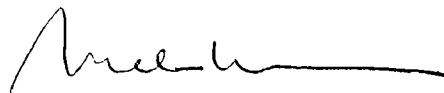
Mr. Richard Boucher
Consul General
US Consulate, Hong Kong
PSC 464, Box 30
FPO AP 96522-0002

Dear Mr. Boucher :

Enclosed are photos taken with the First Lady during the President's visit to Hong Kong. Also included are some photos taken during Anson Chan's meeting with Mrs. Clinton at the White House. Thank you for your support in making the visit to Hong Kong a success.

Very best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', followed by a long horizontal line.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1998

Mrs. Cheryl Barnes
VSP Books
P.O. Box 17011
Alexandria, VA 22302

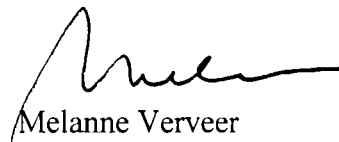
Dear Cheryl:

On behalf of the First Lady, thank you for your letter and the latest addition to the "mouse" series. The Supreme Court book is terrific!

Thank you too for the materials on the proposed women's museum. I know my White House colleagues have had conversations with others on this topic.

Very best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

Cheryl Shaw Barnes

August 27, 1998

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Melanne,

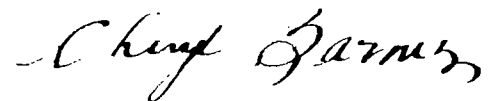
We hope to see you again at one of Esther's fetes soon. Meantime, I'm writing to you about a project I've become involved in, the National Museum of Women's History. It's being organized by a group of determined, dedicated women who are moving mountains to create a museum that will honor the enormous contributions of "us girls" throughout history.

I can't believe that museum like this hasn't been organized before. Washington gets about 20 million tourists a year and more than half are women and girls. And it makes me proud to think that there will be millions of little girls who will be inspired to accomplish great things as a result of visiting our museum, when it opens.

Many women and men in Congress have embraced this proposal, and now we are trying to recruit prominent and influential people (especially successful women) to get the project constructed. There are serious discussions of building the museum on the Capital Mall, where many of the nation's most important museums are located.

I would love to get you and the First Lady involved in this important project. I've enclosed a packet of background information for your review. I look forward to talking to you about it soon.

Best wishes,



Cheryl Shaw Barnes

*P.S. Here's a copy of our
most recent book about the Supreme Court. We would
have appreciate you sending one on to President and Mrs Clinton.*

Mary Travis

Cheryl

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 16, 1998

Chuck & Lois Bergstrom
21 Sierra Way
W. Yarmouth, MA 02673

Dear Lois and Chuck:

Thank you for your kind note. I've passed along your good wishes to the President and First Lady, and I know they appreciate your thoughtfulness.

It is wonderful to hear that you are both prospering. It's been for too long since I've seen you. All the best from us to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 10 1998

2

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Dear Melanne:

As you probably know, October is Domestic Violence Month. I wanted to share with you and the First Lady, a powerful experience that I had recently. My husband is on the Board of Directors of My Sister's Place, the local shelter for battered women and their children. They are the local coordinators of a nationwide education initiative called the Clothesline Project.

Like the AID's quilt, the Clothesline Project delivers powerful personal testimony to the misery inflicted on women and children and the triumph of survivors. Each T-shirt on the clothesline was produced by a survivor of domestic violence. White shirts are tributes to the women and children who have died. Yellow shirts are statements from women and children that have survived domestic violence themselves. Blue shirts are statements from women and children who survived incest or child sexual abuse. Tens of thousands of women and children around the country have made shirts that are now part of the Clothesline Project.

I know that domestic violence has been a priority for our administration. I would like to encourage displaying the Clothesline Project in federal buildings in October. This display may be appropriate for a visit by the First Lady.

If you need more information please do not hesitate to give me a call on 202-260-3133.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Carol M. Browner".
Carol M. Browner

The Honorable Melanne Vermeer
Assistant to the President and
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Enclosures

For Clothesline Submissions

Because making a shirt is part of the healing process for survivors of violence, shirts should be submitted by the survivor. If this is not possible, a shirt should be submitted with her written permission. Please respect her anonymity by not using her name.

Women who have lost a loved one may want to submit a shirt that belonged to her. If you are willing, show the woman's name, dates of birth and death and hometown on the shirt. In addition, include information you wish to share about her death. Express what she meant to you and how you think she would like to be remembered. Enclose her photograph, if you're willing to part with it. DCCP is not responsible for returning mementos and respects requests for confidentiality.

-
- Every year, domestic violence results in almost 100,000 days of hospitalizations, almost 30,000 emergency department visits and almost 40,000 visits to a physician. -- AMA, "Five Issues in American Health," Chicago, 1991.
 - An estimated two-to-four million American women are physically abused each year -- *Journal of the AMA*, 1992.
 - 50 percent of all homeless women are fleeing domestic violence -- *National Coalition Against Domestic Violence*



My
Sister's
Place

Administrative Offices and Shelter:
P.O. Box 29596
Washington, D.C. 20017



BEARING WITNESS TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sponsored by:
The DC Clothesline Project

in Partnership with:
My Sister's Place
*A Shelter for Battered Women
and Their Children*

About the Clothesline

Mission Statement

Our mission is to bear witness to violence against women by providing an opportunity for those affected to share their stories. By creating and displaying shirts, the DC Clothesline Project brings the issue of violence against women into the public eye.

Goals

- Provide an opportunity for women to create shirts that serve as a visual representation of the statistics of violence against women.
- Build awareness by displaying a clothesline of the shirts created by those affected.
- Educate ourselves and others about the extent of violence against women.
- Partner with programs working toward similar objectives.

History

The Clothesline Project was started in Cape Cod, MA, by a group of women who wanted to create a tribute to victims and survivors of their community. They hung a clothesline of shirts and created a visual display of the statistics of violence against women. Today, there are more than 250 local clotheslines across the United States. The project is ongoing; there is no deadline for completion of shirts -- they can be added anytime.

What goes on the Clothesline?

You don't need to be an artist to create a moving, personal tribute. Whether you choose to simply paint or elaborately embroider is up to you -- any remembrance is appropriate. The following color scheme was designed so the Clothesline would be a consistent visual representation -- the colors are not mandatory if a certain color has special significance to you:

WHITE

For women who have died of violence

YELLOW or BEIGE

For women who have been battered or assaulted

RED, PINK or ORANGE

For women who have been raped or sexually assaulted

BLUE or GREEN

For women survivors of incest or child sexual abuse

PURPLE or LAVENDER

For women attacked because of their sexual orientation

BLACK or GRAY

For women who are survivors of poverty

Creating a Shirt*

Each shirt should reflect the woman's personal experience. You may include a name, date and memorabilia such as tools of a trade or symbols of interest. Here are some suggestions for ensuring durability:

- Use natural fabric
- Sew rather than using just glue
- Photocopy photographs onto iron-ons
- Use acrylic or textile paint, color-fast dye or indelible ink

Names

Naming the perpetrator is an important part of the healing process. However, for legal reasons, we cannot display shirts with full names of the perpetrators. We ask that women making shirts use first names or initials if they wish to name their violator.

**Shirts and supplies are available at pre-planned shirt-makings for individuals who wish to make a shirt at those times.*

If you wish to volunteer with the DC Clothesline Project or for more information, please contact the DCCP at:

My Sister's Place
202-529-5261

The Clothesline Project

THE CLOTHESLINE PROJECT is a display of shirts created by survivors of gender related violence. The personal narratives and graphic messages illustrated on the shirts are a testimony to the reality of violence against women and the strength of survivors. The shirts are placed on a clothesline and are displayed in public spaces for viewing. Carol A. Chichetto, chair of the National Clothesline Project's steering committee, explains the concept of the Clothesline Project was inspired by the AIDS Quilt. Both entities use art to bring a personal perspective to the grave statistics of deadly epidemics. The Clothesline Project's form directly addresses women's historical work in the private realm of society. Chichetto explains,

"Doing the laundry has always been considered women's work, and in the days of close-knit neighborhoods, women often exchanged information over backyard fences while hanging their clothes out to dry. The concept of the Clothesline Project was simple, let each woman tell her own story in her own unique way. It was and is a way of airing society's dirty laundry."

The process of bearing witness to violence against women in a collective voice brings the issue into the public arena and empowers victims who suffer in silence to be survivors.

A Historical Perspective

The Clothesline Project was initiated by members of the Cape Cod Women's Agenda in 1990. The group displayed 31 T-shirts designed by women survivors of assault, rape, and incest across a village green. Viewers of the display added their T-shirts to the line and the Clothesline Project expanded. The organizers of the Clothesline Project formulated three objectives:

- ☐ Educate the public about the extent of violence against women and the impact it has on individuals, their family and friend
- ☐ Encourage survivors to come forward and break the silence by creating a shirt for the Clothesline Project
- ☐ Help survivors with the healing process

A color code for the T-shirts of the Clothesline was established to illustrate the various forms of violence women experience. The color code is not rigid nor standardized but aims to maintain a consistent visual representation. The code is:

White

For women who have died of violence

Yellow or Beige

For women who have been battered or assaulted

Purple and Lavender

For women who have been attacked because of their sexual orientation

Black or Gray

For women who are survivors of poverty

Blue or Green

For women survivors of incest or child sexual abuse

Red, Pink, Orange

For women who have been raped or sexually assaulted

The founding mothers globalized their agenda, providing opportunities for more women to participate in the Clothesline Project. The Project's national statistics reveal that, through grass roots organizing, there are now more than 300 Clothesline Projects located nationally and internationally, with an estimated 35,000 to 50,000 shirts. The National Organization for Women reports, "some of the most active projects are in areas that also have active NOW chapters and state organizations -- Massachusetts, New York, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky and the **District of Columbia**." The Clothesline Project organizers have reached out to high school and college students, community groups, religious organizations, and other women's clubs. Chichetto says, "That even after 12 years of activism I am amazed at the impact the project has on young women and men. At least 30 percent of our organizers are brand new activists who have chosen the Clothesline Project as their first step into the political arena." The first national display took place on April 8-9, 1995, and consisted of thousands of shirts displayed on the mall during NOW's "Rally for Women's Lives," in Washington, D.C. These T-shirts were displayed and are personal reflections on violence against women:

"Teach me to cry and when I have learned to cry, teach me to dance so that I may dance in the puddle of my tears."

"The only time you bought me new glasses was when you punched me in the face."

"...raped me, beat me, and stole my pride and faith, and made me afraid
... BUT MY SPIRIT ROSE UP and I found courage and hope. I DID NOT DIE!"

"You can batter my body but you can't touch my spirit."

The Clothesline Project: *Breaking the Silence*

The silencing of women's voices takes place on many levels and serves to perpetuate and maintain the oppression of women and children. The Clothesline Project has the empowering, healing, and political potential for breaking these silences. The act of speaking out against sexism is a personal and political process. "The transformation of silence into language and action," Audre Lorde maintains, "is an act of self revelation." The Clothesline Project is not intrinsically liberating for all women, but many women do find strength in this form of speech. Bell hooks explains,

"Moving from silence into speech is for the oppressed, the colonized, the exploited, and those who stand side by side, a gesture of defiance that heals, that makes new life and new growth possible. It is the act of speech, of talking back, that is no mere gesture of empty words, that is the expression of our movement of object to subject - the liberated voice." (hooks)

The display of personal and graphic accounts of women's experiences with violence brings subjectivity to the millions of women who suffer in silence.

The Clothesline Project blurs the public/private social spheres by existing in both public and private spaces. Women's experiences have been historically relegated to the private realm. Women's experiences, writing, and art never entered public discourse and this historical crasure of women's voices still perpetuates their social oppression. Laura Julier explains, "The abomination not to hang dirty laundry in public defines public and private in ways which preserve the very power relationships which led to the dirtying the laundry in the first place." When the collaborative "private" accounts of gender related violence are displayed in public spaces, an arena for both personal healing and public activism is created. When the T-shirts are displayed side-by-side on a clothesline, they speak to thousands of people at shopping malls, on college campuses, at marches, rallies, and vigils, in government buildings, at annual meetings, in parks, and even in night clubs.

HOW TO SET UP A CLOTHESLINE PROJECT DISPLAY

The goal of the Clothesline Project is to "air society's dirty laundry." Creating a space where voices of survivors can be heard is important and should be done with thought and foresight. One week before the presentation begin to gather the information about the display space and the audience. By preparing ahead of time you will be able to foresee and counter unexpected problems. Also, it will allow you the time to cater your presentation to the audience.

Some things to think about when setting up a Clothesline Project display are:

- ☐ If the architecture of a display space does not lend itself to supporting the Clothesline Project, easels, coat racks, and display boards make ideal supports. These are usually available upon request at most offices and hotels. When the Clothesline Project is displayed outdoors, trees or poles serve as supports. Plan ahead, many parks have regulations that prohibit hanging anything from the trees. In this case one has to think of creative alternatives.
- ☐ Hang the Clothesline Project in an area that is busy and will attract many viewers. If possible hang the lines so both the front and back of the shirts can be read.
- ☐ Make sure there are plenty Clothesline Project brochures and My Sister's Place information at the display site.
- ☐ Be prepared to answer questions regarding the history and purpose of the Clothesline Project as well as how one can create a shirt for the line. A women can submit an individual shirt, but it is helpful to inform women that Clothesline Project volunteers can bring all the supplies needed to conduct a shirt making session with any group of women...free of charge.
- ☐ Often times people are interested in purchasing the shirts, but no part of the Clothesline Project is for sale. This is an appropriate time to educate viewers about the purpose of the Clothesline Project, and like the AIDS quilt the Clothesline Project is part of a collective voice.
- ☐ Sometimes viewers are personally offended by the message on a single shirt and request that the shirt be removed from the line. Unless it creates an unsafe environment, it is important to keep all the shirts on the line. The goal of the Clothesline Project is to allow all women to tell their stories, to censor voices detracts from the collective voice of the line.
- ☐ Keep a blank notebook and pen with the display so viewers can write down their thoughts and reflections

My Great Tante
Clara Appelgrien

Clara Appel
killed in 1942 or 1943

Believed gassed to death
in a camp in the north
of Poland, near the Latvian border.

Beloved sister.
wife, daughter
aunt

Believed made
into soap

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 16, 1998

The Honorable Carol Browner
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M St., SW
Washington, DC 20460

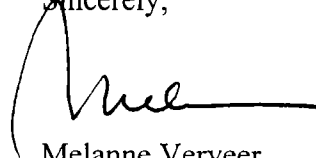
Dear Carol:

Thank you for the information about the Clothesline Project, and invitation for the First Lady to visit the display this October.

We applaud your efforts to increase awareness about domestic violence. While Mrs. Clinton's schedule is quite full, let us know when details about the time and place of a display are available.

Very best wishes, and thank you for drawing our attention to this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

Chuck & Lois Bergstrom

21 Sierra Way

W. Yarmouth, Mass. 02673

(508) 398-3864

August 31, 1998

Dear Melanne,

We want to send this note
to let you know we are thinking
of you and your co-workers in
the White House.

These months have not
been easy for you, but you
must sense the support of the
majority of people.

Pass the word to the Pres-
ident & Hillary, and give our best
to Phil.

-still on the Board at P.H.W.
Peace, Lois & Chuck.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 17, 1998

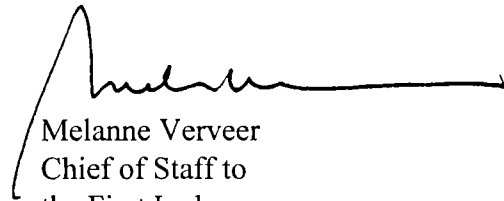
Mr. Patrick Burke
3413 Clearview Pkwy.,
Metairie, LA 70006

Dear Mr. Burke:

Thank you for your letter and your good wishes to the President and the First Lady. I know they appreciate your support.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

C

Metairie, La.
August 20, 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Verveer:

First allow me to offer sympathies to the First Lady for the problems facing the First Family, but nevertheless I am still a staunch supporter of the President today and most of the time.

The "Tripp-Goldberg-Lewinsky" taping took place well before any permission had been secured from the Attorney General or issuance of such permission from a Court.

Mr. Starr's sting operation therefore was quite illegal in my opinion, based on my reading of USCA 18, 2511.

Next why has not Maryland indicted Tripp and others who conspired to do such taping?

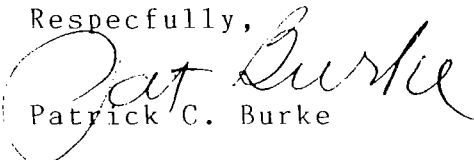
I am also wondering why the Democratic Party has not come out full force behind the President, and why no one has ever questioned the motives of Ms. Lewinsky blabbing for 20 hours on Tripp's taping excursion. If a Man is not expected to kiss and tell why gives a woman such permission?

We men admittedly are weaklings in such matters, but we are still wrong if we stray, no doubt. And not every day does such a lady as the First Lady come along who does stick by her man.

Also may I ask why did not the president call in Ms. Reno and ask her why she did not suspend the permission when she found out that Tripp had before the permission done the taping?

Again, Mrs. Clinton should be commended for her lady like actions, and I pray she does not react ala Bay Buchanan et al in the manufactured crisis the unAmerican folks have placed on us

Respectfully,


Patrick C. Burke

3413 Clearview Pkwy.
Metairie, la. 70006

Pat C. Burke
3413 Clearview Pkwy.
Metairie, La. 70006



The Honorable Melanne VerVeer
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

20500



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1998

Ms. Helene G. Brown
Director, Applications of Research
Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center - UCLA
1100 Glendon Avenue, Suite 711
Los Angeles, California 90024-3511

Dear Helene:

Thank you for your kind notes which I have passed along to the President and First Lady. I know they appreciate your thoughtfulness and support.

It was wonderful to hear from you and hope you are doing well. Please take care and stay in touch.

Very Best Wishes,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



Handwritten signature: R. Jonsson to Melanne Ver
UCLA
SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

JONSSON COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER
DIVISION OF CANCER CONTROL
1100 GLENDON AVENUE, SUITE 711
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024-3511
(310) 825-3181
(310) 825-2945
FAX (310) 206-3566

September 8, 1998

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
First Lady Hillary Clinton
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Melanne,

In trying to think of how best to send support to the President and Mrs. Clinton I forward the enclosed words. I send a copy for your review.

I hope you will be able to deliver it to them more personally than via the mails.

I think of you often and hope that you are well and able to hold up under this current siege. Please let me know if there is anything else that I can do.

With warm personal regards,

Handwritten signature: Helene G. Brown

Helene G. Brown
Director, Applications of Research

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1998

Mr. Terrence L. Bracy
Chair
The Morris K. Udall Foundation
803/811 E. First St.
Tucson, AZ 85719

Dear Terry:

Thank you for your invitation for the First Lady to attend the inauguration of the US Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution on October 22 in Tucson.

Regrettably, Mrs. Clinton's schedule will not allow her to attend the ceremony as she is committed to doing events in Chicago and Detroit on that day. However, she conveys her appreciation to the Udall Foundation for its contribution to this important initiative along with her very best wishes for the new agency's success.

Thank you for your leadership, and all you do.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a stylized, flowing script.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

Regret -
I'm ~~not~~ ^{is}
~~not~~ committed
to being
in
Chicago
& Detroit

803/811 E. First St.
Tucson, Arizona 85719

September 16, 1998

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

On Thursday, October 22, 1998, at the Temple of Music and Art in downtown Tucson, Arizona, from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., The Morris K. Udall Foundation will be conducting a ceremony to inaugurate a new federal agency called the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution. It is a great pleasure for me, as Chair of the Udall Foundation, to invite you to be guest of honor and major speaker at this momentous event.

Operating under the aegis of the Udall Foundation, the Institute is intended to provide a neutral place inside the federal government, but outside "the beltway", where public and private interests can reach common ground when engaged in disputes regarding the implementation of federal environmental and natural resources policy. The idea is to solve many of these problems before they get to court, thereby saving the taxpayers' money. The Institute will be an economic boon to Tucson, and will be of tremendous benefit to the country.

The bill creating the Institute was written by Senator John McCain (R-AZ). It passed the Senate unanimously. Congressman Jim Kolbe (R-AZ), and Congressman Ed Pastor (D-AZ) co-sponsored it in the House, where it also passed unanimously. The President signed it into law last February. Senator McCain and Congressmen Kolbe and Pastor will be at the ceremony, as will Arizona Governor Jane Dee Hull, all former living Mayors of Tucson, incumbent Democratic Mayor George Miller, and many other dignitaries.

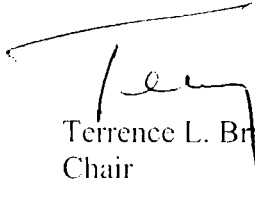
You were there in 1996 when the President presented the Medal of Freedom to Mo Udall. In Mo's absence, the medal was received by his son, Mark. Mark, now a candidate for the House in Colorado's District Two, will take time from his campaign in October to attend our ceremony in order to present the medal to the Udall Foundation permanently. Your presence at that time would be very meaningful.

September 16, 1998

Page Two

It would be an enormous honor to have you attend our ceremony, Mrs. Clinton.
We hope you will be able to join us in Tucson on October 22.

Sincerely,



Terrence L. Bracy
Chair

TLB:sep

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1998

Dr. Fred L. Brown
Dr. William A. Peck
Dr. Peter L. Slavin
American International Health Alliance, Inc.
1212 New York Avenue, NW Suite 750
Washington, DC 20005

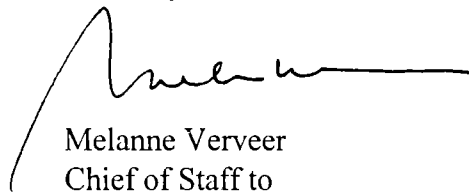
Dear Dr. Brown, Dr. Peck and Dr. Slavin:

Thank you for your letter and invitation for the First Lady to attend the USAID/AIHA partnership event in St. Louis this December.

Regrettably, Mrs. Clinton's schedule will not permit her to accept your kind invitation. But she conveys her appreciation for the partnership's vital work, along with her best wishes to you and your colleagues. It is heartening to know that the program continues to receive such wide support and we applaud you and your commitment.

Thank you for your leadership and all that you do.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ALLIANCE, INC.

1212 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW, SUITE 750, WASHINGTON, DC 20005 TELEPHONE (202) 789-1136 FACSIMILE (202) 789-1277
ELECTRONIC MAIL: aiha@aiha.org

P
Pogner

September 2, 1998

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

On June 28, 1995, we were honored to be present at the White House ceremony in which you, along with Mrs. Aina Ulmane, the First Lady of Latvia, recognized the beginning of a humanitarian and health care partnership between the Republic of Latvia and The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, BJC Health System™ and Washington University School of Medicine, all of St. Louis, Missouri. The partnership has been funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through a grant from the American International Health Alliance (AIHA), which you personally supported following your own visit to Latvia.

We in St. Louis could not have foreseen the profound impact that this partnership would have both in Latvia and at home. In St. Louis, over the past three years, the partnership galvanized the participating institutions and the community, which have voluntarily contributed nearly \$3 million since 1995 in professional time, supplies, equipment, meals and lodging.

We now invite you to again join us, this time as our honored guest in St. Louis. Please celebrate with us the accomplishments of the past three years under the USAID/AIHA Partnership Program and salute the continuation of our partnership post-USAID funding with the expansion of several initiatives, including cardiology, hospice and community health programs.

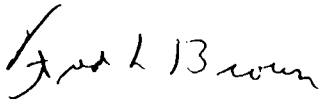
We plan to host an event on December 9 or 10 (depending upon your availability) at the Eric P. Newman Education Center at Washington University Medical Center in mid-town St. Louis. There will be a recognition ceremony and reception for the 200 participants and supporters of the partnership. We hope you will present plaques to those responsible for the success of the St. Louis-Riga partnership. In addition, we are working with AIHA to assemble American representatives of other AIHA partnerships in Central and Eastern Europe whose partnership experiences similarly have benefited their own communities. We would be honored by your participation in a roundtable discussion with these representatives.

We have tentatively scheduled this series of events to be held between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. In recognition and respect for your busy schedule, we will work with your staff to determine the precise schedule of events and the most appropriate level of your participation. We also are inviting Latvia's President, Guntis Ulmanis, and First Lady Mrs. Aina Ulmane. Your eloquent "call to action" at the White House ceremony has been echoed many times by Mrs. Ulmane who has participated in several of our events in Latvia. It is our fond hope to have both of you with us for this special occasion.

We also are inviting the former United States Ambassador to Latvia, the Honorable Larry Napper and his wife, Mary, who have been actively involved in the partnership. The USAID station chief for Latvia, Mr. Howard Handler, has been a crucial mentor of our partnership leaders and has expressed interest in coming. In addition, our senior Latvian partners will be invited, and, of course, there will be representation from AIHA in Washington. Because distance and cost may prevent some of our Latvian friends and colleagues from coming to St. Louis, we also are planning a September event in Riga to ensure their participation in celebrating our accomplishments and planning the next steps.

Your presence and participation at our December celebration would be the highest expression of recognition and gratitude to those who have volunteered their time, energy and resources to making this partnership a success. We hope you will be able to help us celebrate and acknowledge their remarkable achievements. We will be in contact with your office in the near future to discuss your response and possible scheduling.

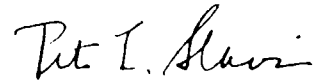
Sincerely,



Fred L. Brown, FACHE
President and Chief Executive Officer
BJC Health System



William A. Peck, MD
Vice Chancellor for Medical Affairs and Dean
Washington University School of Medicine



Peter L. Slavin, MD, MBA
President
Barnes-Jewish Hospital

Enclosure

cc: Melanne Verveer, Chief of Staff

St. Louis–Riga Partnership

1995 to 1998

The Results

In July 1995, the founders of the St. Louis-Riga partnership set out to improve the health of Latvian adults and children, to develop sustainable education and training programs for healthcare professionals and to create clinical, information and administrative infrastructures in Latvian hospitals. Over the life of the partnership, the partners developed an additional goal: to link Latvian hospitals to the communities they serve.

While we, the St. Louis partners, were prepared to provide the materials and expertise developed in the United States, including medical equipment and supplies, pharmaceuticals and technology, we received from our Riga partners unanticipated gifts that have been invaluable in our own quest for improving health here at home. We would be happy to discuss these benefits in further detail. Yet, most importantly, the partnership has generated remarkable results that support the group's four goals for improving health in Latvia.

Health Improvement

- To stop recurring outbreaks of an antibiotic-resistant strain of Salmonella in Latvia, medical teams from St. Louis and Riga worked with Wyeth-Ayerst Research to identify the enzyme responsible for resistance. Following identification, the teams developed more effective medical treatments for infected patients, 75 percent of whom were under the age of one. The team identified new antibiotics for more effective treatment and developed new infection control procedures in pediatric intensive care units.
- A major initiative to train maternal/child health experts led to the development of new medical protocols and specialized training to help ensure the birth of healthy babies.
- A discussion about the treatment of terminally ill adults and children led to the development of formal hospice programs in two Latvian hospitals.
- An emphasis on geriatric care helped foster understanding of the needs of elderly patients.

Continuing Education

- Refinements to health education curriculum and participation in major conferences and exchange programs helped enhance the skills of healthcare professionals.
- Partnership education programs reached 1,200 physicians and nurses.
- Programs included establishing a Latvian Nursing Information Center, initiating a dialogue with The Latvian Medical Academy about curriculum enhancements, working with the Academy to establish continuing education programs for postgraduate pediatricians and creating a Baltic task force for Latvian and Estonian nurses, which sponsored three nursing conferences.

Infrastructure Enhancements

- The partners identified critical equipment needs in Latvia and donated more than \$500,000 in medical equipment, as well as developed workshops and training courses to teach proper maintenance and handling procedures for the new equipment.
- The teams developed comprehensive security and crisis plans for all participating Latvian hospitals.
- Training in standard business and administrative procedures was conducted to help improve Latvian hospitals' financial performance and operations.
- The partners held discussions with hospital and government leaders to better coordinate healthcare delivery throughout Latvia.

Community Outreach

- To share information with other communities, The Latvian Medical Academy Clinical Children's Hospital and Tukums Hospital participated in a model project to promote health improvement in the Tukuma region.
- A series of programs, conferences, mock emergencies and intergenerational activities were held throughout the Tukuma region.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1998

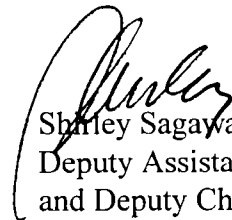
Mr. Mark Bailey
2920 Ontario Road, NW
Apartment 409
Washington, DC 20009

Dear Mark:

I am writing to let you know that I won't be able to offer you a position in my new office. I have appreciated your interest and impressive qualifications. If I hear of other positions, I would be happy to let you know.

Best of luck with your job search.

Sincerely,



Shirley Sagawa
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff,
Office of the First Lady

Sorry this didn't work out

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 30, 1998

His Excellency Nicholas Burns
Embassy of the United States of America - Athens, Greece
PSC 108, APO AE 09842

Dear Nick,

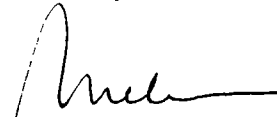
It was good to hear from you. I hope you're thriving in the post and that your family is prospering also.

I concur with your opinion that the First Lady should not accept Mrs. Papandreou's invitation for the reasons you outlined. See enclosed letter.

Thank you for your kind offer to have us, should Phil and I ever get to Greece. We have so many friends around the globe but so little ability to snatch some free time to visit them. But I'm ever hopeful! I will think of you, in particular, as we gather soon with the Swedish Ambassador to honor the American Nobel Laureates. Your presence at past dinners was always a nice bonus!

We wish you and your family all the best.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

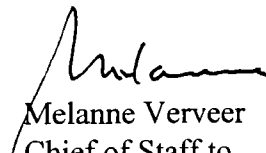
November 5, 1998

Susan Bianchi-Sand
National Committee on Pay Equity
1126 16th Street, NW Suite 411
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Susan:

Thanks for the materials prepared on the affirmative action ballot measure in Washington State. We appreciate your keeping us apprised of your work.

Sincerely,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

*I only wish
we had done better.*

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Q
Thanks

Formerly known as the Council of Presidents
c/o National Committee on Pay Equity

1126 16th Street, N.W. ■ Suite 411 ■ Washington, D.C. ■ 20036 ■ (202) 331-7343 ■ (202) 331-7406

10/21

Melanne

Just wanted you to have
copies of the material we
produced for Washington
State on the affirmative
action debate.

I hope you find it useful

Susan Sanchez-Land

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1998

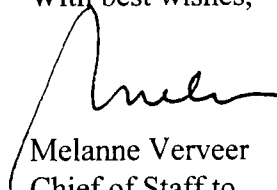
Vera Blinken
435 E. 52nd Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Vera:

Congratulations on your efforts to ensure one restoration of the Hotel Talleyrand. It is heartening to know that this important task is in such capable hands. Your commitment comes as no surprise to us!

It is wonderful to hear about your wonderful contributions to FAPE. Don't hesitate to call on us if we can be of any assistance.

With best wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

(2)

Vera Blinken
435 E. 52ND Street
New York, NY 10022

Fax: 212/826-8267

Tel: 212/759-5663

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Melanne Verwee

FAX: (202) 456-6244

FROM: Vera Blinken

This facsimile is 2 pages, including cover sheet.

Oct 21, 1998

Dear Melanne,

just to let you know that
I am "earning my keep" on the FAPE
board, which I am enjoying very much!

My best to you, Phil and of
course HRC - Fondly, Vera



FRIENDS OF ART AND PRESERVATION IN EMBASSIES

MEMORANDUM

TO: FAPE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: Jo Carole Lauder, Chairman
Ann L. Gund, President
Robin Chandler Duke, Co-Chairman, Millennium Committee
John C. Whitehead, Co-Chairman, Millennium Committee
DATE: October 5, 1998
SUBJECT: HÔTEL TALLEYRAND
VIA FAX:
PAGES: 3

When FAPE began discussing our Millennium project, GIFT TO THE NATION, the State Department requested that FAPE fund the restoration of the representational rooms at the Hôtel Talleyrand in Paris, which is an historic building in the heart of Paris used for U.S. Consular Affairs, offices of the United States Information Agency, the Marshall Center for cultural events, conferences and other activities.

We polled the Board and the majority of the members agreed that FAPE should seek a private donor for the funds. Through the ingenuity, hard work and persistence of Vera Blinken, a donor was identified. Arrangements were made for the person to go to Paris, meet with Ambassador Rohatyn and Baron Guy de Rothschild and tour Hôtel Talleyrand.

After the Paris visit, FAPE was not sure of the outcome, which is why we did not notify you sooner. However, last week an article appeared in the newspaper which confirmed that Betty Scripps Harvey was going to donate to FAPE \$675,000 to restore Hôtel Talleyrand. It is very exciting and we wanted to share this information with you.

For further information, attached is the story that appeared in *Women's Wear Daily* on Friday, September 25, 1998. Congratulations to Vera for doing such a fantastic job in getting the donor to cooperate.

(We have also attached a copy of the article about FAPE that appears in the October edition of *Art in America*.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1998

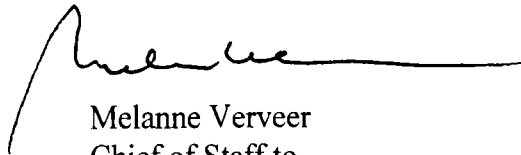
Yvonne Boyle
27 Upper Captain St,
Coleraine, Co. Demy
BT 51 3LY Belfast, Northern Ireland

Dear Ms. Boyle:

On behalf of the First Lady, thank you for your thoughtful letter. We hope that the Vital Voices Conference will help to provide new resources and possibilities to the women of Northern Ireland.

Thank you for your information on the children of Omagh. It was a moving experience for her and the President to go there to remember the victims of the violence and to support the renewed efforts for peace. The First Lady conveys her appreciation for your important contributions to the peace process, along with her very best wishes.

All the best,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

27 Upper Captain St.
Coleraine.
Co. Derry
BT51 3LY

Waterfront Hall,
Belfast
19.98.

(9)

Dear Hillary Clinton,

Thank-you for the wonderful conference here which you initiated. I met you briefly at the White House on St Patrick's Day this year - I was in Washington as part of an 'Emerging Leaders' Program run by the University of Maryland.

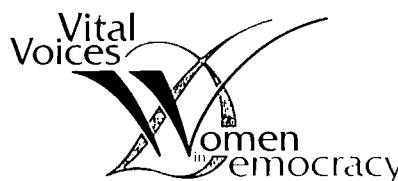
I wanted to get a message to you about your visit to Omagh, in particular the schoolchildren there. I was talking informally with a friend who is currently counselling, and helping to organise support for, children in the schools of Omagh and the surrounding area. She is working to prepare them for your visit, and will be debriefing them afterwards. She would be very grateful when you met them if you could publicly recognise their courage for 'just being there'. This would be so helpful.

Please forgive this rushed note - I know that the welfare of children is close to your heart.

Thank-you,

Joanne Boyle

Conference Delegate (Alliance Party) Community Committee



Belfast, Northern Ireland

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 12, 1998

Sarah P. Burns
Secretary
The United States Committee for the
United Nations Development Program
1200 New York Ave., 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

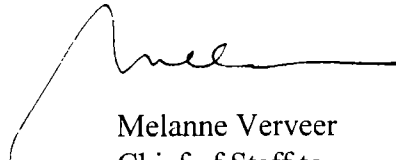
Dear Sarah:

Thank you for your note and invitation for the First Lady to participate in the benefit gala for UNDP in May.

Unfortunately, it is too soon in advance to know whether the First Lady will be able to attend. However, I have passed along the request to Patti Solis Doyle, the Director of Scheduling for the First Lady. She will contact you as the date approaches.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

The United States Committee for the United Nations Development Program

UNDP is the primary agency within the UN system for development cooperation, focusing on poverty eradication, job creation, environmental regeneration and the advancement of women.
The U.S. Committee for UNDP serves to promote awareness within the United States of UNDP's mandate.

23 October 1998

Dear Melanne,

I would like to thank you for the strong support your office has shown UNDP over the last few months. It now appears that we might receive enough money (\$105 million) from the International Organizations and Programs account in the Foreign Operations bill for the U.S. to retain leadership of the organization.

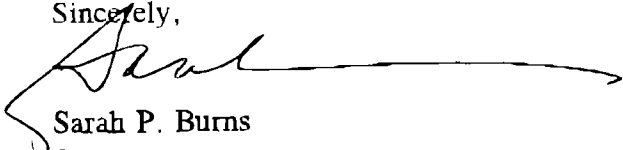
In addition to the U.S. having sufficient funds, it must, of course, have a strong candidate whom the Secretary-General would want to select (and whom he would prefer over the current candidate from the EU, Danish Minister of Development and Cooperation Poul Nielsen.)

If the First Lady has a strong candidate to recommend, it would be important to send the names of the nominees over to the Secretary of State in the coming few weeks so that both she and the Secretary of State will be prepared to support the U.S. candidate.

The ideal woman would have strong support from the U.S. Congress, ability to raise money and raise the profile of the UN and UNDP in the U.S., and be a good politician in addition to a strong manager.

Maybe more candidates will emerge after November 3rd but I am sure that First Lady will want to consider whom she would like to have succeed Gus Speth.

Sincerely,


Sarah P. Burns
Secretary

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Room 100, OEOB
Washington, DC 20501

P.S. We would like to ask the First Lady to participate in a benefit gala for UNDP in May 1998. Does she have any open dates at this time?

1200 New York Ave, 4th Floor • Washington, DC 20005
Tel: 202-289-2420 Fax: 202-331-9363

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1998

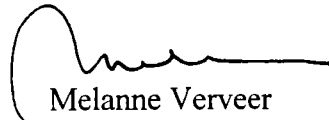
John Brademas
President Emeritus
New York University
Third Floor, 53 Washington Square South
New York, NY 10012-1098

Dear John:

Thank you for your note, and the copy of your remarks about the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. I have passed the transcript on to the First Lady and am certain she will read it with great interest.

We will keep a copy of this excellent resource on file and it will be put to good use. I know the President and the First Lady deeply appreciate your tireless efforts to ensure the well being of our nation's arts and humanities. Thank you for your leadership, and all you do.

Very best wishes

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a large, sweeping initial 'M'.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
A private university in the public service

KING JUAN CARLOS I OF SPAIN CENTER
THIRD FLOOR
53 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10012-1098

(212) 998-3636
(212) 995-4810 FAX

November 4, 1998

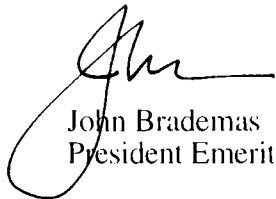
Ms. Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President
and Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Melanne:

Perhaps the First Lady and you will find the enclosed speech of interest.

It was a great election!

Sincerely,



John Brademas
President Emeritus

JB:ym
Enclosure

**REMARKS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAS,
PRESIDENT EMERITUS, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
AND
CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND THE
HUMANITIES
NEW YORK CITY ARTS FORUM
150 Thompson Street, New York, New York
6:30pm, Wednesday, November 4, 1998**

I was pleased to have been invited by Sam Waksal, Chair of the New York Council for the Humanities, and my friend and colleague, Tom Bender, of New York University, to join you this evening to talk about the work of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.

Let me begin by noting the perspective from which I speak.

I'm the son of a Greek immigrant and an Indiana school teacher.

My father, who as a young man played the clarinet in the town symphony in Kalamata, was a strong champion of education. "I'll never leave my children much money", he said, "but I will leave you all a first-class education", and he did.

My mother, the Scots-English-Irish daughter of an Indiana college professor and high school superintendent, taught music and art to third- and fourth graders in the schools of Indiana and Michigan for nearly fifty years.

After my freshman year, at the University of Mississippi, in a Naval Officers training program, I went to Harvard, then on to Oxford University where I did my Ph.D.

A few months later, in the spring of 1954, I was the Democratic nominee for election to Congress from the Third District of Indiana, centered in South Bend, home of the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame.

On my third try, after a year on the staff of Adlai Stevenson in his second presidential campaign, I was elected to Congress and served there for twenty-two years, the last four as House Majority Whip.

But my legislative life was centered on the Education and Labor Committee where I took part in writing all the laws enacted during those years dealing with schools colleges and universities; libraries and museums; services for the elderly and the disabled; and the arts and the humanities.

In my last ten years in Congress, I chaired the subcommittee with jurisdiction over the National Endowment for the Arts and National Endowment for the Humanities and also, working with then Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, wrote the Museum Services Act -- to help museums of every kind, art, history, science and technology, as well as zoos and botanical gardens -- and a measure called the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act, under which museums in the United States can eliminate the burden of expensive insurance by winning indemnity by the Federal government to protect exhibitions of art or other artifacts borrowed from museums in other countries.

In 1980, I was defeated in my campaign for a twelfth term in Ronald Reagan's landslide victory over President Carter. Shortly thereafter, I was invited to become President of

New York University, the nation's largest private university, and served in that position until 1992, when I became President Emeritus.

With respect to my presidency of NYU, I shall say only that it was my objective to transform what had been a regional commuter school -- New York, Connecticut, New Jersey -- into a national, indeed, international, residential research university.

In 1990, I co-chaired, with Leonard Garment, the Independent Commission mandated by Congress to study the grant-making procedures of the NEA, and our Commission -- six Democrats and six Republicans -- produced a unanimous report which, I believe, contributed to the continuation of the NEA at a time when it was under fierce attack.

In 1994, President Clinton appointed me Chairman of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, now composed of forty persons -- twenty-seven private citizens and thirteen heads of Federal agencies with cultural programs, and charged us with recommending ways of strengthening support, both public and private, for these two fields.

Last year the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, who is Honorary Chair of the Committee, and I released Creative America, a report to the President -- and the country -- with over fifty specific such recommendations, divided into the following several categories:

- *A renewal of American philanthropy for art and the humanities.
- *An assessment of the nation's preservation needs and a plan to protect cultural legacy.
- *A public-private partnership to digitize cultural materials to make them available through new technologies.
- *A series of measures to strengthen education in the arts and the humanities.
- *Gradual increases in funds for the NEA, NEH and Museum Services programs to rise from the current level of 85 cents per person to reach \$2 per capita by the year 2000.
- *And a national forum on enhancing knowledge of other cultures including international cultural and educational exchanges.

Our umbrella proposal, to embrace all our recommendations, was that the President lead what we called a "Millennium Initiative". The President agreed and established a White House Millennium Council which, with the direct involvement of Mrs. Clinton, has undertaken a number of activities.

The overall theme of the White House Millennium program is "Honor the Past -- Imagine the Future". The President and First Lady are inviting states, communities, non-profit organizations, and citizens everywhere to mark the Millennium through activities that improve communities and give lasting gifts to the future. Many cities and towns are creating "Year 2000" committees to plan such events.

And the White House Council is also working with Federal agencies that are creating Millennium projects consistent with their missions.

For example, the President has proposed a Millennium Fund to "Save America's Treasures" -- a public-private partnership to preserve the nation's documents, artifacts, monuments and historic sites most in danger of deterioration. I myself was present at the National Museum of American History when an announcement was made of a major gift from Ralph Lauren toward the restoration of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Millennium evenings at the White House are a series of lectures that highlight creativity and inventiveness through our ideas, art and scientific discoveries. The lectures present prominent scholars, creators and thinkers and are accessible to the public via broadcast and cybercast. I heard the physicist Steven Hawking one evening and last month attended a presentation by Wynton Marsalis and Marion McPartland on jazz -- a great evening of music.

Tomorrow I'll be at the White House for the presentation of the National Medals to honor leaders in the arts and the humanities.

In an effort to stimulate interest in the recommendations of the President's Committee, we have held several public sessions with leaders of educational and cultural institutions across the country -- in New York, Chicago, San Jose, San Francisco, Los Angeles and at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cambridge.

Last week we were in San Antonio and in February, we'll be in Miami.

Of particular interest in San Antonio was a suggestion from a Mexican-American woman television journalist that the time has come for a kind of PBS in Spanish. She made the point that there are now so many Spanish-speaking Americans in the United States that there is an audience for programming that would give attention, in Spanish, to the arts and the humanities.

Let me segue from this observation to tell you of a development that, as Tom Bender knows, is taking a good deal of my time and I think may be of interest to you.

I have myself since childhood had an interest in the Spanish-speaking world. As a high school senior, I hitchhiked to Mexico, spent a month there; in college worked, with several other university men, one summer in the mountains of rural Mexico on a kind of precursor of the Peace Corps, wrote my senior thesis at Harvard on the Sinarquista movement; and followed with a Ph.D. at Oxford on the anarcho-syndicalist movement in Spain.

In 1983 as president of NYU, I awarded his first honorary degree to King Juan Carlos I of Spain and created a professorship in his name under which we've annually brought eminent scholars of modern Spain to Washington Square to teach.

Last year, in the presence of Their Majesties, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, and of the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, we dedicated the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center at NYU, to focus on the study of modern Spain and the Spanish-speaking world.

Last month, we welcomed to our campus President Rafael Caldera and announced a gift from CITGO, the U.S. subsidiary of Petroleos de Venezuela, a gift of \$2 million to create the Andrés Bello Chair of Latin American Culture and Civilization with which we intend yearly to have a distinguished scholar of Latin America or prominent political or cultural figure from the region.

Now here I must tell you that 37 years ago, as a young Congressman, I went, with Congressman Robert Giaimo of New Haven, to Argentina to inquire into the potential contribution of universities in Latin America to President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress.

We were warmly received in Buenos Aires. Giaimo spoke Italian, I Spanish.

On our return we prepared a report with recommendations for U.S. policy towards higher education in that region.

All these years later, I have been invited to return to Buenos Aires to become a member of the National Academy of Education and to give a lecture on the occasion and I'm also to speak at the National University on the theme of "The University and the City", using NYU as a model of how a university located in a great city both draws on the city for energy and gives back to it.

My present plan is to urge that universities in the United States, Latin America and Spain take active steps to forge triangular relationships. We're doing so economically; we should do so intellectually and educationally as well.

Several days ago a Spanish businessman who chairs the Academic Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alcalá, near Madrid, proposed, in response to my request for ideas, that Spanish theatrical troupes come to the United States to perform, both for university audiences and in cities with large Spanish-speaking populations, classical Spanish drama -- Lope de Vega, Calderón de la Barca, for example, -- and that the group would then go on to Latin America.

While in San Antonio, the President's Committee visited the new Nelson A. Rockefeller Center of Latin American Art at the Museum of Art, and I was pleased that the director expressed great enthusiasm for the idea that a museum director in the United States change positions with a director in, say Mexico, Brazil or Venezuela, for a year, preferably in university communities so that teaching opportunities could be part of the arrangement.

I could also see symposia in places like the King Juan Carlos Center where scholars from Spain, Latin America and the United States can come together to discuss, for example, García Lorca or Jorge Luis Borges. In fact, I have just learned that there will be a Borges photographic portrait exhibition at our Center next year.

Tom Bender and I worked together, to take another illustration of my triangular thesis, on a symposium held last April at NYU on the future of cities. Mayors from Barcelona, Sevilla, Santiago de Compostela, Quito, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, Mexico City, New York City, Indianapolis and San Juan, Puerto Rico met for discussions that were coordinated by Pascual Maragall, for fifteen years Mayor of Barcelona and arguably the most respected mayor in Europe.

Remember, if you will, that not only are there millions of Spanish-speaking persons in California, Florida and Texas, but that over 25% of the people of New York City speak Spanish.

I hope you will forgive this diversion but the rising number of Spanish speakers in the United States is, I am suggesting, not only significant economically and politically but in their impact on the nation's cultural life as well.

And I must note another idea that came out of our San Antonio meeting. It is that we should engage the National Endowment for the Humanities in working with state

humanities councils to encourage, as a Millennium Initiative, much more intense effort to employ oral history, in several ways:

1. for children to interview members of their own families.
2. for adults to interview leaders of their own communities; and in particular
3. for university scholars to interview significant political figures

Here let me note that among the principal objectives of the President's Committee is to encourage greater philanthropic support for the arts and the humanities from the private sector as well as to press for more funds from Congress for the NEA and NEH.

Because several days ago, Congress at long last passed an appropriations bill, it is possible now to report that after a turbulent year for the two Endowments, the NEA and NEH will for fiscal year 1999 receive, respectively, \$98 million and \$110. Unlike previous years, Congress placed no new restrictions on the two agencies.

I must remind you that in 1996, Congress cut the Arts Endowment by 40% and that the leaders of the House of Representatives and Senate attempted to eliminate the NEA. On July 21 of this year, advocates of the arts scored a major victory with a House vote of 253 to 173 in favor of a \$98 million budget. Only last year the Republican House leadership zeroed out funding for the NEA in a procedural move that made it impossible for Members of Congress even to vote on the money. But in recent months we have seen a group of moderate Republicans joining a majority of Democrats to insist that the NEA be continued.

Let me note that among the reasons -- I do not say the only one -- for a revival of moderate Republican support is that a number of business executives in the United States have made clear, both in their own capacity and as a result of the work of an organization called Americans United to Save Arts and Humanities, that they support these programs.

I should warn, nonetheless, that right-wing Republican House members, joined in what is known as the Conservative Action Team, have pledged that they will renew battle next year to eliminate the agency. Indeed, you will recall, there are those who would kill both Endowments. Since 1995, the NEH budget has been slashed from \$177 to \$110 million.

Having been one of the original co-sponsors, thirty-five years ago, of the statute that authorized the creation of the NEA and NEH and having, as I've told you, chaired for ten years the House Subcommittee with jurisdiction over them and now chairing the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, you will understand that I am not a reluctant advocate of the two Endowments. I strongly support not only them but also what is now the Institute for Museum and Library Services, and in fact was Congressional author of both the museum and library programs.

Here let me say just a word about the leaders of these Federal entities.

We have today in William Ivey, whom I know well from his service, as a private citizen, on the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, a superb chairman of the NEA even as the new chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Bill Ferris, brings a splendid background to his responsibility.

Bill Ivey comes from Nashville, Tennessee, where he led the Country Music Foundation for many years; Bill Ferris was for a long time director of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at the University of Mississippi.

Diane Frankel, a native of California, brings wide experience in the museum field to her role as chairman of the Institute for Museum and Library Services.

So I think our country is being well served with these modest investments in programs, led by highly capable persons, that are proving indispensable in nearly every community in the nation.

Let me say a word about a related matter that I know is of particular interest to the First Lady, to me and, I'm sure, to many of you, education in the schools.

For example, we now know, from study after study, that children who have classes in painting and music, creative writing and drama, perform better in math and science. Surely we need to make the arts an essential part of the education of all children, from kindergarten to high school.

Listen, please to this recent story from the New York Times' "Metropolitan Diary":

The two teen-age girls were heading south from Fifth Avenue and 89th Street when one of them pointed to the Guggenheim Museum.
"Is that the one she went to?" she asked.
"No," said the second teen-ager, indicating the Metropolitan Museum of Art. "She went to that famous one. Can you believe it? My sister gets one day off, and she goes to a museum."
"I can't believe it," the first girl said.
"Just shoot me if I ever get like that," her friend said.
"I will," the first girl promised.
Tracy Chutorian Semler, who overheard the exchange, didn't know whether to laugh or cry.

So here's a great opportunity to develop partnerships among schools and teachers, arts organizations and local artists to engage children in the arts.

I must add, wearing my hat as Chairman of the Texaco Foundation, that I'm proud that our Foundation recently announced a grant of \$10 million to the Metropolitan Opera Endowment to support education about the opera for children in New York City's public schools.

As I speak of children, I must tell you that last year, the President's Committee published Coming Up Taller, a report on programs in over two hundred communities in the United States in which arts and/or humanities activities have effectively engaged the lives of at risk-children and youth.

Last month, in ceremonies at the White House, I joined Mrs. Clinton in presenting "Coming Up Taller" awards to leaders of ten more organizations that had demonstrated similar success and also attended another White House ceremony where recognition was given to leaders of organizations that had done outstanding work in preservation of artifacts important to the heritage of their communities.

As we meet to talk about the outlook for the arts and the humanities in a democratic society, I cannot fail to draw to your attention a front page story in the Wall Street Journal of September 17, entitled, "Metamorphosis: Forget the Stereotype: America Is Becoming a Nation of Culture".

The article states:

Americans are buying serious books in dizzying numbers. Scores of regional theaters and opera companies have popped up in recent years. The percentage of Americans attending the performing arts is rising dramatically.... Cinemagoers are turning movies based on classic dramas and offbeat storylines into modest hits....

Indeed historic levels of wealth, educational attainment and cultural exposure have converged over the last decade in such a way that the lowest common denominator of American culture is rising rapidly. Hardly any place is as remote as it once was. Contrary to the wails of many cultural critiques, middle-class, mainstream Americans have become, simply put, sophisticated.

The article continues:

"....a host of indicators show an extraordinary shift underway".

Consider:

*Nearly 27 million people attended theatrical stage shows during the 1997-1998 season -- almost 60% of them outside New York -- racking in a record \$1.3 billion in ticket sales....

*More than 110 American symphonies -- including the Louisiana Philharmonic in New Orleans and the Northwest Symphony near Seattle -- have been founded since 1980....

*Opera attendance spurred, by the use of computerized supertitles that translate lyrics, climbed to nearly 7.5 million in the 1996-1997 season, up 34% from 1980. There are now 110 professional opera companies in the U.S., 34 of which were founded after 1980....

*Book sales are at unprecedented levels, with about 430 million more purchased in 1995 than in 1982, when 1.7 billion volumes were sold in the U.S.

Last month in Washington, D. C., I heard Bill Ivey give his first major speech as new Chairman of the NEA, and he concluded his remarks with these words:

Today, in a mature nation, an economic giant, shouldn't we find the resources to fund the creative genius that is America? Shouldn't we invest in making certain that every child in America is actively engaged in music, art, literature, dance, theater, sculpture, design and the marvelous wealth of cultural experiences that our diverse democracy offers us?

I think he was right and I hope you do, too.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1998

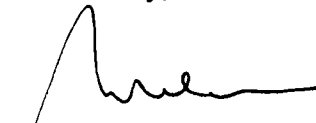
His Excellency Francois Bujon de l'Etang
Ambassade de France aux Etats-Unis
Embassy of France
4101 Reservoir Road
Washington, DC 20007

Dear Ambassador Bujon:

Thank you for forwarding the gracious letter from Mrs. Chirac, which I have given to Mrs. Clinton and which I know she was happy to receive. She also had the pleasure of seeing President Chirac in Nicaragua. As you know, both he and the First Lady were visiting Central America in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch. She and President Chirac had a good meeting.

Very best wishes.

Sincerely,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady

*Ambassade de France
aux Etats-Unis*

②

*L' Ambassadeur
P02459/AA*

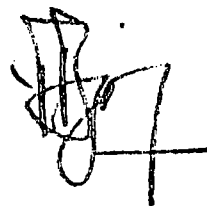
Washington, October 29, 1998

Dear Ms. Verveer,

*Please find herewith a letter of Mrs. Bernadette Chirac to
Mrs. Hillary Clinton, who asked me to forward it to her.*

*I would be grateful if you would be so kind as to convey this letter
to the First Lady.*

With regards,



François Bujon de l'Estang

*Ms. Melanne Verveer
Assistant to the President and
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500*

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. letter	To Margaret A. Williams from Bruce C. Bigelow re: recommendation (1 page)	11/19/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 14384

FOLDER TITLE:

Melanne Verveer's Mail - 1998 - B [1]

2014-0534-S

ry1602

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003b. letter	To Hillary R. Clinton from Bruce C. Bigelow re: nomination (2 pages)	11/19/1998	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 14384

FOLDER TITLE:

Melanne Verveer's Mail - 1998 - B [1]

2014-0534-S

ry1602

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1998

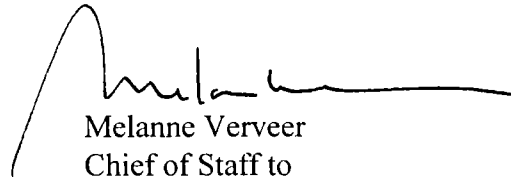
Bruce Bigelow
Case, Bigelow & Lombardi
737 Bishop Street #2600
Honolulu, HI 96813-3214

Dear Mr. Bigelow,

Thank you for your letter to the First Lady regarding Paul Alston and the judicial nomination to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. We have forwarded the information to the relevant officials overseeing nominations to the federal bench. I know he will be given every consideration.

Very best wishes and thank you for your views.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Melanne Verveer', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to
the First Lady