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No. INF. 2/26/99

July 21, 1999

Marilyn Jacanin
The White House
(Photo Section)
Fax # 202-456-2215

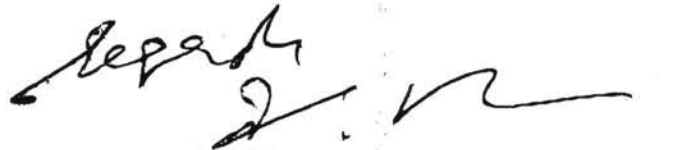
Dear Ms. Jacanin,

It was nice talking to you on the telephone.

I would appreciate if the pictures taken by your photographer of President Clinton with Pakistan's Prime Minister and other officials on 4th of July are sent to us for our record. This letter will give you my name and mailing address.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Sincerely,


(Malik Zahoor Ahmad)

7-21-99

(came in on our fax)

Is NSC for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

B,



Kapitol Klowns

P.O. Box 4875
Silver Spring, MD 20904
Call Writer Direct 540-657-1249

July 14, 1999

President William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500-0001

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing on behalf of the Capitol Klowns, requesting a Proclamation from the United States of America, to honor all clowns for National Clown Week.

National Clown Week is August 1-7, 1999. It was made Public Law, Article 91-433, signed by President Richard Nixon on October 8th 1970.

During National Clown Week, many of our dedicated Capitol Klowns can be found donating their time and talents in order to bring smiles and laughter to children of all ages. They will be appearing in Anne Arundel County, Charles County, Prince George County, Montgomery County, Baltimore City, Washington DC, Fairfax County, Prince William County and Stafford County.

Kapitol Klowns, Alley #6 is an Alley of Clowns of America International, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the Art of Clowning and bringing joy and happiness to everyone.

Keeping a Happy Heart,

Lisa "C.C." Long

Lisa "C.C." Long
Co-chair National Clown Week
25 Lafayette Street
Stafford, Virginia 22554

Carol "Holiday" Spaulding

Carol "Holiday" Spaulding
Co-chair National Clown Week
251 Cosworth Court
Riva, Maryland 21140

Enclosed: Proclamation, Nixon
History of National Clown Week
History of Capitol Klowns

Carolyn -

as discussed

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

7-21-99

C

The Kapitول Klowns is a nonprofit organization with over 65 members. As Alley #6, the club is one of the oldest alleys in Clowns of America International, a world renowned organization of entertainers. Kapitول Klowns meet once a month to promote the art of clowning through education and participation. Our Alley donates money we raise (through club events), to the Children's Inn at the National Institute of Health, in Bethesda, Maryland.

You can see the Kapitول Klowns yearly at the following events:

- * National Saint Patrick's Day Parade
- * Cherry Blossom Parade
- * NIH Fund Raisers
- * Kensington Night Out Against Crime
- * Gaithersburg Night Out Against Crime
- * Olney Night Out Against Crime
- * Children's Inn Birthday Party
- * Presidential Inaugural Parade

The Kapitول Klowns will always be in National Clown Week Events. The metropolitan DC area seems to come alive with Clowns the first week in August. In the year 1970, President Nixon signed the proclamation Public Law 91-433, making this a national week to honor the art of clowning. He urged the people of the United States to recognize the contributions made by clowns in their entertainment at children's hospitals, charitable institutions, and generally helping to lift the spirits and boost the morale of our people. The Kapitول Klowns are proud to state that they won the Charlie Award for National Clown week three times in twenty-one years.

NATIONAL CLOWN WEEK

AUGUST 1-7

A brief History

National Clown Week was founded by Walt "Wobo" Savage of Trenton, NJ. His goal was to honor past clowns and to give present clowns and opportunity and an excuse to do additional entertaining for various charities. The dates of August 1-7 were chosen because Walt's two daughters celebrate their birthdays during that time.

Walt Savage was a member of the Trenton Clown Club, which later became the Clown Club of America. The club promoted clown week and urged it's members to write to their congressman and senators requesting a national proclamation.

In 1968 the club was renamed to Clowns of America and work toward obtaining a proclamation continued. In 1969 Congressman Edward Garmatz of Baltimore introduced H.J. Res 236 with a similar bill being introduced by Congressman Myers of Indiana.

On October 8, 1970 President Richard M. Nixon signed into law National Clown Week (Public Law 91-433.) Unfortunately Walt "Wobo" Savage died before his dream became reality, but his dedication to the cause and to the art of clowning is an inspiration to us all.

National Clown Week became International Clown Week at the time that Clowns of America became Clowns of America, International (COAI)

One of the main goals of Clown Week is to acquire a proclamation from each country, state, county, and city that have active COAI members. COAI recognizes the importance of Clown Week by presenting an award annual to the Clown Alley which was most active during the week.

PUBLIC LAW 91-443
91st Congress, H.J. Res. 236
October 8, 1970

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating the Week of August 1 through 7, 1971 as "National Clown Week",

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation (1) designating the week of August 1 through 7, 1971, as National Clown Week, (2) inviting the Governors of the States and territories of the United States to issue proclamations for the like purposes, and (3) urging people of the United States to give heed to the contributions made by clowns in their entertainment at children's hospitals, charitable institutions, institutions for the mentally retarded, and generally helping to lift the spirits and boost the morale of our people, at a time when it is especially desirable and necessary.

National Clown Week

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whoever has heard the laughter of a child or seen sudden delight on the face of a lonely old man has understood in those brief moments mysteries deeper than love.

All men are indebted to those who bring such moments of quiet splendor—who redeem sickness and pain with joy. All across America, good men in putty noses and baggy trousers, following a tradition as old as man's need to touch gently the lives of his fellowman, go into orphanages and children's hospitals, homes for the elderly and for the retarded, and give a part of themselves. Today, as always, clowns and the spirit they represent are as vital to the maintenance of our humanity as the builders and the growers and the governors.

In the folklore of the world is the persistent claim that the heart of a clown is sad, and that all the gladness he provokes is simply a facade for the pain he cannot reveal to the world. In the myth is the kernel of reason: the clown leaves happiness where he goes, and takes misery away with him.

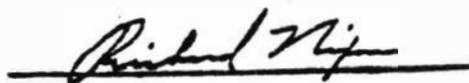
Yet, we cannot suppose there is real truth in the myth. For surely the laugh-makers are blessed: they heal the heart of the world.

To call public attention to the charitable activities of clowns and the wholesome entertainment they provide for all our citizens, the Congress by a joint resolution approved October 8, 1970 (Public Law 91-433), has requested the President to designate the week of August 1 through August 7, 1971, as National Clown Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of August 1 through August 7, 1971, as National Clown Week. I invite the Governors of the States and the appropriate officials of other areas under the United States flag to issue similar proclamations.

I urge the people of the United States to recognize the contributions made by clowns in their entertainment at children's hospitals, charitable institutions, for the mentally retarded, and generally helping to lift the spirits and boost the morale of our people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-sixth.





**Kapitol
Klowns**

P.O. Box 4875
Silver Spring, MD 20904

Mr President William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20500-0001

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-21-99

I think that we pay taxes, and except a government for several reasons two of the main reasons are for defense and protection and therefore it is the government's duty to pass this legislation in order to protect us. I like to hear what you think. Thanks again.

With you gun control
from one of the proper
new from beer need
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-21-99

Printed on chlorine free paper



7-21-99

After you have seen,
we will send to Beukhardt
for reply —

and

95 JUN 21 PM 12:01

July 20, 1999

Dear President Clinton,

I had the wonderful pleasure of being in the audience at the White House during your speech to the American Legal Profession regarding diversity (July 20, 1999). I have also had the privilege of working with Lynn Cutler through the Udall Native American Internship Program. I am so grateful I have been able to observe your work in Indian Country over the summer! This is the first time in my life, and I am sure I am the first person to hold this opinion in my family for many generations, that I feel proud to be a part of America. Thank you for your sincere effort in Indian Country. Finally.

I am writing today, on behalf of the Native American Law Student Association (NALSA) at the University of Arizona, to tell you a story. The moral is - education, education, education.

The first day of orientation for law school, a Native American Student was introduced to her class by a fellow law student with racial and stereotyped comments. This was to be the second of three racially motivated acts/comments to occur (reported) in less than two years at the University of Arizona College of Law. I was terrified that America's future attorneys were this ignorant and malicious and simply unprofessional. It is difficult enough just to be a student of law.

After much "discussion," our Law School agreed to allow the minority students' law associations to conduct diversity training at 1L orientation. We are also doing our best to convince faculty of the importance of including Federal and Tribal Indian Law issues in the various first year course work as well as other pertinent minority cases which can be used as a tool to "diversify the minds" of our fellow law students.

And yet...across the street on the main campus of the university, the budget for American Indian programs is being cut or zeroed. But this is the subject of a different letter.

Thank you for addressing this issue to the American Law Community. NALSA students are doing their best to educate those entering that community - in hopes the issue may one day be mute.

I am indeed honored to have been a small part of this administration.

Sincerely,



Shannon O'Loughlin
Co-chair, Native American Law Students Association
University of Arizona

7-21-99
Send to Burkhardt?
Yes ☒
No ☐

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT CLINTON

The Yucaipa Companies

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I NSC for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

re report

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to Ethiopia

Eritrea

Please assist us in getting
it to the President. I
did discuss it with him
at dinner in LA. Thank
you.

John J. Hammond

The Yucaipa Companies

7-13-99

William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President;

I am so grateful for the opportunity to have dinner with you last week in Los Angeles. I was totally enthralled by your discussion of the many issues that confront you, and once again I am impressed by the way in which you handle these complex issues. I could take several pages to describe the delight that I have with this memorable evening.

There is one issue among the many that you discussed that is of great importance to me – the Ethiopia and Eritrea war. Thank you for listening to my plea for your involvement in ending this terrible war. My team of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers and I are convinced that now is the time for you to call for a Peace Conference in Washington DC. The leaders of both countries have accepted the OAU framework agreement as clarified as the basis for a peace settlement, however they cannot get started on this path to peace. Your stature and leadership will enable both leaders to overcome the inertia that allows the war to continue.

I am enclosing a copy of our official trip report. It will provide you with information on our meetings with the two leaders. Our team continues to meet with all parties, and we will continue to press for a peace conference in the most appropriate setting.

Thank you for your leadership, your past involvement in ending this war, and in your future attention to putting the two countries on the path to peace.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Garamendi". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "G".

John Garamendi

Returned Peace Corps Volunteers

MISSION FOR PEACE IN ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA Interim Report

July 12, 1999

Between June 9 – 16th, a team of Returned U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers held meetings with the leaders of Eritrea and Ethiopia, on a mission in an effort to find a path to peace. War between these East African nations broke out over a border dispute in May 1998. Since then more than 40,000 soldiers have been killed and hundreds of thousands of civilians displaced. The economies of both countries have been shattered and important political capital has been depleted. All communications between the two countries have ceased, and peace negotiations have been stymied.

The mission was created and lead by John Garamendi who together with his wife served as Peace Corps Volunteers in Ethiopia from 1966 to 1968. Garamendi was Deputy Secretary of the US Department of Interior from 1995 to 1998, and he is currently a partner with the Yucaipa Companies, an investment firm. In describing the project, Garamendi said, "We believe that as private citizens with a special understanding of and devotion to both countries, we can help the leaders explore solutions to the war. We do not come with an agenda, and we do not come to represent the interests of the United States. Our only interest is Peace and the future of two nations and their people."

Others members of the team were:

Charles "Chic" Dambach, the President of the Museum Trustees Association, and the Past President of the National Peace Corps Association;

Mike McCaskey, the Chairman of the Chicago Bears NFL franchise;

Hon. William Canby, a U.S. Federal Appellate Court Judge, based in Phoenix;

Melvin Foote, the Executive Director of the Constituency for Africa (CFA).

All members of the team with the exception of Dambach (PCV in Colombia), served as Peace Corps volunteers or staff in Ethiopia or Eritrea.

Funding for the mission was provided by the Hewlett Foundation, which has a commitment towards promoting international conflict resolution utilizing non government and private sector efforts. The Foundation made its grant to the National Peace Corps Association, which sponsored the mission.

In preparation for the mission, members of the group met with officials of the U.S. Department of State, the National Security Council, and the Ambassadors from Eritrea and Ethiopia. The group also convened a meeting at Howard University with community leaders and academics from both countries living in the United States. This meeting was designed to provide the team with ideas and suggestions for developing a path to peace, which they would pursue during the course of their mission.

The U.S. Government has dispatched several missions led by Anthony Lake and Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, Susan Rice. The Ethiopia and Eritrea RPCV group, an affiliate of the National Peace Corps Association, has worked hard to end the war, and offered the services of its enCorps program to administer the disputed areas until the border is determined. The United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, and a number of other countries have all actively

pursued mediation of the dispute. These missions have made significant progress which culminated in the December 1998 OAU framework for a peace agreement. The eleven-point plan and subsequent clarifications have been accepted by both countries. Unfortunately the plan is not in effect and the war has continued because neither country can agree on how to implement the OAU framework agreement. All these entities are continuing their efforts.

The team was warmly received in both countries. The work and sacrifice of the 3,250 American Peace Corps volunteers who served in Ethiopia and Eritrea between 1963 and 1998 created a foundation upon which the team was able to conduct its mission. The top leadership of both countries were taught by US Peace Corps Volunteers, and to this day the leaders speak of their teachers with great respect and fondness.

ASMARA, ERITREA

The RPCV team first visited Asmara, the capital of the State of Eritrea. Following a preliminary meeting with the Deputy Foreign Minister, the Honorable Amdemichael Kahasi, the RPCV team met for three-hours with the Head of State, H.E. Isaias Afwerki. President Isaias presented an analysis of the origins and causes of the conflict from his perspective. In his opinion, the purpose of the war is to stop aggression by Ethiopia and to establish the principle that a country has the right and obligation to protect its sovereign land, and that no nation can change international boundaries by the use of force. President Isaias expressed his desire to end the war, and to accept the OAU framework agreement as clarified. The ultimate goal was a neutral demarcation of the border according to colonial treaties and international law, with the neutral demarcation to be respected by both sides.. It was clear that President Isaias believed that the United States should play a significant role in the peace process and that he would attend a Peace Conference, if one were called by President Clinton or the UN.

The RPCV team also conducted meetings with 34 business leaders, and the religious leaders of the Coptic, Muslim, Catholic, and Lutheran faiths. The team also participated in a community forum with about 125 academics, leaders of community organizations and other leaders to discuss how the country could get on the path to peace. Informal meetings were also held with representatives from the U.S. Embassy and with enCorps members living in Asmara. Prior to departing Eritrea, a press conference was held.

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the RPCV group in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. The RPCVs met for two-hours with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honorable Seyoum Mesfin. The team then met for two hours with the Ethiopian Head of State, Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. The Prime Minister presented an analysis of the origins and causes of the conflict from his perspective. In his opinion, the purpose of the war is to stop aggression by Eritrea and to establish the principle that a country has the right and obligation to protect its sovereign land, and that no nation can change international boundaries by the use of force. He expressed his desire to end the war, and to accept the OAU framework agreement as clarified. It was clear that President Meles believed that the United States should play a significant role in the peace process and that Ethiopia would attend a Peace Conference if one were called by President Clinton or the UN if certain pre-conditions were met.

During the meeting with the Prime Minister, the team perceived an opportunity to advance the peace process. The team established communications with Eritrea leaders through a private back channel contact in Washington DC. As a result, three additional meetings were held with the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, the Deputy Foreign Minister and other senior staff. These meetings clarified and narrowed the difference in positions, but did not lead all the way to a successful conclusion.

Meetings were held with business leaders, with religious leaders, including the Patriarch of the Orthodox Christian Church, the Mufti of the Muslim faith, the Catholic Church, and Lutheran Church, and with academics at Addis Ababa University, and with representatives of the Inter-Africa Group. The team also had an enlightening meeting with Mr. Sam Ibok, who heads the OAU's Conflict Resolution Center, who is intimately involved in coordination of the OAU's efforts to resolve this conflict. The RPCV team also met twice with U.S. Ambassador David Shinn.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the war by each leader was a mirror image of the analysis by the opponent. Since the team does not have adequate resources to investigate the actual events and boundaries that are in question, it did not attempt to assess responsibility for the cause of the war. As proposed in the OAU framework agreement, the fact-finding process will take place after the fighting has stopped and an international investigation conducted by experts can do its work.

The team seeks to assist both sides to find a path to peace, so that they can achieve their mutually stated determination to end the fighting. It is remarkable that the ultimate goal of each country is the same: demarcation of the border by an independent third party on the basis of the applicable colonial treaties and international law, with both sides honoring the boundaries thus established. This agreed upon goal can only be achieved when the fighting stops. It is therefore crucial that the framework agreement, which sets forth the steps for achieving a cease-fire and subsequent determination of the border, be implemented.

The team's message was consistent in both capitols – the war must end now! The war has become a stalemate with neither side capable of achieving a military victory. Too many lives have already been lost, economic and social progress has been arrested and set back, and chaos and conflict threaten to engulf the entire region. Ultimately Ethiopia and Eritrea must live together and get along peacefully because they are locked into a symbiotic relationship that is dictated by geography and culture. The solutions to end the conflict are the same today as the ones that will be available six days, six months, six years, or thousands more dead from today. The issues separating the leaders are no longer insurmountable. We believe face-to-face meetings, facilitated by a third party, between representatives of the leaders and then between the leaders will produce a reasonable, fair and lasting peace. It is the time for leaders on both sides to become heroes for peace not for war.

The RPCV team will continue its work until peace is achieved and it will then lend its support to international and internal domestic efforts to build the economies and to achieve social and political advancements in both countries. To this end the team will conduct meetings in America with officials of the Ethiopia, Eritrea, and US governments, with Ethiopia and Eritrea expatriate leaders in the US. The team will do all it can to encourage President Clinton to invite the leaders of Ethiopia and Eritrea to a peace conference in America.







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John Garamendi
The Yucaipa Companies

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*Betty Curry
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington DC 20500*

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Dearest MFL,

It was wonderful talking with you.
I appreciate so much your helping me with
this endeavor. It is so important to my
industry to be heard where it counts.
I'm enclosing the letter as you instructed.
Also I'm enclosing a couple of published
articles that I wrote for Nursing Home magazine.
There is also a short story I wrote to make
a point of the progress made by nursing
homes over the years.

Again, thank you so much for your
assistance and hope to see you in Washington
if this materializes.

Carolyn -

7-19-99 Sincerely,

Bobbie Greet

MFL wanted to make
sure the attached letter
to the President gets in the
"right" hands. B

7-20-99

Send to Burkhardt

Yes

No



Emmanuel Health Care Charleston
Commitment to Quality Care

Bobbie Greet

Nevada Regional Executive Director

2035 W. Charleston Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89102

Tel. (702) 386-7980
Fax (702) 386-0346
Pager (702) 894-1338

Emmanuel Health Care Center Charleston

2035 W. Charleston Boulevard • Las Vegas, NV 89102 • (702) 386-7980 • Fax (702) 386-4833

Office of the President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, July 13, 1999

Dear President Clinton:

Thank you so much for responding to the letter I sent last year. Concern for nursing home residents is foremost in my heart as it is with my peers and fellow citizens. Negative press coverage seems to always over power the positive aspects that we labor so hard to achieve. We recognize the effort you have put forth to improve our country and are aware of the resistance and barriers where none should exist. As many times as we have experienced this same phenomena in the long-term care industry we too get up, dust ourselves off and continue relentlessly.

There are many critical issues to address in long-term care. An example of our frustration with the system lies with the development of standards and regulations. When new Federal Regulations are handed down to improve resident care all of us are willing to adhere immediately. However, we find that before a regulation is fully implemented, under the new survey protocol, HCFA redefines it! As those of us in the industry try to keep pace with the changes; absorbing all of the published information, educating our residents and staff, implementing the new regulations as quickly as possible, we are stunned when succinctly told to disregard the previous bulletin as the regulation has been amended. This has a direct negative impact on the fragile, elderly, the disabled and their families. Let me ask you, where is the input from those of us who eat, sleep, and deal with the every day realities of long-term care?

Because those of us in the field are such a valuable source of information, I guarantee our input could save the government millions of dollars and improve the brevity and clarity of the new regulations with the first publication.

I am extending an invitation with this challenge for you to visit Emmanuel Health Care Center of Las Vegas. We would like you to see, first hand, how this high acuity facility functions to give quality of care, dignity and life to our residents. It would be our pleasure to discuss these long-term care issues with you at our facility, or in Washington, as your schedule allows.

As both of us have been raised in Arkansas, we know one doesn't tree a raccoon only for its fur. Let us not take advantage of our elderly or disabled either. Thank you for your time and consideration of this very important matter dealing with the lives of our nations' defenseless citizens.

Respectfully,



Bobby Greet, Administrator



Emmanuel Health Care Charleston
Commitment to Quality Care

Bobby Greet
Nevada Regional Executive Director

Commitment to Quality

2035 W. Charleston Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89102

Tel (702) 386-7980
Fax (702) 386-0746
Pager (702) 894-1378

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Emmanuel Health Care Center Charleston
2035 W. Charleston Boulevard
Las Vegas, NV 89102

Administrators



Bobbi
Nevada Region

Commitment to Quality

2035 W. Charleston Blvd
Las Vegas, NV 89102

7-20-99

Dr. Klain
This is great!
lets find a few
more like it →

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AIDS seen as national security threat

High-infection rates in armies cause concern

By Steve Sternberg
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Olivia Nantongo, 20, wept Monday as she told Vice President Gore, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other assembled dignitaries what it was like to watch helplessly as her mother died of AIDS complications.

Gore and Sandra Thurman, director of the administration's Office of National AIDS Policy, comforted Nantongo as best they could. On her first trip abroad, Nantongo is a long way from her home in Kamala, Uganda.

She wasn't pleading for help, however, for herself or her homeland.

She had come to the United States to thank the administration for committing another \$100 million in U.S. funding next year for AIDS prevention and care around the world, pending approval from Congress. That would bring U.S. spending for such programs to \$225 million next year.

"This is a happy day, because it marks a real turning point," Gore said. "We make this prom-



By Doug Mills, AP

\$100 million pledge: Gore embraces Archbishop Desmond Tutu after the announcement of a funding increase for global AIDS prevention.

ise and will keep this promise: to wage a wider war on AIDS."

The administration's initiative, announced Monday, arises in part from humanitarian concern for the 22 million people in sub-Saharan Africa infected with HIV and the 40 million children there who are expected to lose one or both parents to

AIDS over the next decade.

But there's a more pragmatic reason for U.S. concern: a growing acknowledgment that AIDS and other emerging infectious diseases can pose a threat to national security.

John Deutch, former CIA director, said HIV is "a perfect example of a factor on the ground

that can influence political and social stability. It's tremendously important. It's going to constrain economic growth and the ability to launch social programs."

The growing number of orphans will almost certainly add to national and regional instability, health and intelligence officials said.

Reared on the streets and deprived of guidance, education and job skills, gangs of homeless children roam the capitals of every nation hit hard by AIDS.

Nantongo said she escaped this fate only because Uganda's AIDS service organization rescued her when she was a child. It supplied her family with food, school fees and support during and after her mother's crisis.

Other children are not so lucky. Many are recruited or abducted by rebel factions and trained to fight as insurgents.

The militia leaders prefer children ages 7 to 11, said Nils Daulaire, president of the Global Health Council, an international association of public health experts.

The AIDS orphans "are the recruits of the 21st century," Daulaire said. They're old enough to carry an AK-47 and too young to know right from wrong.

Intelligence analysts are particularly concerned about the

HIV infection rates of military recruits.

Statistics indicate that military men and women — typically young and sexually active — have some of the world's highest HIV infection rates.

In 1992, the State Department warned that HIV infection in armies could hurt "some rulers' ability to maintain their hold on power, mainly in Africa."

Infected soldiers not only sap the fighting capabilities of their units, they also spread the disease through rape and through patronizing prostitutes.

"Wherever you have a large number of men in uniform taking advantage of sex workers, you have large outbreaks of AIDS in Africa," said Johnnie Carson, U.S. deputy secretary of state for Africa and former ambassador to Zimbabwe. "It occurs wherever you have militias on the move."

The highest rates are often found in the officers' corps. A study commissioned by USAID and released in March indicates that the heavy AIDS burden among military personnel may threaten the stability and security of several nations.

C. Payne Lucas, president of the relief organization Africare, said AIDS "is the most important problem we face in the developing world. If we don't solve it, everything else in Africa will be academic."

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Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Ayatollah Deng

I spoke to an Iranian friend in London the other day who told me a story about his brother back in Teheran, who had recently visited one of the popular cyber-cafes in the Iranian capital. His brother described seeing a bearded, obviously religious young man trading stocks on line, who at one point stood up and shouted across the Internet cafe, "Hey, I just made \$1,000."

In a dispatch from Teheran last week, The New York Times's Elaine Sciolino wrote about going to see the hottest Iranian film, "Two Women." The film ends with an Iranian woman, who has just been liberated from her cruel father and loveless husband, declaring her intention to start life over again, saying: "I have to go to computer class. I have to learn how to drive." At that line, Ms. Sciolino reported, the Iranian theater erupted in cheers and applause.

You can understand a lot about the turmoil brewing in Iran these days from these two anecdotes. For they are both reminders of the most consistently under-appreciated factor in international relations today: the impact on politics all over the world from the fact that we all increasingly know how each other lives. The more that happens, the more governments around the world have to promise the same things, and when they can't deliver, they have a problem.

And the Iranian Government has a big, big, problem. Too many young people in Iran today know how the rest of the world is living, and they want a slice of it. But their Government can't deliver it, because it has failed to diversify the Iranian economy away from oil and create enough new jobs to absorb the huge number of under-25-year-olds coming into the work force. To do that, Iran would need to be much more open to the world, foreign investors and new ideas than it currently is.

So the Islamic Government's response has been to try to get its young people not to want the life style others have, by trying to shut out the world — and when that hasn't worked the mullahs have sent vigilantes into student dormitories to beat it out of them. This is what triggered last week's uprising. No wonder the students were chanting "The mullahs have become God and the people have become poor."

Many people thought that when the moderate Mohammad Khatami was elected Iran's President that Iran finally had its own Ayatollah Gorba-

chev, who would synthesize the best of Islam and modernism, as Mikhail Gorbachev tried with Communism and capitalism. Well, guess what? Not only couldn't Mr. Khatami produce such a synthesis, but it isn't even what Iranian young people want. They don't want Ayatollah Gorbachev. They want Ayatollah Deng Xiaoping — the great Chinese reformer.

What is the difference between Gorby and Deng? Deng understood that there was no synthesis to be had between Communism and capitalism, and trying to find it was a fool's errand (as Mr. Gorbachev also discovered). After the Tiananmen uprising, Deng offered the Chinese people a different choice: "Folks," he said, "here's the new deal. You can wear what you want, work where you want,

Does Iran need a leader like China's?

live where you want, study where you want, think at home what you want and, most of all, make as much money as you want. There is just one thing you can't do — and that is challenge the leadership of the Communist Party. We'll stay out of your lives, you stay out of our jobs."

This is clearly what the protesters in Iran want. They are not calling for the downfall of the Islamic Government — not yet. They are calling for it to get out of their lives so they can freely partake of the prosperity, cultural options and opportunities that today's world-without-walls offers.

Iran's mullahs now have three choices: One is to go on searching for some Gorbachev-like synthesis between Islam and modernism, which they will not find. Another is to opt for Ayatollah Deng, which would mean pretending that Iran is still a theocracy — the way China pretends it is still a Maoist state — but in reality turning a blind eye to people's personal behavior and setting them free to run their own lives, provided they don't challenge the regime. And the third option is to go on trying to rule and run everyone's personal life, using vigilantes to beat people into conformity, which simply will not work — not in an age when everyone knows how everyone else lives.

Paging Ayatollah Deng. You are needed in Iran. □

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