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FOLDER TITLE:
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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]
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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]
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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]

Chelsea Sherman
131 Murray St
Auburn NY
13021

9-8-99

After you have seen, we will send to Benkhardt

C.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

Hi. Mr. President, Hilary and Chelsea Clinton. it WAS NICE MEETING YOU.

Chelsea Sherman
Auburn N. Y.

9-8-99

Dear Mr. President,

Please accept this gift as a token of my appreciation for all that you have done for me and the rest of this country since you took office. It was a great pleasure and feeling for me to know that all of the last pair of shoes that I made will be for the President of the United States.

Sincerely,

Gino

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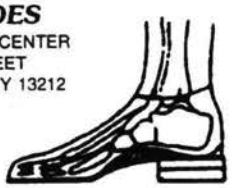


Do need nice Ryan Cowtipper Cooper

THE PRESIDENT
9-8-99

President Clinton

9/8/99

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ✓

No ____

C

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

Sandy
like our '94
election?
maybe worse

Schröder's Party Is Set Back Painfully in 2 State Elections

By ROGER COHEN

BERLIN, Sept. 5 — Voters in two German states handed a sharp rebuff to Chancellor Gerhard Schröder today, ousting his long-dominant Social Democratic Party in the western Saarland and ushering a far-right party into the state parliament for the first time in Brandenburg.

The results amounted to a humiliating setback for the Chancellor, who has been unable to exploit the wave of enthusiasm that brought him to office a year ago. He has seen his support dwindle steadily as unemployment in Europe's largest economy has remained high, with disgruntlement widespread.

In a televised statement, Mr. Schröder said that he was "disappointed and sad" about the results, but that they would in no way affect "my readiness to fight on."

In the Saarland, where the Social Democrats have been in power for 15 years, projections by leading television networks showed the Christian Democrats edging out Mr. Schröder's party by 45.3 percent to 44.3 percent — a remarkable result in what amounts to a heartland of German labor.

Voters in Brandenburg, a former East German state surrounding Berlin, turned away from the Social Democrats in droves, bringing the party's share of the vote down to about 39.5 percent from 54.1 percent in the last election, in 1994. The Social Democrats will now be obliged to form a coalition government in the state.

One of the main beneficiaries of the disillusionment with Mr. Schröder was the far-right Deutsche Volksunion, which spent heavily in recent weeks to ram home a xenophobic message that unemployment of about 20 percent in Brandenburg was attributable to the presence of foreigners.

The Volksunion took about 5.3 percent of the vote, projections showed, just over the 5 percent needed in Germany to qualify for parliamentary representation. The result clearly reflected anger among youths in the eastern states who have been unable to find jobs and have chosen to vent their frustration through skinhead violence.

"This is an outstanding achievement and I am highly satisfied," said Gerhard Frey, the wealthy Bavarian publisher who is the Volksunion's main backer. After its success last year in another eastern state, Saxony Anhalt, where the party took 13 percent of the vote, the result today suggested that the east remains fertile ground for neo-Nazis.

Today's outcome indicated that the coming months will not be easy for Mr. Schröder. After a long spell of policy zigzags, he has been trying to project a more decisive air, particularly over economic policy.

In effect, he now seems ready to gamble that unpopular measures — including freezing pensions in real terms and huge budget cuts — will over the medium term help revitalize a state-heavy economy and so create the jobs that Mr. Schröder promised to deliver when he came to power under the banner of the "New Middle."

The gamble is a considerable one and, with three more state elections approaching in the coming weeks, the Chancellor's authority may be further undermined. But for now, his own party and his coalition partners, the Greens, are trying to present a united face despite evident tensions.

The results today will erode Mr. Schröder's support in the upper house of Parliament where the Social Democrats had a clear majority until a defeat in the state of Hesse last February. The 69-seat upper house consists of delegations from the 16 state governments, with the Saarland and Brandenburg four.

Mr. Schröder will be obliged, more than ever, to compromise with the Christian Democrats on major legislation, because the upper house can amend or reject bills from the lower house.

Pending legislation includes the budget offered by Hans Eichel, the Finance Minister, which amounts to the cornerstone of Mr. Schröder's domestic policy. It proposes a $16 billion cut in federal spending next year — a step the Government regards as essential to bring down spiraling federal debt and eventually open the way for tax cuts seen as vital to spurring the economy.

Mr. Eichel's draft budget has not proved popular, especially his proposal to end the longstanding German practice that pensions rise at the same rate as wages. The pension proposal provided a great deal of ammunition for the Christian Democrats in this campaign.

It has also divided the Social Democrats. Reinhard Klimmt, the party's candidate in the Saarland, has in recent weeks been a sharp critic of what he has portrayed as Mr. Schröder's rightward turn away from the party roots in organized labor.

The message went down well with labor unions in the Saarland. But high unemployment and anger over the departure from government and party leadership earlier this year of Oskar Lafontaine, a former Finance Minister and Social Democratic Saarland state premier, evidently undermined the Klimmt campaign.

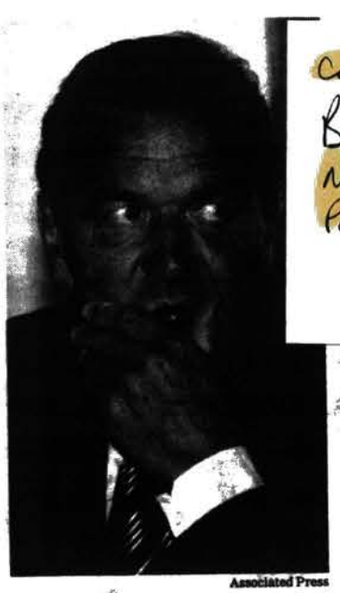
Mr. Klimmt will now hand the state premiership, which he inherited from Mr. Lafontaine, to Peter Müller, a vigorous young Christian Democrat who appealed to voters with a vision of a new Saarland economy based in the service, software and telecommunications industries of the future. Mr. Müller has said the heavily subsidized regional coal industry will have to close.

The defeat of Mr. Klimmt, after the departure from politics of Mr. Lafontaine, leaves the left wing of the Social Democratic without any obvious representative. This may help Mr. Schröder as he tries to push through his program, but may also cause anger and frustration among Germany's powerful unions.

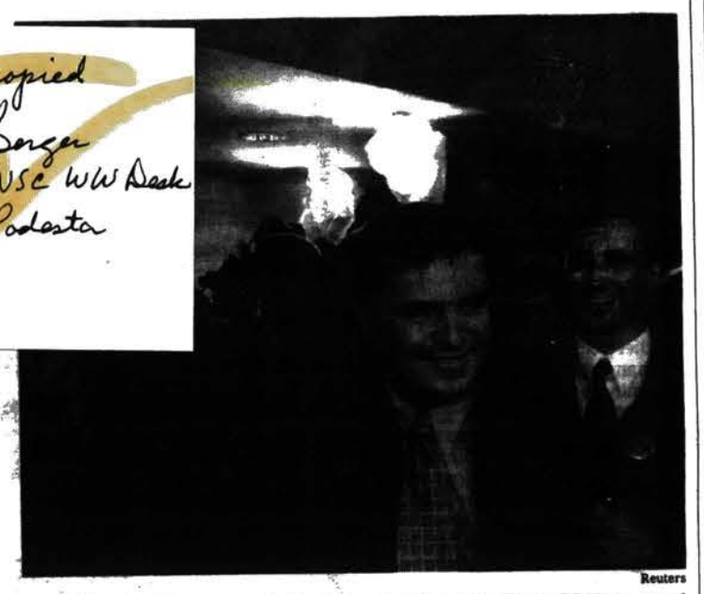
In Brandenburg, the Christian Democrats and the Party of Democratic Socialism — the former East German Communist Party — each benefited from the collapse of the Social Democrats.

The Christian Democrats took about 26 percent of the vote, projections showed, compared with 18.7 percent in 1994, and the Party of Democratic Socialism took about 25 percent, 7 percent more than five years ago.

It was not immediately clear which party Manfred Stolpe, the Social Democratic state premier, would invite to form a coalition. But it is already clear that the eastern states, a bulwark of Mr. Schröder's electoral victory a year ago, have quickly shifted their allegiance and still amount to turbulent, unpredictable political turf a decade after the fall of the Berlin wall.



Associated Press



Reuters

Gerhard Schröder, left, watched his party take a beating yesterday in two state elections. Peter Müller waved cheerfully as his Christian Democrats in the Saarland won the day in normally Social Democratic country.

Copied
Berger
NSC WH Desk
Podesta

The New York Times

The Saarland has been a Social Democratic stronghold for years.

In the Berlin region, the xenophobic far right gets a foothold in state affairs.

A Multilingual Difference of Opinion

SAARISELKA, Finland, Sept. 5 (AP) — European Union foreign ministers meeting this weekend at a remote ski resort in Lapland wrangled about what languages to use at their informal meetings, and then put off a decision.

Germany, which boycotted two meetings in Finland last month because no interpretation was provided in German, raised the language question here when its Foreign Minister, Joschka Fischer, spoke in German even though he is fluent in English.

That angered the Spanish and Italian ministers, who wanted to keep the practice of using English, French and the language of the host country at informal gatherings.

The Spanish minister, Abel Matutes, said that if participants used languages other than English or French, he would insist on speaking Spanish.

The Italian minister, Lamberto Dini, agreed. "No country should break the rules," he said. "We will insist on continuing with two working languages at informal meetings."

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Melanne
FYI - the
Hamptons
PS

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Verveer
Podesta

lizi obolensky

http://thehampton

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lizi@thehamptons.com

lauren clark

http://thehampton

516•287•6251
lizi@thehamptons.com

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

Podesta discussion RR

9-7-99

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

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Podesta

By Hand

812 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

WILLIAM D. ROLLNICK 9-7-99

August 24, 1999

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

My dear Mr. President:

I was delighted to hear that you felt there was a good chance there might be money from the Federal Government for the building of the American Pavilion at Expo 2000.

Since we are going forward there are a couple of other matters which I need to bring to your attention. Firstly, who can I report to at the White House who has sufficient power? This is most important because we will have to move very fast to insure the things that need to happen in fact do happen. The opening of the Fair is only nine months away. I would like to report to John Podesta. I know he is overwhelmed, however, he would still be my first choice.

The next item we need to get your help on is the re-acquisition of old companies that dropped out because they had no faith that our participation in the Fair was going to happen and new companies who we have not been able to get to, most specifically, the entertainment folks. The entertainment industry can help us with both events and money. There is no one who gets their attention more than you! If there is help from these people we need to know about it in the next thirty to sixty days, and as far as I am concerned, then you can get back to running the rest of the country.

As I told you, Nancy and I are still totally committed to making this happen and it gets 100% of our attention. If you want to have someone talk to us about this, we are both available at anytime and anyplace.

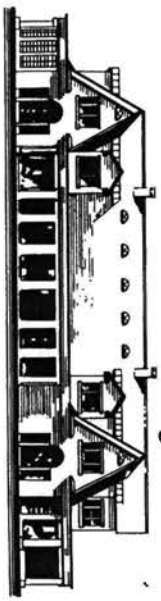
Very truly yours,

William D. Rollnick

812 Fifth Avenue
New York 10021

By Hand

Bellevue Country Club



1901 Glenwood Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13207

We're sure you
have many...
but please accept
these golf shirts
from Loretto Syracuse
a system which
provides housing
+ care services to CNY seniors.

If Hillary makes a run
for the Senate, we're hopeful
she will make a campaign
stop at our facility.

Sincerely,

Diane Sopp-Sauro

Dotty — cc Ute

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9-8-99

WHITE HOUSE GIFT REGISTER

GIFT INTENDED FOR

President ☐ Both/All ☐

First Lady ☐ Chelsea ☐

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: Diane Sopp. Savin (?)

Address:

_____ Phone: _____

PRESENTATION

Date: _____ Event: _____

Handed to President ☐ Other Method ☐ _____

Gift Description: Golf Shirts

Send Gift and Register to OEOB, Room 457 x7133

9/8/99

After you have seen, we will send to Burkhardt (please note copy of TY should go to HRC).

Copy of note sent to HRC

C.

Syracuse Teachers Association, Inc.

909 Butternut Street Syracuse, New York 13208
(315) 472-6374 (315) 435-4526 Fax (315) 472-6379

September 2, 1999

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

Dear Mr. Clinton,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you and your family to Central New York on behalf of the Syracuse Teachers Association. Our union is composed of 3,300 members who provide quality educational opportunities, nutritious food, health care and safe travel to and from school for our community's 23,000 children.

Jim Miller, a social studies teacher at Corcoran High School, asked me to present the Peace Corps Partnership note cards and T-shirts to you. Students at Corcoran and Roberts Elementary School engage in fundraising to benefit people in countries far and wide. The information provided in the package will give you an idea of why we are so proud of their continued efforts.

I am also proud to give you the newest item in our STA clothing line- the STA golf shirt. The lapel pin is the same as those distributed to the over 100 new teachers we welcomed to our union this very morning. We look forward to the day when we see you teeing off on some distant golf course wearing them!

The Hargrave wine represents that part of New York from which I come- the beautiful *North Fork* of Long Island. In the early 1970's, the Hargraves pioneered the wine making industry that is now such a part of eastern Long Island's beauty and its economy.

The basket itself was handmade at Smead's Basket Factory in West Swanzey, New Hampshire by Mr. Smead, an octogenarian who runs his own small business with his wife.

I am honored to have been chosen to play golf with you and Assemblyman Mike Bragman and the other guests who will be teeing off with us this morning. I will attempt not to bend you ear too much about our educational needs here in Syracuse but there are those who can tell you that that is going to be a tough one for me!

Once again, welcome to Syracuse and please return often.

Very truly yours,

Kate McKenna

Kate McKenna
President

9/8/99
After you have sign,
we will send to
Burkhardt for BC
Sig.

...nt - mckenna@syrteach.org
...ident - pdrake@syrteach.org
...ions Specialist - lgolash@syrteach.org

AFT
Local #2999

Syracuse Teachers Association, Inc.
909 Butternut Street Syracuse, New York 13208

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-7-99

Dominic
Cc: Tom, Gov Comp
I want to discuss
BL

WHITE HOUSE GIFT REGISTER

GIFT INTENDED FOR

President ☑ Both/All ☐

First Lady ☐ Chelsea ☐

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: Kate McKenna

Address: Syracuse Teachers Association, Inc.
909 Butternut Street Phone:
Syracuse, NY 13208

PRESENTATION

Date: 9-7-99 Event:

Handed to President ☐ Other Method ☐

Gift Description: ① Peace Corps note cards ② T-Shirt ③ golf shirt
④ lapel pin ⑤ basket

Send Gift and Register to OEOB, Room 457 x7133

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Partner Sites:
- Newsweek.com
- Britannica Internet Guide

Who Robbed Russia? Did Al Gore know about the massive lootings?

From John Podesta

By David Ignatius

Wednesday, August 25, 1999; Page A17

You can see the question rumbling toward Al Gore like a freight train in the night: What did the vice president know about the looting of Russia by organized crime, and why didn't he do more to stop it?

That issue -- what the heck, let's call it "Russiagate" -- has come into sharper focus this month, thanks to some powerful reporting that has highlighted the lawlessness of modern Russia and the acquiescence of the Clinton administration in the process of decline and decay there.

The most dramatic revelation came last week, when the New York Times reported that investigators are exploring whether associates of a suspected Russian mobster named Semyon Mogilevich laundered up to $10 billion through the Bank of New York. Imagine that! A man identified by the FBI as long ago as 1993 as a likely figure in Russian organized crime may have used a U.S. bank to hide his ill-gotten loot.

"The U.S. government has had a difficult time focusing its activities on Russian organized crime," says Jim Moody, a former head of the FBI's organized crime efforts who's now a private security consultant and one of the leading U.S. experts on the new Russian mob.

What makes the Bank of New York case especially intriguing is that one of the bank employees who's suspected of involvement in the money-laundering scheme is married to Konstantin Kagalovsky, the man who was Russia's representative to the International Monetary Fund from 1992 to 1995. Investigators are exploring whether Bank of New York served as one of the conduits for $200 million or more that may have been diverted from IMF loans to Russia, according to the Wall Street Journal.

This alleged diversion of IMF funds could be a political hot potato for Gore. That's because the vice president was a loud advocate of continued IMF lending to Russia, even as evidence mounted that some of it was being misused by the business oligarchs and their political cronies.

Also potentially troubling for Gore is evidence that the Russian central bank speculated with some of the roughly $20 billion the IMF has lent to Russia since 1992. The Post's David Hoffman has reported that the speculation was allegedly managed through a firm operating in the Channel Island of Jersey. The Russians would use these funds

partly to speculate in their own securities, buying up short-term government debt known as "GKOs" when the ruble plummeted and selling them back into the market when the price rose.

Gore's biggest vulnerability may be his close relationship with Russia's former prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin. The vice president formed what amounted to a political alliance with the Russian premier, despite evidence that Chernomyrdin was in league with the forces of corruption -- and an oligarch himself through his holdings in Gazprom, the state natural-gas monopoly he helped "privatize" under what can only be called dubious circumstances.

"It was all laid out for Gore . . . and he didn't want to hear it," says one knowledgeable former government official, describing 1995 reporting on Chernomyrdin's activities. "Our government knew damn well what was happening."

Pinning down the details of that assertion -- what did Gore know about the involvement of top Russian politicians in corrupt activities and what did he do about it? -- will be a crucial reporting challenge for the U.S. and Russian press as we head into this campaign season. Gore may live to regret his decision to take a leading role in Russia policy, through what was known as the "Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission."

A senior Gore aide responds to the criticism this way: "Do we read the intelligence that's sent us? Yes. Were we concerned about corruption in Russia? Yes. Was it a subject of our conversations with them? Yes. Has the link [with Chernomyrdin] proved valuable? Certainly yes."

Two essays this month by longtime Russia-watchers have helped frame the question. The first was a long article in the New York Times Sunday magazine two weeks ago, examining the question: "Who lost Russia?" It was written by John Lloyd, former Moscow bureau chief for the Financial Times.

Lloyd makes a powerful case that by allowing the oligarchs -- in the name of the free market -- to grab Russia's resources and siphon anything of value into their own offshore bank accounts, the United States poisoned Russia's transition from communism. In the minds of ordinary Russians, Lloyd argues, capitalism became equated with theft.

Damning details of U.S. complicity in this process were added by The Post's former Moscow bureau chief, Robert Kaiser. In an Aug. 15 Outlook piece, Kaiser quoted two former diplomats at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow who watched the mess unfold.

The Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission became "a Soviet-style bureaucracy in which success was mandatory, and any information that would contradict success simply was filed forever," E. Wayne Merry, the head of our political section in Moscow from 1991 to '94, told Kaiser. His successor, Thomas E. Graham Jr., recalled in a separate interview with Kaiser how an embassy cable describing the corrupting role of Russian bankers in the mid-'90s was killed because of fears it might upset people back in Washington.

What makes the Russian case so sad is that the Clinton administration may have squandered one of the most precious assets imaginable -- which is the idealism and goodwill of the Russian people as they emerged from 70 years of Communist rule. The Russia debacle may haunt us for generations. Gore played a key role in that messy process, and he has a lot of explaining to do.

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9-7-99

Podesta

I carried this to
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for Vice President
Gore

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Sean Maloney (Chron File (Sept 99))
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Wednesday, September 8, 1999

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EEG SPECTRUM

EEG SPECTRUM

'99 SEP 7 PM 7:28

August 27, 1999

DAVID ARONSOHN
Clinical Director
MFT License #33654

16100 Ventura Blvd.
Suite 10
Encino, CA 91436-2505

(818) 788-2083
Fax: (818) 788-6137
E-Mail: daronsohn@eegspectrum.com
www.eegspectrum.com

President Bill Clinton c/o
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed please find two of the most recent articles I have written. I am the clinical director for a clinic that offers a wide range of services but specializes in depression and those conditions that effect teens, such as ADHD, anti-social behavior and rage disorders.

I would like the opportunity to talk to you about attending our celebration for a new, modernized and expansive clinic during the month of October here in Los Angeles. We would be flexible with a specific date depending on your schedule. If this is not tenable, I feel the opportunity to meet with you to discuss our mission, direction and your possible involvement would be very beneficial in getting the word out that people do not have to live under the mask of depression, anger or attentional issues.

We have a wide variety of mental health professionals on staff and have had many articles written about our services, including: Psychology Today, Men's Fitness and Psychiatric Times. In addition, a national video series; Administrators Video Magazine just featured a segment on us and distributed it to 3,500 school administrators around the nation.

We are committed to helping people and would like the opportunity to talk to you further about the aforementioned.

I can be reached directly at 800/789-3456 ext. 825.

I look forward to your response,

Most Sincerely.

David Aronsohn
Clinical Director
EEG Spectrum

9/8/99

(Send to Scheduling)

Yes ✓

No —

C

Dear Betty:
Erskin Bowles office recommended I send this to you directly -
Thanks -
David

Carolyn -
Thoughts?
Ask Scheduling??

Carole King

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
West Wing
Washington, DC 20500
Attn: Mrs. Betty Currie

'99 SEP 7 PM2:46

Dear President Clinton, August 31, 1999

How are you? I hope you and your family are enjoying your summer. If you're still on Martha's Vineyard Island when you receive this, please convey my warmest personal regards to Dick and Nancy Friedman, and of course, to Mrs. Clinton.

On May 11, 1999, I sent a letter to Stephanie Street inviting you and Hillary to attend my Earth Day performance at the Kennedy Center on April 22, 2000. I am writing to inform you that that concert is being rescheduled due to the Easter Holiday that falls on that weekend. I will be happy to let you know when it is on the schedule again. Meanwhile, I'd like to bring another very special concert to your attention.

By now, your scheduling office by now has probably received an invitation from my friends at PEOPLE Magazine to their 25th Anniversary Benefit Concert, "Carole King: Making Music with Friends" on October 14, 1999 at the Theater at Madison Square Garden in New York. I am enclosing herewith a copy of that invitation.

The goal of this event is to raise funds for three causes I care deeply about - "Our Children, Our Health and Our Planet". I know you and Hillary care about these causes as well, which is why I wanted personally to make you aware of this concert and invite you both to attend. As music enthusiasts of our generation, I know you will enjoy the show.

(continued)

11684 Ventura Blvd., Suite 273
Studio City, CA 91604

phone: 818) 980-2773 x144
fax: 818) 980-2478

9-7-99
S. Streeth
Send to ~~Scheduling~~
Yes ✓
No ____

C

We are still receiving acceptances from other acts, but confirmed thus far are Chrissie Hynde, Boyz II Men, Reba McEntire, Luther Vandross, Mavis Staples, Rickie Lee Jones and 98 Degrees. All will be performing songs I composed. I am deeply touched by the involvement of so many talented luminaries. Plus, the list of the evening's chairpersons is impressive; it includes Gerald Levin, Lilly Tartikoff and Frances Preston, among others.

Your involvement in this event will most certainly increase public awareness of these three important causes and help raise money for the corresponding national charities that PEOPLE has selected to directly benefit from the evening: Communities in Schools, the National Women's Cancer Research Alliance and The Wilderness Society.

I would be thrilled for you to take part in a night that will be so special for so many people. I realize your schedule is probably full at this time, but nonetheless, I sincerely hope you and Mrs. Clinton will be able to attend.

Warmest regards,
Your bandmate,

CAROLE KING
Enclosure

11684 Ventura Blvd., Suite 273
Studio City, CA 91604

phone: 818) 980-2773 x144
fax: 818) 980-2478

NATE HOLDEN
COUNCILMAN
TENTH DISTRICT

CITY HALL OFFICE:
200 N. MAIN ST.
CITY HALL, ROOM 403
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
TEL: (213) 485-3323
FAX: (213) 485-9829

City Council
of the
City of Los Angeles
City Hall
90012

COMMITTEES:
CHAIRMAN
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

VICE-CHAIRMAN
ARTS, HEALTH & HUMANITIES

MEMBER
PERSONNEL

FIELD OFFICE:
5651 W. PICO BLVD.
LOS ANGELES, CA 90019
TEL: (213) 237-1752
FAX: (213) 346-7337

'99 SEP 7 PM2:18

9-7-99

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ✓

No

August 24, 1999

Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

We the American people are convinced that you are the best president that has ever served in the White House. You have worked harder and faced more obstacles than anyone who has ever taken the oath. You have been tried over and over again and you always come out on top. The harder the fight, the sweeter the victory. You have done everything the American people could ask of a President. You continue to fight to protect social security, to provide the best health care and, at the same time, you have balanced the budget and generated a surplus. Moreover, you have been responsible for providing more jobs, reducing unemployment, and fighting crime by advocating programs to add more police.

I applaud you for standing up to Congress and telling them up front that you plan to veto the tax credit bill because it is unfair to the American people. I know you will have the American people's support when you send the bill back to Congress and force them to send you an improved version of the so-called tax credit bill.

You are a leader that we love and you are not afraid to speak up. You have been telling Hollywood to stop glorifying the use of guns in motion pictures and in cartoons viewed by children and they have, unfortunately, resisted. Following the shootout, a child at the day care center said she could identify the gun that was used in the shootout because she had "seen it on a cartoon" - what a sad commentary. I know you will revisit this issue and call upon Hollywood to correct this problem before they destroy our nation. We in the City of Los Angeles will join you in that effort.

Recyclable and made from recycled waste

When I last visited the White House, I was very pleased to see how well you received the Women's World Cup Soccer team. Once again, you and Mrs. Clinton (U.S. Senator), made us proud. Also, I had an opportunity to visit members of your staff: Jena Roscoe, Minyon Moore, Donna Brazil, Maria Soto and Maurice Daniels. You should be proud of them. They are super qualified, love you and, in addition to being staff members, they think of themselves as part of your family.

I'd like to thank you once again for all the support that you provided me during my recent campaign. When my constituents learned that I have a close working relationship and friendship with you, it became clear that I would be re-elected. No matter how the media tries to portray you, you are a very popular President. When history is written you will be rated as one of the greatest Presidents we have ever had.

For the next one and one-half years, I plan to join with your many friends to work hard to elect Vice President Gore to succeed you as President. We have a good thing and we want to keep it going!

Best wishes,

NATE HOLDEN
Councilman, Tenth District

NH:dth

119 Rhode Island Ave. N.E.
Washington D.C. 20002
(202) 635-1401

572-1054 - wk after 1:30 p.m.

'99 SEP 8 PM2:06

To: Ms. Bettie Currie

From: Mrs. Mary Farmer-Miller

Subject: Video Tape
from 9-15-99

9-8-99

Send to Scheduling?

Yes ✓

No ____

Thank You

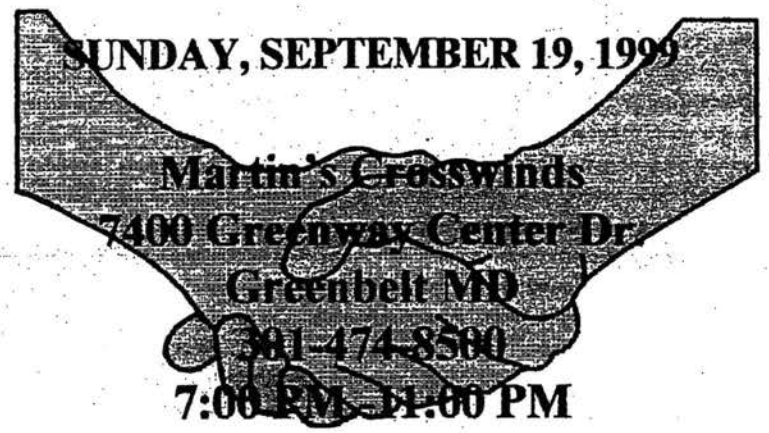
Scheduling
Second request!

1 of 5

RETIREMENT CELEBRATION

FREDERICK P. ALLEN

"A MAN OF EXCELLENCE IN LABOR"



The favor of a reply is requested by **August 19, 1999**

Make all checks payable to:
Fred Allen's Retirement Celebration
ATTN: Dianne Barnes
41 Adams Street NW
Washington DC 20001-1025
202-387-2497 (h)/202-761-5021 (w)

Fred Allen's Retirement Celebration

Yes, I will accept your invitation @ $45.00 per person(s) with open bar. $450.00 per table.
A check is enclosed for $_____ .

No, I will not be able to accept your invitation at this time. A gift contribution is enclosed.

Your Name_____Phone#_____h_____w

Name(s) of Guest(s)_____

_____

Shift One:	George Lord 512-0684	Mildred Minnick
Shift Two:	Mary Farmer-Allen 512-1056	Mayfield Irick 512-1621
Shift Three:	Thad Williams 512-0719 or 202-214-3937	James McNeil 678-3300
Laurel, MD:	Mary Brown	

FREDERICK "FRED" P. ALLEN

Frederick P. Allen, better known as Fred, is a native of Washington, D.C., born on September 16, 1942, at Freeman's Hospital. At a very young age he was baptized a catholic at Incarnation catholic Church of Deanwood Fred was educated in the District of Columbia. He attended Catholic and Public Schools, graduating from Theodore Roosevelt High School.

Fred began his government service September 17, 1964, at the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), in the Engineering Division, Industrial Cleaning Section. In November of 9164, he joined *Local 713* of the International Printing Pressman and Assistants Union of North America and became active. He worked very hard with the organization committees to help the *Local* gain exclusive recognition. His efforts did not go unnoticed. In April of 1966, he transferred to the Hand Section of the Composing Division and was elected Chapel Chairman on the night shift. He immediately got busy representing members. In January 1967, he became a Division Representative for the then infamous Composing Division. In that position he was responsible for all representational duties in the Division on all shifts. He was also required to recruit and train Section Chapel Chairpersons. That same year, he served as a member of the Local's first Negotiating Committee.

At that time non-craft unions were not permitted to negotiate wages. He led the movement for mass reclassification of all positions in the bargaining unit. That effort was very successful after two years of constant discussions, the bargaining unit positions were upgraded and the average increase was an unbelievable 18cent per hour. In 1972, Fred was elected to the Office of Organizer Serviceman and Delegate to the International Convention, which was held in Miami Beach, Florida. It was at that International Convention that Fred gained International recognition as he was selected by his Local Union Delegate to represent the *Local* at the very first Black Caucus Meeting. During that meeting, he articulated the issues so well, he was elected by an unanimous vote of all Caucus members to be the spokesperson for the group. Needless to say, but he did not fair well at that task against the skillful and wise Sol Fishko,

International Vice-President. But he never gave up and he continued to express the issues of the Black Caucus at every opportunity. He also attended every International Convention over the next 20 years. In 1973, Fred was appointed to the position of Special Assistant to the President of the Local and represented *Local 713*, on the Council of Craft Union at GPO. He, once again, got busy the very first meeting he attended. He put forward many unpopular positions and forced a change of the name of the Council and the dues structure and the manner in which they would vote.

In 1974, Fred announced he was a candidate for the Office of President and won overwhelmingly. It was at this time the work got hard. He immediately began to form coalitions with the other powerful unions at GPO. He started with the Columbian Typographical Union and worked with all of the Printing Trades Unions and then the Construction Trades Unions. He was able to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between the Unions. He was soon thereafter elected Vice Chairperson of the new Joint Council of Unions, GPO. Fred served in that position for many years. While serving as President of *Local 713*, Fred was able to convince the membership to join the Metropolitan Washington Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and in 1977 he was elected to the Executive Board. He has been re-elected every election since 1978, and currently serves as the Treasurer of the Council. After serving on the Executive Board of the Metropolitan Central Labor Council, Fred learned how important political and legislative activities was to improving the conditions of working men and women. More importantly, he realized it was vital to gain any major improvements for his members at GPO. Consequently, he and his Local Union has been actively involved in every election, local and federal, in this region since 1977.

In 1980, Fred led the fight to have the International Union re-establish the position of Legislative Representative to help the public sector members and won that fight at the Convention. After that victory he was appointed by then International President, Sol Fishko, to be Alternate Delegate to the Public Employee Department, AFL-CIO.

In 1983, Fred was elected to the General Board of the New Graphics Communication International Union, representing the Atlantic Region. Fred

proudly served on the International General Board for nine(9) years. During the twenty-four(24) years Fred served as President of *Local 713*, he worked tirelessly to bring about change that would improve the quality of work life for all GPO employees. He is directly responsible for many significant improvements. Just to mention a few; winning full wage negotiations for all non-craft blue collar workers at GPO; eliminated barriers that prevented women from being promoted to positions traditionally reserved for men; and the elimination of the policy of reducing wage rates to accept an apprenticeship. Some of us remember his profound statements at the bargaining table "make no mistake about it – - - no more in life will we take a cut in pay to move forward"; and the double-time provision for all essential workers during hazardous weather days.

Fred Allen has truly enjoyed a very distinguished career at GPO. His love and dedication for GPO is unwavering. Even today, he holds the position of Chairperson of the Joint Bargaining Committee of GPO Unions and stands ready, willing and able to assist in any capacity if called upon.

Fred's interest extends beyond the labor movement, he has served the Community by serving on the Board of D.C. Chapter of the Red Cross, the Lemon Law Commission of the District of Columbia and he currently serves on the Federal Judiciary Nominating Commission.

Fred and his lovely wife and soulmate are the proud parents of three wonderful children, Ronald, Tina and Nina and three adorable grandchildren, Donovan, Ciarra and Ronya. Fred plans to spend more time improving his bowling average and spoiling his granddaughter Ciarra.

9/8/99

After you have seen, we will send to Burkhardt –

C.

Dr reply to
his mother
(should sign picture
re: Christopher Scanlon-Seavey
met him

September 1, 1999

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton, 9-8-99

We are so grateful that you were able to invite Christopher to meet you. We were in the crowd of people that met you at the airport. Chris was able to meet and shake hands with your beautiful daughter Chelsea. He still hasn't stopped talking about her.

As I am writing this letter to you Chris is under going treatment at University Hospital's Center for Children's Cancer and Blood Disorders. Currently Chris is doing very well. It is difficult to look at him and believe what this little guy is still going through in regards to his treatment regimens. The phase of treatment he is in is called "consolidation". He is on week 24 of 130 weeks of treatment 2 ½ years. Roughly translated we're still in "Major Chemo-land".

Christopher was diagnosed with leukemia in March of this year. It was just 6 days after his 12 birthday. Chris's treatment currently consists of bi-weekly hospital admissions for aggressive chemotherapy as well as many painful procedures such as bone marrow aspirations and lumbar punctures. There have been many advances in pain management and side effect prevention for children that are undergoing such treatments. Many of these developments have been a result of work and trials that were conducted right here at University Hospital. These techniques make what the children go through much more tolerable and are used throughout many of the major children's cancer hospitals in the country.

Early on Chris's treatment was complicated by infection and a toxic reaction to one of the drugs he received in the induction phase of his remission. Chris spent the next 5 ½ weeks literally fighting for his life. It was a very difficult time for all of us who love him. We watched this active vibrate little guy go from 92 pounds to 59 pounds in a very short period of time. It was then when things were at their worst that we realized how truly blessed we are. I'm convinced that Chris's attitude and remarkable progress has been a direct result of the tremendous support we have received from our community as well as the endless prayers. We believe strongly in the power of prayer especially in numbers and there has been thousands praying for Chris.

I would like now to tell you about some of the things that have been being done for us. The 174th Fighter Wing has held several fundraisers to help us with the financial part. The emotional support we have received from the unit has touched our hearts. The Jonathan Cancer Fund is a small non-profit organization that manages contributions for us on an as needed basis. All of this help has allowed me to be at Chris's bedside and to care for his brother and sisters. In the first few days of Chris's treatment, his 6th grade class organized a committee and met in their free time to plan ways to comfort and support him. They held fundraisers, brought him gifts, banners, even homemade videos to the hospital. They held a car wash to buy a TV for his room. These 12-year-old

children truly amaze me. I think they are much more of an example of our public school system than the violence that is portrayed by the media.

We have met so many wonderful people that have touched our hearts in so many ways. It has restored our faith in humanity. This has brought us all much closer as a family and has made us each a better person by the experience. We as a family are supporting some local organizations in the community. They have helped our family a great deal. We have found by focusing our time and attention to help these groups has been beneficial to all of us especially Christopher. I have enclosed some information for you.

I am sure that you are aware that University Hospital is a state run facility. Their children's cancer unit serves the children of 22 counties in the Upstate area. Though the esthetics of the out patient clinic is somewhat less comfortable than those of larger clinics in the country, we would not trade the care we receive by the medical team at Upstate for anything in the world. Chris receives the same level of care in Syracuse that he would in any of the largest cancer hospitals in the country. The reason for this, in part, is because of the sharing of knowledge that exists between the hospitals that are a part of a national consortium of children's cancer centers called the Pediatric Oncology Group. It would be my hope in the future to see more improvements in clinic facilities in Syracuse.

The long-term survival rate for children with cancer has dramatically improved in the last 20 years. With that come special challenges in many areas. What the children go through to get well is not comprehendible to most. But I believe that these children grow up to be exceptional adults. They meet life with a compassion for others that most of us will never know. My hope is to do everything possible to support our littlest heroes and help them through the toughest fight of their lives.

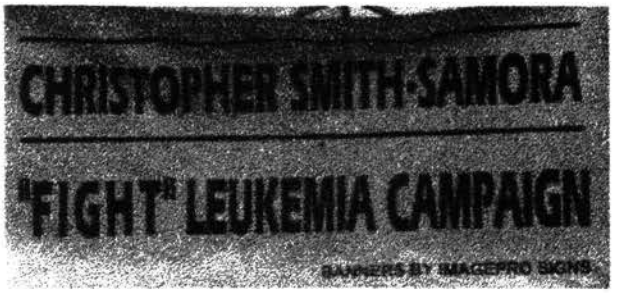
We have been grateful by the support we have received from our church, family, friends and co-workers. We are keenly aware that not all families and children have the resources we have had to comfort their children. We hope in the future that we can help other families that are going through the same experience we are. We believe that you both are dedicated to the many issues involving our children in the country and support you both on a state and national level. If we can some how help you in these areas of concern, please let us know.

In closing, I would just like to share with you something that Chris said to me Monday afternoon on the way to the hospital. We had just come from the airport when one of your staff had phoned to invite Chris to your departure. He said to me, "Mom, I don't know why everyone thinks leukemia is so bad. I have had the best summer of my life and I'm going to get to meet the President of the United States."

Sincerely,

Jackie Samora

Jackie Samora



10 Days before beginning treatment

Presentation of President's Letter and Picture

Annette Sherwood & Chris - Annette getting ready for Dublin Marathon

6th Grade Graduation

Current Picture – August 99

Camp Good Days – Very tiring trip

Camp Good Days

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 9-8-99

Mascolo Corporation

Fred Mascolo
President

Box 1913 - At The Triangle
Edgartown, MA 02539
(508) 627-8004 - Fax 627-9550

9-8-99

To Burkhardt for reply after you have seen.

B.

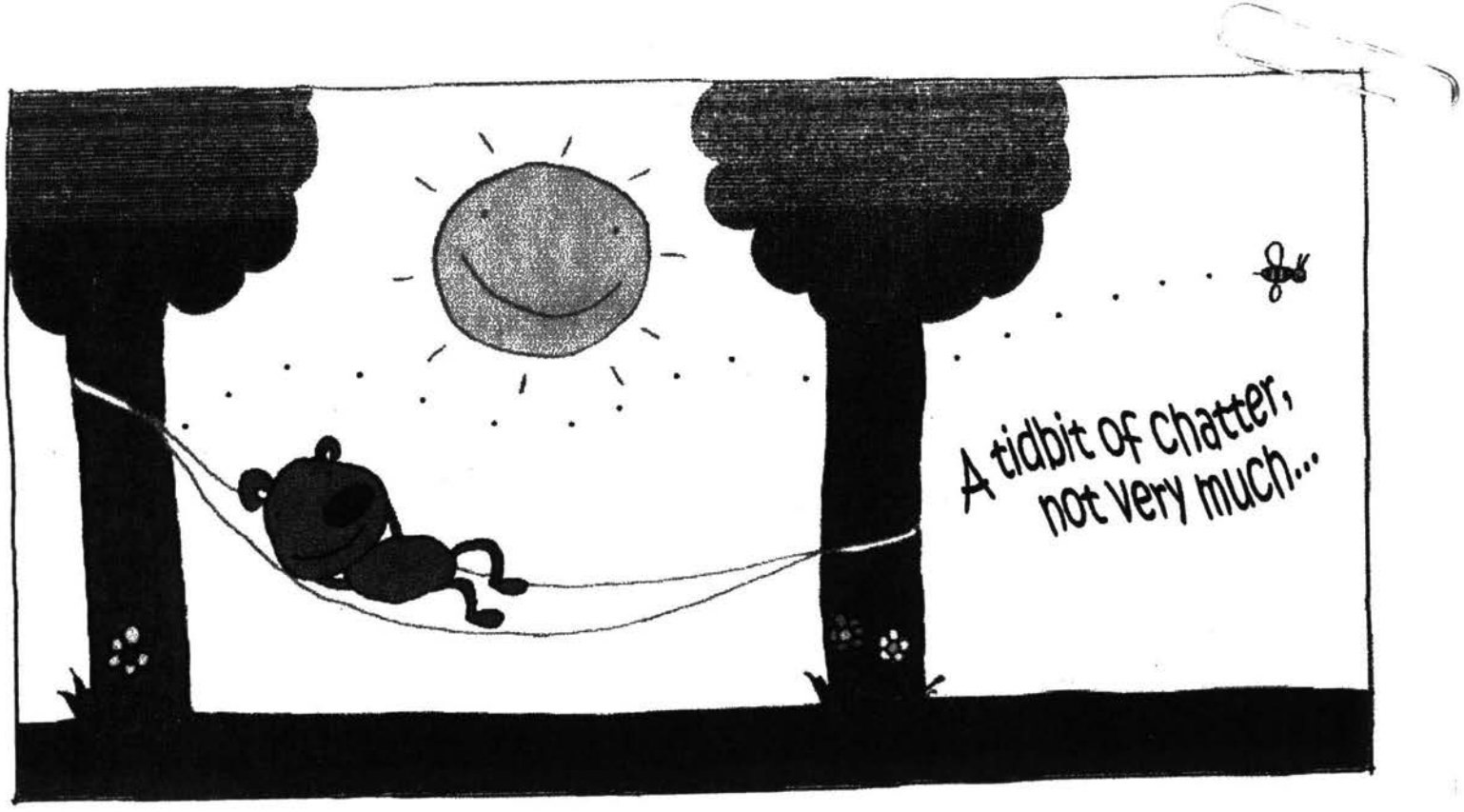
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

9-8-99

To Burkhardt after you have seen.

B.

P.O. box 23
Weedsport newyork
8887 [illegible]th street


A tidbit of chatter,
not very much...

Hi my name is matthew Short
thank you for visiting Aubruen.
I hop you enjoyed the ballgame
and I injoyed visiting us.

...just my little way
of keeping in touch.

Matt Short

CORNELL
PLANTATIONS
Christine K. Doell
Director of Education

The art

On
Ith

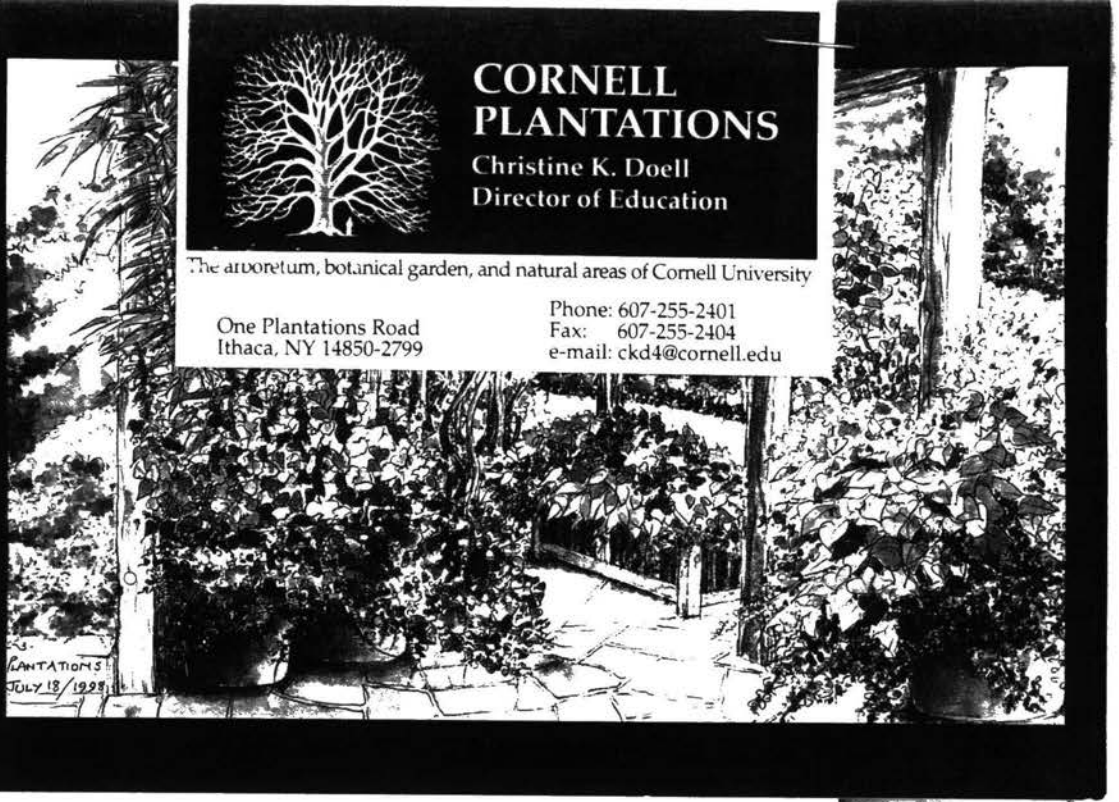
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

Do Ty for
book with
Sincerest wishes

9-8-99

To Burkhardt after
you have seen.

A.



CORNELL PLANTATIONS

Christine K. Doell
Director of Education

The arboretum, botanical garden, and natural areas of Cornell University

One Plantations Road
Ithaca, NY 14850-2799

Phone: 607-255-2401
Fax: 607-255-2404
e-mail: ckd4@cornell.edu

August 5 1999

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

If you're in the Finger Lakes region again, please consider a visit to Seneca Plantations in Ithaca - the 2 acres of natural garden and nature area of Cornell University. We are the area of great natural beauty and serenity adjacent to one of America's most renowned university campuses.

Thy best regards.
The Christian Kiem Doell

so Burkhardt agree
you have seen.

B.

- Do congrats
- encourage to go to college
- say more loans, grants tax relief available than ever

BL

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

- Do congrats
- Encourage to go to college
- Say more loans, grants, tax relief available than ever

9-8-99

To Burkhardt for reply after you have seen.

B

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Cardinal O'Connor Has Tumor Removed From Surface of Brain

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

A small tumor was removed from the surface of the brain of John Cardinal O'Connor last week by doctors at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, and a course of radiation therapy is to begin shortly and continue for several weeks, a spokesman for the Archdiocese of New York announced late yesterday.

Joseph Zwilling, the Cardinal's spokesman, gave no prognosis and few medical details in a brief statement, but said doctors had determined that "no other areas of the body were affected."

The announcement said that the 79-year-old Cardinal, who is the Archbishop of New York, had been released from the hospital yesterday morning, after a 10-day stay, and that he had returned to his residence on Madison Avenue at 51st Street, behind St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Zwilling described the Cardinal as being "in good spirits," and said he continued to work, had been celebrating Masses privately during his hospitalization and was looking forward to returning to "a full and vigorous" schedule. But he noted that the Cardinal's schedule "will be somewhat lessened for the immediate future."

Cardinal O'Connor, who has been the spiritual leader of 2.3 million Roman Catholics in the Archdiocese of New York for more than 15 years and is regarded as Pope John Paul II's most important American ally, was hospitalized on Aug. 25 after experiencing weakness and nausea.

Mr. Zwilling said that a team of doctors led by Dr. Kevin M. Cahill, the Cardinal's personal physician, and Dr. Thomas J. Fahey of Memorial Sloan-Kettering, had performed "a thorough series of tests over six days," the results of which were given to the Cardinal on Friday.

Yesterday's announcement, made shortly after 5 P.M., said: "Doctors removed a small tumor from the surface of the Cardinal's brain. They determined that no other areas of the body were affected. A course of radiation therapy will begin shortly and continue over the next several weeks." The statement did not say when or by whom the operation had been performed, and gave no details about the precise size, location or nature of the tumor, or the medical prognosis.

Mr. Zwilling said that the Cardinal would not celebrate Mass publicly at the cathedral today, and that he had scheduled no public events for the rest of the Labor Day weekend. He noted, however, that the Cardinal had celebrated Masses in his hospital room and that, after his release at 10 A.M. yesterday, he had celebrated Mass in a chapel at his residence.

"While the Cardinal's schedule will be somewhat lessened for the immediate future, he is looking forward to returning to the full and vigorous schedule which he has followed since becoming the Archbishop of New York," Mr. Zwilling said.

He also said the Cardinal had extended "deep personal gratitude" to the doctors, nurses, technicians and support staff at Memorial Sloan-Kettering, and to New Yorkers and others who had prayed for him and conveyed their good wishes.

After the Cardinal entered the hospital last month, Mr. Zwilling said that the choice of Memorial Sloan-Kettering, one of the nation's leading cancer centers, did not necessarily mean that he had cancer. The hospital, citing privacy considerations, also declined to provide details.

The disclosure that Cardinal O'Connor had a tumor was the second in recent weeks involving a major Roman Catholic Church official in the metropolitan area. Bishop James T. McHugh, who is in line to succeed Bishop John R. McGann as the leader of Long Island's 1.4 million Catholics, underwent surgery for cancer of the gallbladder and liver two weeks ago, and is to begin chemotherapy in about a month.

Regardless of his health, Cardinal O'Connor may retire on his 80th birthday in January. In 1996, when he turned 75, he submitted his resignation to the Pope, in accordance with church law. But the Vatican declined to accept, "until other provision is made," which was widely interpreted to mean until a suitable successor could be found. But so far, no successor has been announced. Church law prohibits a Cardinal who turns 80 from voting for a new pope, and it has been widely reported that the Cardinal might retire in January, although church officials have said that such a decision would ultimately be up to the Pope.

The Cardinal has had a number of minor illnesses in recent years. In 1991, he was briefly hospitalized for heat prostration. In 1992, he collapsed at the Alfred E. Smith black-tie dinner, and was hospitalized at St. Vincent's Hospital for what was later diagnosed as a stomach virus.

In 1993, he underwent surgery for an enlarged prostate, and in April 1998 he had minor surgery to remove a growth from his nose. The Cardinal's last illness was in January, when a bout of the flu worsened as he joined the Pope on a trip to Mexico. He was unable to continue the trip.

Word that the Cardinal had undergone surgery for a brain tumor drew expressions of concern from a number of people at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where an announcement was read at a Mass.

"I hope he's all right," said Jim St. John, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who had not attended the Mass, but was drawn to the cathedral by the crowd of reporters outside, fearing it might mean bad news about the Cardinal.

"He's the spokesperson of the American church now," Mr. St. John added. "He's brilliant. He's done more for the church than anyone in this century. I was here for his installation, and that makes it very emotional for me. We're all very interested to find out what's going to happen to the church with his retirement pending. We're just praying. We're just waiting. I'm sure the Holy Spirit will guide what goes on."

Shelly Skosky of Collinsville, Ill., said solemnly: "I hope he recovers. I pray for his speedy recovery."

The Cardinal was appointed Archbishop of New York on Jan. 31, 1984, by Pope John Paul II, and was installed on March 19, 1984. He was named a Cardinal on May 25, 1985. The Archdiocese comprises Manhattan, the Bronx, Staten Island and seven upstate counties.

Cardinal O'Connor, once described by the Pope as "the Archbishop of the capital of the world," has been prominent in New York affairs, quoted by the news media on public as well as religious issues, consulted by mayors and other political figures, and been a confidant of many high-profile citizens.

The Cardinal made no public statement yesterday. But writing in this week's issue of Catholic New York, he said he hoped that the medical tests he underwent would indicate a long and healthy life ahead.

"But," he added, "God writes straight with crooked lines and only He knows what the next moment will bring. Life is such a gift, and after almost 80 years of living it, I have no sentiment as strong as gratitude. But faith is an equal gift, most particularly the faith to believe that one's life, everyone's life, is ultimately in the hands of a loving God."

The New York Times

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1999

A1

Need to write us a note by

9-8-99

To Burkhardt after you have seen.

B.

9-8-99

Richard G. Freeman, M.D.
22 Meadowbank Road
Old Greenwich, CT 06870

President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

August 19, 1999

Dear Mr. President:

My wife Ann has already written to express our gratitude for the presence and strong support of your family at the funeral Mass for Carolyn, John and Lauren.

To us, your coming was far more than a ceremonial appearance. You and Mrs. Clinton and Chelsea made it very personal.

I am writing because we realize that as our President, you could, and did, invoke both the power and compassion of the United States government. For that we are grateful too.

Cc Ann Dingee

Under the heading of giving heartfelt credit where such is due I would especially like to recognize the assistance of the following people: Admiral Richard Larrabee of the First Coast Guard District and Jim Hall of the NTSB, both of whom kept us constantly informed on the search and recovery efforts; Jane Garvey of the FAA, who cleared the airspace on the day of the burial at sea; and the Commanding Officers of the USS GRASP (Lt Commander E.B. Andersen) and the USS BRISCOE (Commander David J. Frost). The people under their command honored us with impeccable dignity and sensitivity.

Mr. President, I would be exaggerating if I said that anything brightened our dark days of last month. Nothing could have brightened those days, but you and the people you enlisted kept the days from getting any darker.

I hope you know what a great gift that was, and how grateful Ann and I and our daughter Lisa are.

9-8-99

To Eugenia for reply and copies?

Yes ✓ No —

B.

Sincerely,

Dick Freeman

Richard G. Freeman, M.D.

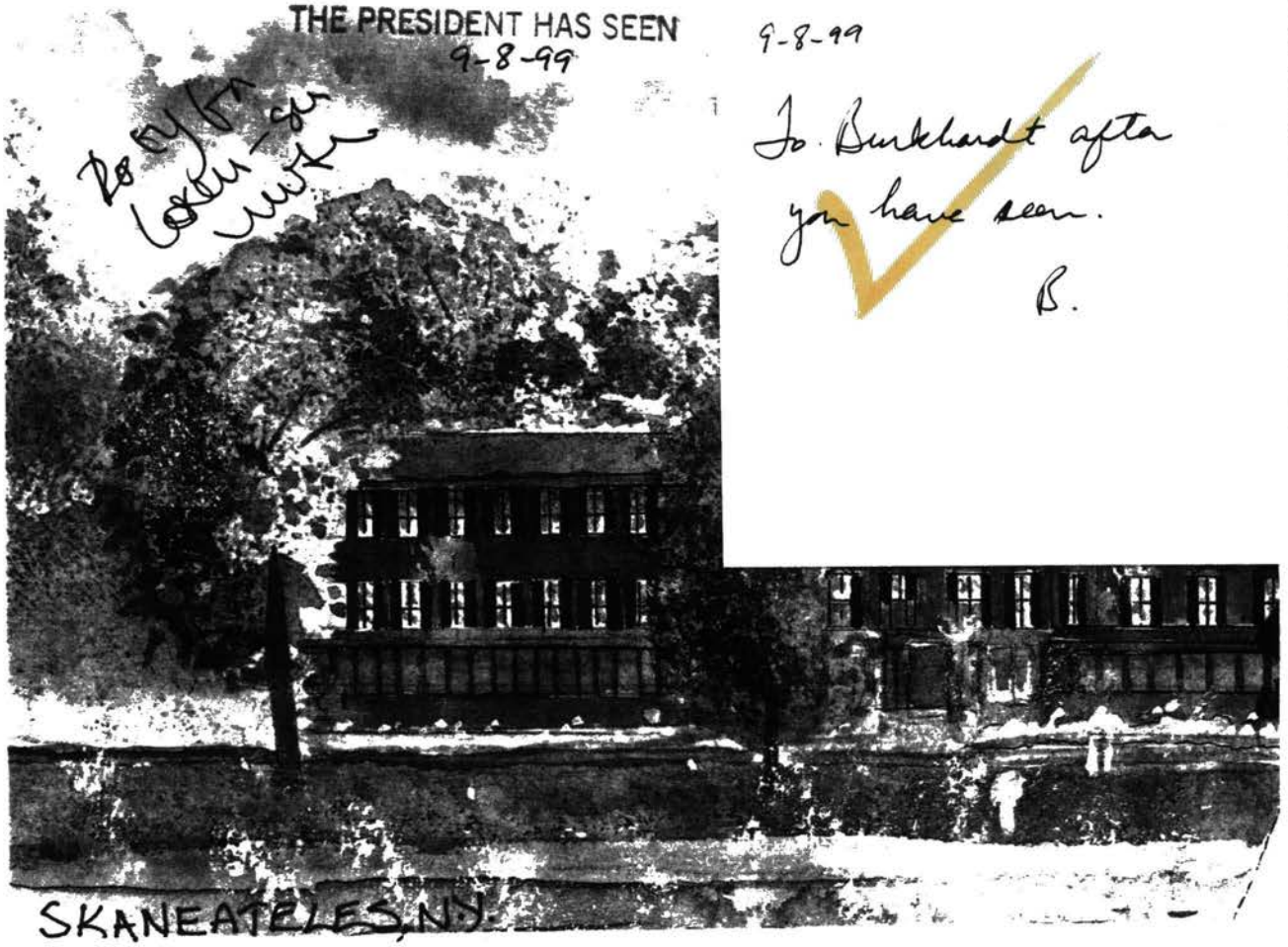
Do not reply

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

9-8-99

To Burkhardt after you have seen.

B.



SKANEATELES, NY

9-1-99

Mr President -

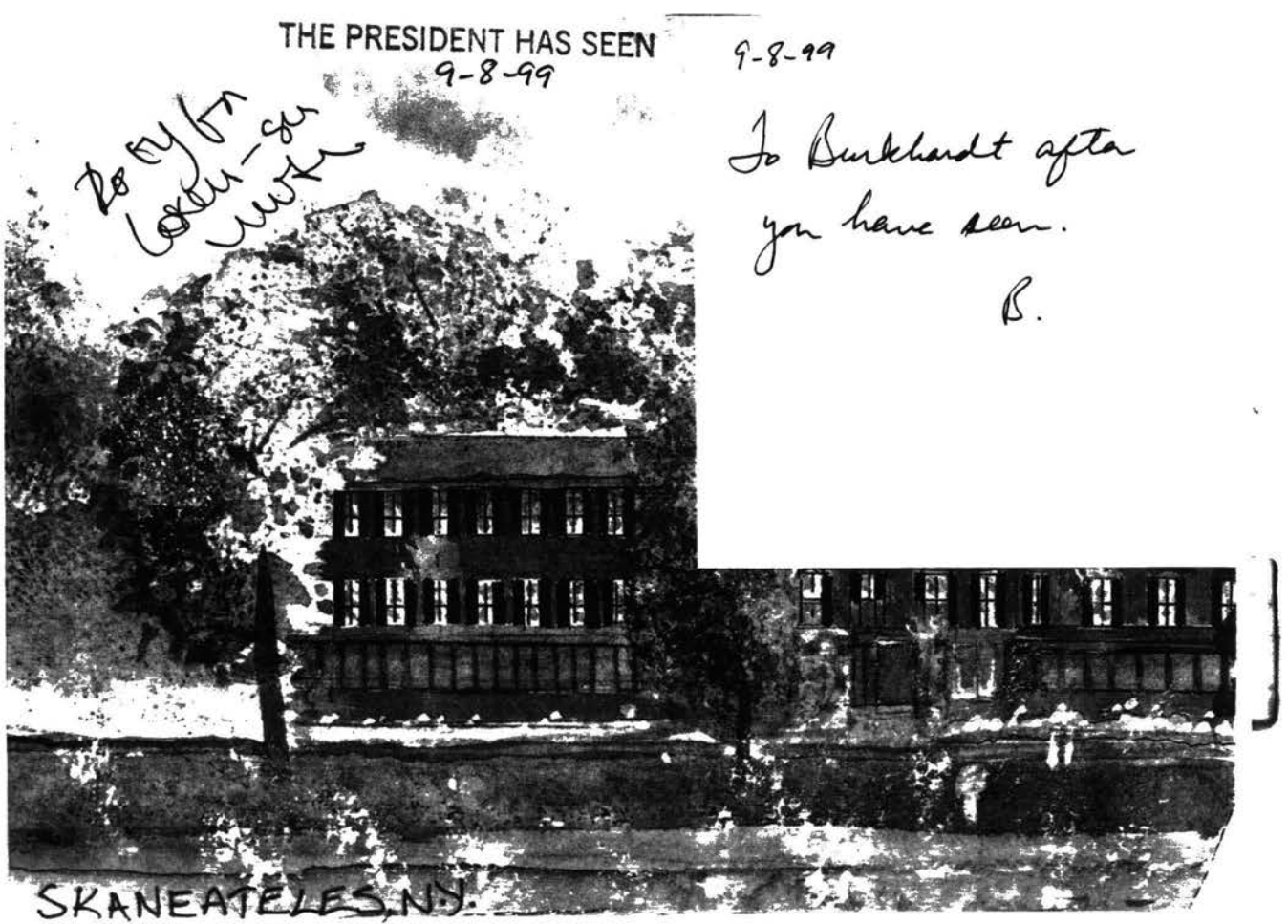
Hope you enjoyed your stay in Skaneateles - We all enjoyed your being here .... especially the children - an experience they'll never forget! We (my husband) had too. Those "boxers" printed-up for your arrival - Hope you enjoy them as much as we did making them →

— Have all fun in your last visit to the area — and then family.

The Stanford's

Ann, Alan, Annie, Collin & Danielle

54 Onondaga St.
Skaneateles, NY



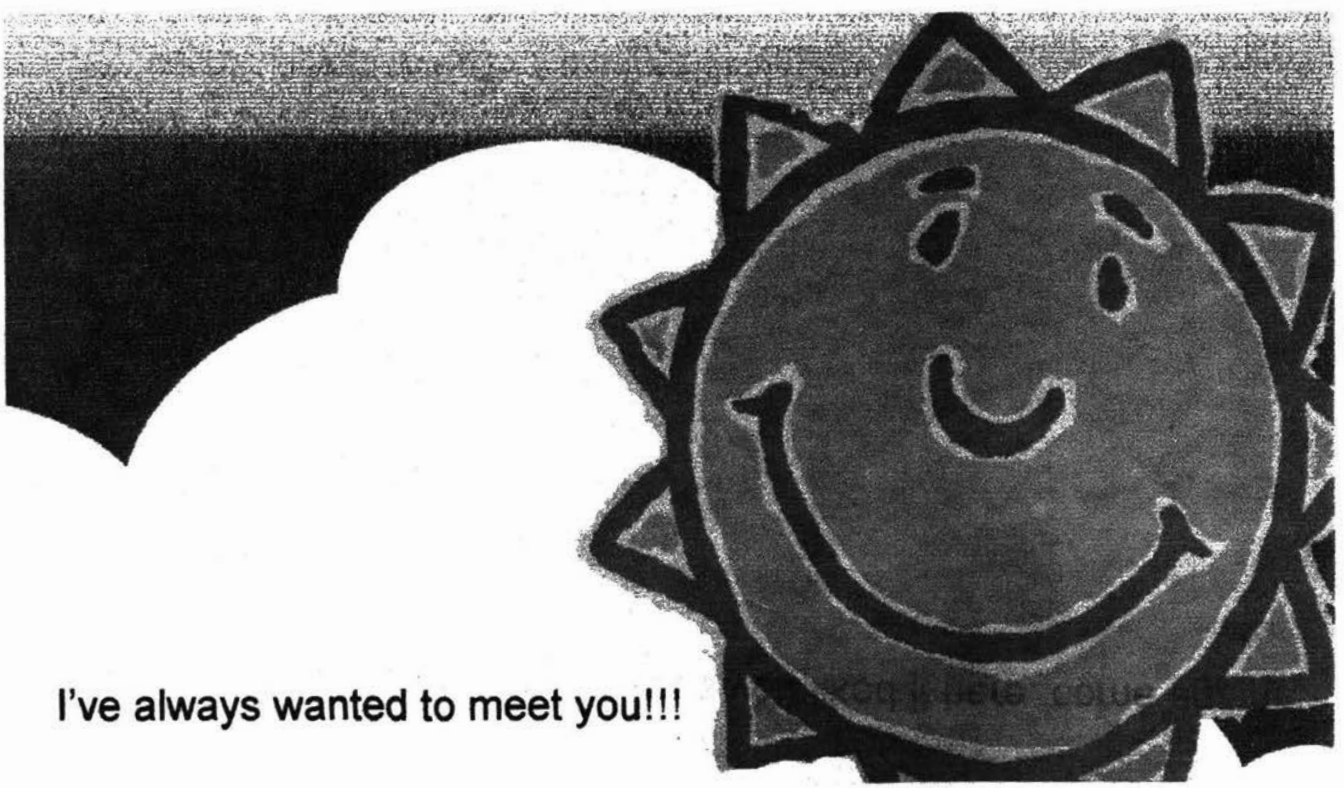
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

FYI: Bill, Hillary & Chelsea

9-8-99

To Burkhardt after you have seen

✓ L


I've always wanted to meet you!!!

Thank you for visiting Aurburn N,Y, I hope you liked it here. come again!

From, Meghan Short & Erica Sherman:)

Erica-131 murray street
Auburn NY 13021 write back

Meghan Short 8887 South St. PO. Box 23. Weedsport N.Y. 131666.

9-8-99

To Burkhardt after you have seen.

B.

chool

o begin!

Clinton,

From: The Waterman Students

Both for writing and for high intensity at graduation —

Thanks for coming!

Waterman School

A great place to begin!

Marilyn B. Greer
Principal

Phone: (315) 685-8361
Fax: (315) 685-0347
E-Mail: mgreer@scs.cnyric.org

100 East Street
Skaneateles, NY 13152

Nationally R

Nationally Recognized For Excellence

9-8-99

Waterman School

A great place to begin!

To President Clinton,
Mrs. Clinton & Chelsea

From: the Waterman
Students

Sorry for [illegible]
and for [illegible]
[illegible] —

Thanks for coming

Waterman School

A great place to begin!

Marilyn B. Greer
Principal

100 East Street
Skaneateles, NY 13152

Phone: (315) 685-8361
Fax: (315) 685-0347
E-Mail: mgreer@scs.cnyric.org

Nationally!

Nationally Recognized For Excellence

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

unity *life

Dotty for golf
round golf
cc: CTS/Gore Campaign

Dear Mr. President:

A few mementos of your day on the links here in Central New York.

I sincerely hope you'll come back to visit us many more times in the future.

We're proud to have you, our next Senator, and Chelsea with us.

John F.X. Mannion
Chairman

Unity Mutual Life Insurance Company
PO Box 5000
Syracuse, New York 13250-5000

9-8-99

To Burkhardt for thank you letter after you have seen.

cc: CTS/Gore Campaign

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: September 8, 1999

NOTE FOR: The Honorable Craig Smith
P.O. Box 18237
Washington, D.C. 20036

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☒ 9-9-99

Action ☐

OK to dispatch?

Yes ✓ No _

B.

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

The Honorable Craig Smith

P.O. Box 18237

Washington, D.C. 20036

9-9-99

OK to dispatch?

Yes ✓ No —

B.

9/8/99

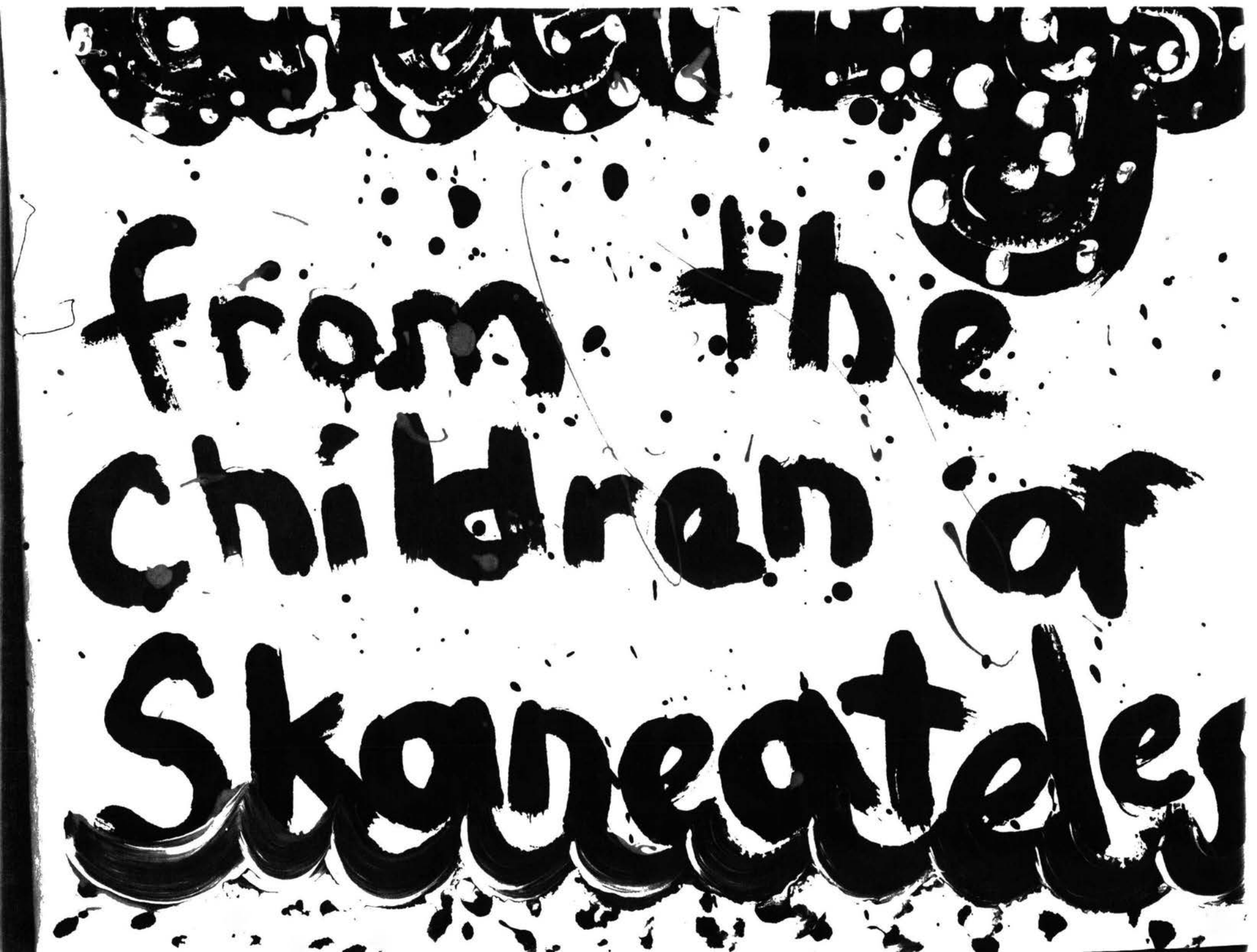
After you have seen, we will send to Burkhardt —

Sue,
You can find someone to ~~copy~~ this for Thirsa Cutler BC

9-8-99

OK

First Family


from the
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'99 SEP 9 AM 11:58

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

ERVATION
INC.

9/9/99

President Clinton

via envelope –

Do Ty
for Bill

at time at the N.Y. State Fair
tead. My son Adam stood in
front row at the fair and
d able to see you. He was
rilled. I knew you liked to golf

4/9/99

After you have read,
we will send to
Burkhardt —

C.

8/30/1999

Dear President Clinton,

I trust you are enjoying your vacation here in the Finger Lakes Area. I had hoped that possibly you might stop in at the Willard Chapel this evening during our Bicentennial Meeting of Cayuga County's Beautification Committee — I'm glad you had a great time at the N.Y. State Fair instead. My son Adam stood in the front row at the fair and was able to see you. He was thrilled. I knew you liked to golf

So here is something from me as an artist/an from Central New York/Finger Lakes Region. Enjoy your stay. Please come back and visit soon.

Sincerely,
Nancy Barach Sweet

COMMUNITY PRESERVATION COMMITTEE, INC.

Tiffany Treasure of the Finger Lakes
llard Memorial Chapel/Welch Building

Michael Deming
Chairman

17 Nelson St.
Auburn, NY 13021
Tel: (315) 252-0339

'99 SEP 9 AM11:58

COMMUNITY PRESERVATION COMMITTEE, INC.

The *Tiffany Treasure of the Finger Lakes*
Willard Memorial Chapel/Welch Building

Michael Deming
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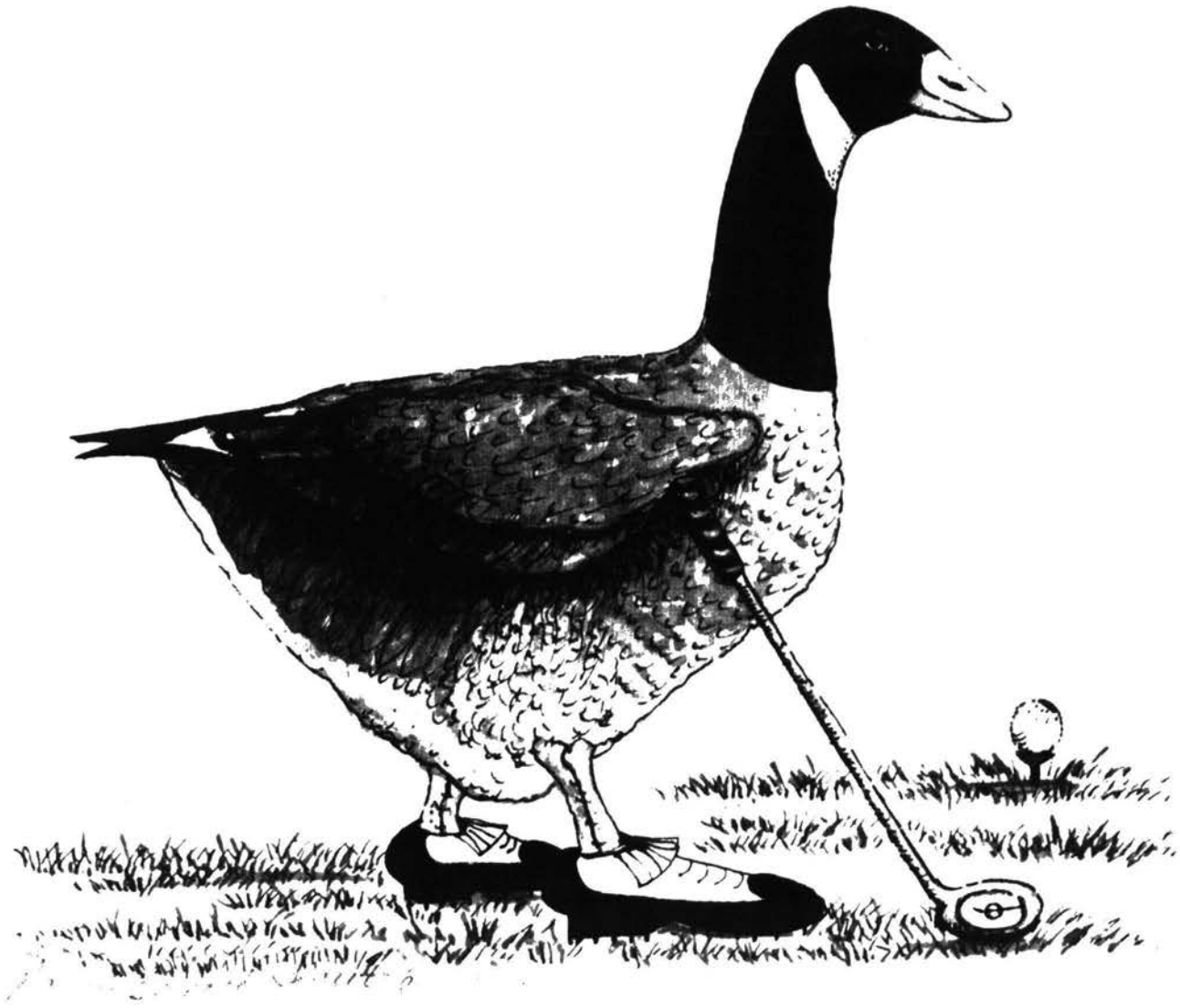
9/9/99

After you have seen, we will send to Burkhardt —

C.



S Nancy Sweet
8810 Hooper St
Weedsport, NY 13166-8789

9-8-99

KIRK DOUGLAS

cc BReed
Unfortunately would do our events within in L.A.

① Do write very kind letter Breed for for Doc anyway. Try for book

September 1, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President:

You are using the full weight of your office to bring nationwide improvement in the education of our young. I applaud you.

I have written my seventh book - "Young Heroes of the Bible", which will be published shortly. It is a retelling of some of the best known Bible stories through my eyes and in my language, no "thou wouldst - thou couldst". I want to encourage young people to read the Bible as a story of adventure.

But I didn't write the book to make money. I wrote it to intrude on our national preoccupation with violence, to awaken our youth to the knowledge that they, like those in the book, can decide to be on the side of the angels and do heroic things.

cc

All revenues from the book go to a program inaugurated by my wife Anne. This program freshens and refurbishes school campuses in Los Angeles. We work with the Unified School District, but ours is a completely private operation, privately funded. It's a simple idea - a clean, appealing campus beckons students to it. It makes school a desirable place to be and stimulates the appetite to learn, as well as play.

9-8-99
To Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ✓ No —

Coordinate with Bruce Reed?
Yes ✓ No —

cc: B.Reed? Yes ✓ No —

B.

This venture is successful because the effect on any given school yard is immediate. The new cleanliness, foliage and equipment suggest new thinking, harmony rather than violence. Up till now, 61 playgrounds have been completed. 31 more will be ready by the end of the year. We hope to make this program national in the next millenium. If there is anybody on your team who can help us with this project, I would appreciate it.

In Judaism, a man begins a new life after seventy. On December 9th, my birthday, I will have my second Bar Mitzvah (God willing). I will be eighty-three, but I will be standing with the young.

If there is anybody on your team who can help us

Mr. President, let's pick up our trumpets (or saxophones) and all play together the music of a more beautiful tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Kirk Douglas

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9-8-99

Sandy Berger

copied
Berger
Podesta
NSC WW Desk

The New York Times SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1999

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

The Future Is Made In . . .

TAIPEI, Taiwan

So I was having lunch the other day with a group of Taiwanese news editors, and I asked them if I could take notes on my computer. As I opened up my laptop, I joked that I hoped they didn't mind that I was using an American Dell Inspiron and not a Taiwanese-made Acer computer. Without missing a beat, the Taiwanese editor on my left said, "Oh, don't worry, your Dell was made here, too." The others laughed. I couldn't resist turning my Dell over and looking at the bottom. It said: "Made in Taiwan."

If you think China would pay a huge price for war with Taiwan today, you can't imagine the price that Taiwan, and the rest of the world, would pay.

It is one of those little known facts that PC's and laptops are made in a global supply chain, and Taiwan, and Taiwanese-owned firms in China and Asia, are the key link in that chain. They make the most important parts that go into Dell, Compaq, Acer, Hewlett-Packard and I.B.M. PC's, as well as into Cisco systems that keep the Internet flowing.

Most U.S. computer firms have moved out of manufacturing. While they assemble computers in the U.S. from parts made in Taiwan, they are increasingly focused on software and Internet technologies. This has left Taiwanese firms as the world's largest supplier of 13 critical computer components. We're talking about cases, screens, microprocessors, hubs, modems, LAN cards, keyboards, monitors, scanners, motherboards, power supplies, CD-ROM's and graphics cards. Many are sole-sourced in Taiwan. Compaq alone will reportedly source $7 billion in PC components out of Taiwan this year.

China or Taiwan Inc.?

A war across the Taiwan Straits, coinciding with the Y2K virus — when demand for replacement computers will be soaring — would be a human and economic disaster. (Although it would make a great movie plot.)

"The immediate impact would be a shortage of computer products and prices would go up instead of down," said Stanley Shih, the Bill Gates of Taiwan and the chairman of Acer Group. Taiwanese know that this limits how much they can unilaterally pull away from China. Electronic Business News quoted a Compaq spokesman in Taipei as saying, if China really does start to threaten Taiwan, "We will consider a plan to shift our orders from Taiwan to Korea or Japan."

This isn't the only reason Taiwan has to consider China's wishes. Taiwan is great at taking other people's innovations, improving them and then manufacturing them cheaper. The problem is, cheaper labor markets around Asia are catching up to Taiwan in this game. Therefore, to keep its standard of living rising, Taiwan has to move up the computer food chain and start doing its own software and Internet innovation. But for now, Taiwan can't compete with U.S. firms in this area, because they have access to a huge, English-speaking market in North America, full of designers. Designing Internet and software products for that market has great risks but offers great rewards, so thousands of U.S. firms are involved. Taiwan needs its own huge Chinese-speaking market that would offer the same rewards and talent pool for the next generation of software and Internet technologies. It needs China.

"Our democratic system gives us the ability to do anything we want [by way of innovation] — the problem is that our market is too small," says Mr. Shih. "So it doesn't encourage people to take innovative risks because the rewards are too small. We have to find a way to have a big market, so China is our hope. Many Taiwanese companies have software centers in China. We have hundreds now, but our plan is to have thousands. Our future technology development depends on leveraging the human resources in China. We need China for brains and we need it for the market — to be able to justify the risks in developing Internet-enabling technologies and services."

Taiwan's role in the world computer market helps to explain both its self-confidence and its vulnerability. Because it is a democracy, it can attract the best Taiwanese to come home and give them a real culture of innovation. But because it is a democracy *next to China*, dependent on China and coveted by China, it has to restrain its independence drive.

Taiwan has the winds of history at its back. The Chinese Communist regime has the winds of history in its face. If Taiwan fails to understand this, and rushes toward formal independence, its future will be "Made in China." But if it can be patient and play to its strength, China's future will be "Made in Taiwan." □

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

Waco, Forever Unresolved

By Charles McCarry

Americans love investigations, not because they ask the right questions, though they often do, but because they address unanswerable questions: Is there a Communist conspiracy? What did the President know and when did he know it? What is the meaning of "is"?

Evidence is commandeered from its most secret hideaways, witnesses are called, oaths are administered, embarrassing questions are asked, the powerful are made to squirm. The main drama spawns many subdramas as just about everyone — lawyers, journalists, academics who specialize in some aspect of the impenetrable subject and ordinary citizens who knew the accused in high school — adds a line or a smudge to the chiaroscuro-in-progress. The end product is a vast if inadvertent work of art rising out of, and speaking to, a particular part of our collective subconscious.

The reinvestigation of the 1993 siege of the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Tex., can be expected to produce all of these standard and highly entertaining moments, as well as the usual result: a conclusion that virtually no one accepts as the whole truth.

Chances are that every relevant fact about the tragedy in Waco was uncovered in the first investigations by the Justice and Treasury Departments. The previously undisclosed information that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were authorized by their superiors to fire pyrotechnic tear-gas canisters near the besieged buildings — and that there are tapes to document it — is not likely to add much to our understanding of an event that was all but incomprehensible in the first place.

Politicians who speak of laying this matter to rest must surely understand, unless they have been asleep for the past 30 years, that the more likely outcome will be new suspicions, new accusations, new denials and a deepened belief that the country is being run like an Oliver Stone movie on location. All of the elements for several new conspiracy theories are present, including unsubstantiated rumors that Delta Force troopers in body armor and camouflage face paint were present and that the agents' conversation was plucked from the air by a spy plane equipped with infrared equipment capable of seeing through the walls of the compound and hearing what was said inside.

The sheer excess of all this does not alter the fact that something terrible took place in Waco. Those who think that the United States Government is the Dark Side's outpost in this galaxy may not have been surprised when they saw pictures of an M-60 tank equipped with a battering ram attacking a civilian structure, which also happened to be occupied by a religious community, but I certainly was. Earlier in the siege I had been astonished at reports that Federal agents had played recordings of the screams of dying rabbits as part of an ongoing war of nerves intended to persuade the cult's leader, David Koresh, and his principal aides to surrender. I simply didn't know that Federal law enforcement officers did things like that.

What possessed the Government — and it is well to remember that the F.B.I. and the other Federal agents present were acting under the authority of the Attorney General and, ultimately, the President — to make such an unprecedented show of force?

It is true that crimes had been committed. People inside the compound had fired on and killed four agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms who had tried to arrest cult members on charges of breaking Federal firearm laws. But most of the rest — the 80 or so who died in the fire, including 21 children — were guilty of nothing more than putting their lives in the hands of a religious fanatic. That was an unwise thing to do, but such follies are protected by the First Amendment of the Constitution and this particular one, in itself, threatened no one.

As recent experience has taught us, enlightenment is not always in the details. Let us hope that the new investigation will concentrate more on states of mind within the F.B.I. and the rest of the Government during the siege than on the state-of-the-art gadgetry used to bring it to its appalling conclusion.

What, after all, does it matter whether the fire was started by incendiary tear-gas canisters launched by the F.B.I. or by madmen inside the compound? The outcome was produced by the situation. Once a highly trained elite force equipped with the most sophisticated weaponry and equipment was in place, the probability was great that it would be used.

Even if there had been no shootings, it is possible that an assault would have taken place out of sheer embarrassment that the Government's overwhelming display of power had not worked. But once Federal agents were killed and the Branch Davidians refused to hand over the killers, it was nearly inevitable that the compound would be stormed, and it can be assumed that Mr. Koresh knew that.

Earlier investigations uncovered many of the reasons that the standoff ended the way it did. But because those investigations did not uncover absolutely everything, we can be sure that this new examination of the facts, however thorough, cannot hope to allay the suspicions of those who believe, as a matter of political faith, that the Government has much to hide and compelling reasons to hide it.

Alexis de Tocqueville believed that secret societies could not exist in countries where associations are free. "In America there are factions but no conspiracies," he wrote.

That was in 1835. This is now, and if the second half of the American century has taught the descendants of Tocqueville's bluff rustics anything, it has taught us that faction is the mother of conspiracy.

One can only hope that new hearings do not fire up new engines of delusion among factions that have already shown us, in Oklahoma City and elsewhere, how very dangerous it is to be infected by incurable suspicions. □

Podesta
Interesting piece
BR

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Podesta

The New York Times

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1999

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THIS STORY HAS BEEN FORMATTED FOR EASY PRINTING

Boston firm rips Cuomo in suit vs. HUD

By Anne E. Kornblut, Globe Staff, 09/06/99

Copied Podesta

When two prominent Boston businessmen i Housing and Urban Development in 199(million a year in energy costs. Now, the compa Leventhal is suing HUD for more than $35 mil contract.

But the case, scheduled to go to trial next montl also paints a harsh portrait of HUD Secretary A verbal threats and sacrificing efficiency at the a

Cuomo has faced trouble in Boston before. In M city of racial discrimination, infuriating Mayor T accusations of headline-grabbing. This time, hov jeopardizing the goodwill of local leaders but als face severe costs if the plaintiffs win their case.

According to legal documents filed in the case la ... federal claims court, Cuomo abruptly canceled a contract with Energy Capital Partners after an article in The Wall Street Journal implied that the company's principals had won the contract through political connections. Siegel and Leventhal are both major fund-raisers for the Democratic Party and supporters of the Clinton administration.

The newspaper ran a correction three days later, and HUD has admitted it was liable for canceling the contract. But Cuomo, the legal brief alleges, did not back down from his initial action and at times resorted to verbal threats to rid himself of the controversy.

Some time after Energy Capital filed its lawsuit in April 1997, a HUD lawyer, Howard Glaser, called lawyers for the company and "threatened to file a pleading that would falsely raise the specter of a criminal investigation," the latest document charges. Glaser also suggested that the plaintiffs "consider the ramifications publicly resulting from such an answer in deciding whether to proceed with litigation," the filing says.

In February 1998, Cuomo allegedly called Leventhal. "Secretary Cuomo threatened Mr. Leventhal, stating in the strongest possible terms" that Energy Capital "should drop the litigation and warning of potential adverse ramifications to him and his business interests from any failure to do so," the court document says.

HUD has consistently denied any wrongdoing, and the agency's lawyer in the case declined to comment last week. HUD's director of public affairs, Ginny Terzano, said the latest "finding of fact" filed with the court is "undoubtedly frivolous," comparing it to the plaintiffs' earlier failed attempts in the case to force Cuomo to give a deposition.

"This is a frivolous attempt to drag the secretary away from his duties into a litigation matter," she said. "They have tried this before, and the judge quashed it. This is old hat, and this new attempt by the lawyers will be treated the same way by the judge."

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Boston firm rips Cuomo in suit vs. HUD

By Anne E. Kornblut, Globe Staff, 09/06/99

When two prominent Boston businessmen reached a deal with the US Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1996, their aim was to save the government $40 million a year in energy costs. Now, the company run by Fred A. Siegel and Alan M. Leventhal is suing HUD for more than $35 million over what they say was a breach of contract.

But the case, scheduled to go to trial next month in Boston, is not just about a contract. It also paints a harsh portrait of HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo, accusing him of making verbal threats and sacrificing efficiency at the agency for personal gain.

Cuomo has faced trouble in Boston before. In May, Cuomo released a report accusing the city of racial discrimination, infuriating Mayor Thomas M. Menino and prompting accusations of headline-grabbing. This time, however, Cuomo is accused not only of jeopardizing the goodwill of local leaders but also the good standing of HUD, which could face severe costs if the plaintiffs win their case.

According to legal documents filed in the case last week in Boston federal claims court, Cuomo abruptly canceled a contract with Energy Capital Partners after an article in The Wall Street Journal implied that the company's principals had won the contract through political connections. Siegel and Leventhal are both major fund-raisers for the Democratic Party and supporters of the Clinton administration.

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"This is a frivolous attempt to drag the secretary away from his duties into a litigation matter," she said. "They have tried this before, and the judge quashed it. This is old hat, and this new attempt by the lawyers will be treated the same way by the judge."

Judge Edward Damich is scheduled to begin hearing the case on Oct. 5 in Boston federal claims court for a week, then the trial will move to Washington the following week. The trial could move back to Boston if it carries on longer.

It is unclear whether Cuomo will testify. Last week, the lawyers for Energy Capital notified HUD by letter that Cuomo would be subpoenaed to testify. Cuomo is expected to contest that subpoena.

Nonetheless, the trial is expected to focus on Cuomo's actions not only in canceling the contract but also by allegedly threatening the plaintiffs. Throughout the court document, the company's lawyers contend they hold Cuomo personally responsible for the dispute, saying, "The termination of the contract was a cynical exercise in political maneuvering determined at the very top of the agency with absolutely no regard being shown" for the rights of Energy Capital or the "best interests of the taxpayers, the tens of thousands of low-income residents of energy-inefficient apartments, or the property owners.

"This termination speaks volumes about the public's cynicism of the operation of the federal government," the document says.

The contract at the center of the case involved a program designed by Energy Capital Partners, started in 1994 by The Beacon Companies real estate development company and an affiliate of Harvard Private Capital Group Inc., which manages Harvard University's $13 billion endowment.

The program, known as the Affordable Housing Energy Loan Program, or AHELP, would have financed purchasing and installing energy systems in some of the nation's 4 million publicly subsidized units. HUD determined that thousands of units subsidized by HUD or financed through the Federal Housing Authority are "energy-inefficient and consume more energy" than if they were equipped with more modern systems used in commercial buildings, the court filing says.

According to the document, HUD and the Energy Department concluded in 1996 that some $5 billion in energy costs for subsidized housing were the result of inefficient systems. The plan by Energy Capital would loan money to building owners so they could modernize their energy systems, then repay the loan from the savings in energy costs. Improvements ranged from replacing electric heating with natural gas to installing water-saving toilets and were expected to cost about $4,000 per apartment.

HUD announced the program on Sept. 11, 1996, and Energy Capital launched a marketing effort and training program. In the months that followed, the company said it spent $1.3 million to put AHELP together.

But on Feb. 6, 1997, Cuomo learned that The Wall Street Journal was planning to run an article about the Democratic fund-raising by Leventhal and Siegel, implying they won the HUD contract as a result of their efforts to assist Clinton.

Cuomo ordered the contract terminated one day before the article appeared. Assistant HUD Secretary Nicolas P. Retsinas carried out the order, writing a letter to Siegel a week later. Retsinas wrote that the "FHA entered into that agreement to promote the financing of energy conservation measures in HUD-supported multifamily housing" - not as the result of any political influence by Siegel or Leventhal.

According to the court document, Cuomo told Terry McAuliffe, a fund-raiser and friend of President Clinton, that Energy Capital "would have made tens of millions of dollars" from the HUD contract. The conversation occurred, the document says, while Cuomo and McAuliffe, who is putting up $1.35 million to help the Clintons buy a house in New York, were watching the Oscar awards ceremony at Camp David.

Energy Capital claims Cuomo refused to meet with company officials regarding the contract cancellation, ignoring their denials of wielding political influence. In fact, Energy Capital says Cuomo had other motivations for cancel ing the deal. When the Journal article appeared, Cuomo knew he was under investigation by HUD's inspector general for awarding other contracts, the court filing alleges. "In order to advance his own political ambitions and to forestall any heightened inquiry of his own actions, Secretary Cuomo caused the AHELP contract to be terminated because of the impending article," the document says.

In the Journal's correction, the newspaper said it had "failed to note that no one has said that HUD officials knew that the two men were major Democratic fund-raisers."

Leventhal and Siegel could not be reached for comment. But the lawyer for Energy Capital Partners, Michael S. Gardener, said the suit is in some ways as much for the public interest as for the businessmen.

"This program would have reduced energy costs by $40 million a year for tens of thousands of residents of publicly subsidized and insured housing," Gardener said. "In fact, the program did not require a penny of public funds and would have saved the taxpayers millions."

Additionally, Gardener said, the company was left with no choice but to sue, having been ignored by HUD despite repeated attempts for meetings, both immediately after the newspaper article ran and after the filing of the lawsuit.

"It is never desirable to have to sue our government," he said. "But in this case, we were left with no other choice. Even more regrettable is the loss to the residents and the taxpayers caused by HUD's contract termination."

This story ran on page A01 of the Boston Globe on 09/06/99.
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

B Reed
call me
re: this
BC

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Podesta

New York Begins Test Of Charter School Plan

1,000 Students in the State Are Entering Privately Run, Publicly Financed Classes

By ANEMONA HARTOCOLLIS

This summer, Annie Harris, a P.T.A. vice president at Public School 65 in the South Bronx, put her daughter's name in the lottery for New York City's first charter school, a new kind of experimental school that supporters portray as the salvation of public education. The only person she told was her husband, a limousine driver, and she swore him to secrecy.

Although P.S. 65 is a failing school, Ms. Harris felt guilty about deserting it. She is a leader in the effort to fix it, and proudly confides that she is on a first-name basis with Chancellor Rudy Crew. But Loretta's future came first.

No matter that the new school was in a church building in Harlem that is on a street as forlorn as any in the South Bronx. Its promise transcended geography.

"One of our kids is making it out of the Bronx," Ms. Harris said, overjoyed when Loretta won the lottery.

This week, about 1,000 schoolchildren, Loretta among them, will enter the first three schools to be created under New York State's new charter law. Two are in New York City, and one is in Albany.

A year ago, Ms. Harris and the other families, many of them among the state's poorest and most disadvantaged, would have had no choice but to go to traditional public schools. They switched because they are searching for new hope for their children, and because educators and politicians have given them faith that charter schools can cure everything that the stereotype says public schools lack: good teachers, higher test scores, discipline and safety.

> 'One of our kids is making it out of the Bronx.'

It is far too soon to say whether charter schools, which are publicly financed but free of the Board of Education control and union rules, will work or be one more broken promise for families who feel they have been betrayed before.

But the dreams of parents and educators are just one face of the fledgling charter-school movement. As Loretta's new school, the Sisulu Children's Academy, opens today, a day ahead of other New York City public schools, it is also the story of millions of taxpayer dollars going to a private start-up company with no track record anywhere.

The company, Victory Schools Inc., is run by a Wall Street financier better known for his billion-dollar leveraged buyouts than for his educational credentials. It promises to outperform surrounding public schools not by spending more, but by using novice, relatively low-paid teachers trained in a packaged curriculum, based on the popular "core knowledge" books by E. D. Hirsch Jr. and on another method, direct instruction, which dictates what teachers will do and say almost every minute of the day.

Victory intends to propagate schools as efficiently — and if its owner realizes his ambition, nearly as profitably — as McDonald's makes hamburgers.

Along the way, it has struck an informal partnership with a major institution in Harlem, the Canaan Baptist Church. By renting the church's nearly unused community center, the school is helping to rejuvenate the church. For its part, the church, led by the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, who lobbied for charter schools in Albany, is lending the school its credibility.

A decade ago there were no charter schools anywhere in the country. (The first was in Minnesota in 1992.) Now there are more than 1,200, from schools in Arizona that have been investigated for financial improprieties to schools in Boston and Los Angeles that have been widely praised for their innovations.

When New York passed its charter school law last December, it entered the scene fairly late, becoming the 34th state to allow them.

The law imposes a limit of 100 on the number of charter schools that can be created, but there is no limit on the number of existing public schools that can convert to charter status. The schools face monitoring by the State Board of Regents, not local boards of education.

Sisulu has promised to do better than other public schools in the neighborhood, which are among the lowest-performing in the city. Even if the school fails to meet its test-score targets after three years, there is an escape clause: if 70 percent of the families approve of the school, the contractor may remain. But if it does not meet its targets within five years, Mr. Klinsky said, the state can revoke its charter.

Since the school goes up only to the second grade, children will not be required to take state tests, which begin in the third grade, this year. It is to expand by one grade each year.

Sisulu is the creation of Steven B. Klinsky, a partner in the investment firm of Forstmann Little & Company, which has no stake in the charter school. Mr. Klinsky said he started the school for a combination of altruistic and unabashedly capitalist reasons.

Quoting Martin Buber, he tells how he believes that everyone was placed on this earth to accomplish one good thing. "I can't invent a new medicine," Mr. Klinsky said. "But I can do something in education."

In 1993, he started an after-school program in memory of his brother, Gary, in East New York, an impoverished part of Brooklyn. That program, now serving 460 children, is nonprofit. Sisulu plans to use a similar after-school program, open until 6 P.M.

But Mr. Klinsky contends that despite the populist veneer of charter schools, only a contractor with significant assets can overcome the financial and logistical hurdles needed to open one. Even before the first stu-

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1999

Photographs by Nicole Bengiveno/The New York Times

Marshall Mitchell, a trustee at Sisulu Children's Academy, one of New York City's first charter schools, greeted Inemesit Essien, a first grader, last month at an orientation for parents and students.

Shaquille John and his mother, Carlene, at the Sisulu orientation.

dent has arrived, Mr. Klinsky said, he has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in the school. To make a profit, he needs to achieve economy of scale by opening other charter schools.

Mr. Klinsky has capitalized on his political connections. The board of advisers to the school includes Erskine B. Bowles, former chief of staff to President Clinton, and the Rev. Floyd W. Flake, a former Congressman.

When Mr. Walker proposed to start a school but faced questions about the separation of church and state, Mr. Klinsky came to the rescue by agreeing to rent the community center, on 115th Street between Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues, for $160,000 a year. After the first year, the business plan contemplates expanding to an adjoining church-owned building.

The church has been the lure for some parents.

"It should be pretty good," said Valerie Banks, whose son, James, will go to first grade at Sisulu. "It can't be too wrong, because Canaan Baptist won't let anything go too wrong."

Anyone living in the city was eligible to enter a bingo-style lottery for admission. Some parents waited more than two hours for the names of the lucky children to be fished from a drum. Despite the showmanship, almost every child who applied found a place.

The school hired teachers through newspaper ads and word of mouth, receiving 150 applications and hiring 11. Three of the teachers are uncertified. School leaders would not disclose the salaries offered, but many of the teachers are beginners who have never led an elementary school classroom and will need considerable support to succeed.

"I left corporate America," said Cathy Inniss, one of the teachers, a former commercial insurance underwriter. Her previous teaching experience, she said, was as a mentor to students in her Catholic high school and as a Girl Scout leader.

School officials have worked hard to instill a sense of ownership in the parents. The principal, Berthe Faustin, a petite, authoritative woman, promised that parents could visit their children's classrooms whenever they wanted. Some teachers, she said, would even give out their home phone numbers.

But in other ways, Sisulu is like any other public school. Class sizes are larger than those in elite private schools, and about on par with those in surrounding city schools.

The contract lists spending per pupil, including teacher salaries, textbooks, supplies and aides, of $3,110, compared with an average in Harlem public schools of $3,500.

The curriculum — Direct Instruction for reading and math; Core Knowledge for history and science — is focused on helping children pass the standardized tests, leaving as little as possible to chance.

In Direct Instruction, teachers are expected to follow a script, word by word, gesture by gesture. A consultant, Jane DeNapoli, spent seven days before school opened training the new teaching staff in the verbal prompts and hand gestures that Direct Instruction uses to cue children. "Get ready," the teachers intoned again and again, copying Ms. DeNapoli's inflection exactly.

Core Knowledge, developed by Dr. Hirsch, a professor at the University of Virginia, tries to define cultural literacy, from nursery rhymes to historic events. Dr. Hirsch is the author of the commercially successful series of books "What Your First Grader Needs to Know," and so on for each grade.

To many parents, the cookie-cutter approach was reassuring, and parents seemed beguiled by the opportunity to try something new and different.

Valerie Banks, who is on public assistance, would send her only son, James, to private school if she could afford it. She knows that her neighborhood school, P.S. 144 in Harlem, ranks among the lowest in the city, with 21.7 percent of students reading at grade level and 12.5 percent doing math at grade level in 1999.

When she spotted a flier promoting Sisulu, she jumped at the opportunity. "It's a risk, but what caught my eye was that it said discipline," she said. "When you're a poor person, public school is usually your only option."

Sisulu has given James a scholarship for his uniform, supplying two pairs of pants, two shirts, a sweater and a tie. Ms. Banks's mother, a retired transit cleaner, contributed 8 long-sleeved white shirts, one short-sleeved shirt and 24 pairs of socks. Now all he needs are the black shoes (his good Easter shoes are blue).

Last week, James received a welcoming card from his teachers. "Can't wait to see you," it said, signed, "Mr. Henderson and Miss Ortiz." His cousin, who will also go the school, got a postcard, too, but with a completely different message on it. Ms. Banks was pleased by the difference, concluding that the teachers had written the cards themselves.

"It sounds pretty good," she said. "You just got to wait and see."

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1999

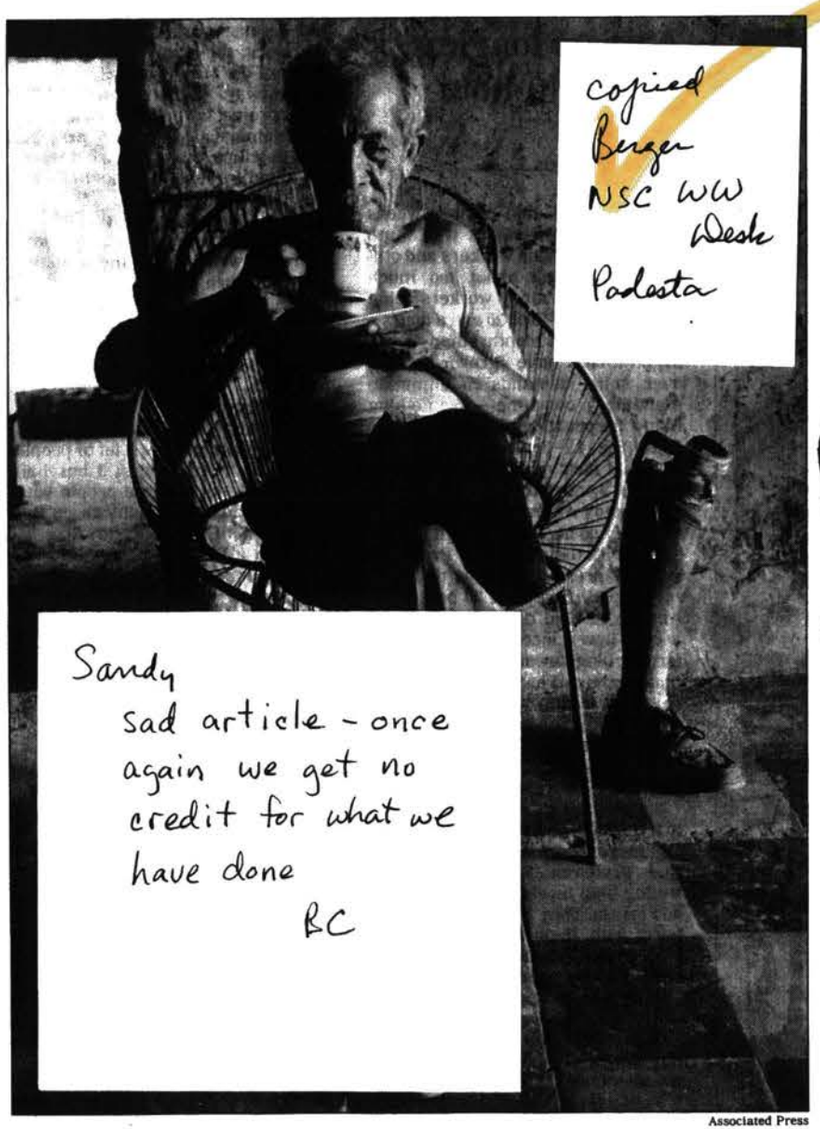
2/2

Sandy
Sad article - once again we get no credit for what we have done BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

Diana's Dubious Legacy

Land-Mine Ban Has Trouble Getting Off the Ground



Associated Press

A mine's lasting effect: a Honduran coffee worker maimed more than a decade ago along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, during Nicaragua's civil war.

By STEVEN LEE MYERS

WASHINGTON

IT has been two years since the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, gave a last, emotional boost to an international treaty to ban anti-personnel land mines, then being feverishly negotiated in Oslo. Many say her efforts to draw attention to the fiendish effects of mines before her death may be one of her greatest legacies.

But what kind of legacy is it?

Despite a treaty signed by 135 countries to ban their use, production and stockpiling, anti-personnel land mines appear to be as popular as ever in fighting wars these days.

Yugoslav troops planted thousands of them during 18 months of civil war in Kosovo. So did the ethnic Albanian rebels they were fighting. Russia has acknowledged using them in recent weeks against Islamic insurgents in the southern province of Dagestan (and apologized to neighboring Georgia for accidentally dropping some of them from aircraft into Georgian territory).

Their use has been reported in the recent flareups between India and Pakistan and between Eritrea and Ethiopia, as well as in civil wars in Turkey, Colombia, Congo, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan.

In a survey completed last April, the International Campaign to Ban Land Mines, which won the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize, reported that governments or rebel groups in at least 13 countries had used mines in the 15 months after the treaty was signed, though before it officially went into force. Among those were three that signed the treaty banning them: Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Angola, the country Diana made the focus of her own anti-mine crusade.

WHAT'S more, despite the campaign's publicity, several major countries still refuse to adopt the treaty, including the United States, Russia and China, most of the nations in the Middle East and many in Asia.

"It is a little disheartening," said Marissa Vitagliano, the coordinator of the U.S. Campaign to Ban Land Mines.

She and other supporters of a ban say it is far too soon to write off the treaty as a failure. On the contrary, they point to progress that has been made, especially in reducing the worldwide production of mines and their availability in the international arms market, according to arms control monitors.

Mary Fowler, the deputy chief of the United Nations' Mine Action Service in New York, noted that the countries that have signed on to a ban have destroyed 14 million mines that had been stockpiled when the treaty was written two years ago. Even countries that have so far refused to sign the

In conflicts from Africa to the Balkans, mines are still sown and continue to maim.

treaty — including the United States and Russia — have pledged to stop exporting mines and to stop making certain kinds altogether.

Perhaps the treaty's greatest impact has been on public perception. Reports of mines now evoke images of legless veterans, of maimed children, of Diana in protective gear walking near a minefield in Angola.

"Many, many mines were used in the Persian Gulf war, but no one thought about it," Ms. Fowler said. "Everybody is aware that mines were used in Kosovo. The treaty is setting a new international standard."

Still, as events have shown, a standard is one thing, the eradication of mines another.

Mines are cheap and durable and deadly. In Yugoslavia, which has not signed the treaty, Serbian troops heavily mined the routes along the mountainous borders with Albania and Macedonia that the Kosovo Liberation Army used to get in and out of the province; that forced the guerrillas into areas that exposed them to Yugoslav fire. Serbian police also used mines to booby-trap ransacked Albanian homes to keep refugees from returning home. (Many returned anyway, and died as a result.)

Another reason for discouragement is the weakness of the treaty itself.

The treaty — the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction — went into effect on March 1 on this year, six months after the 40th nation ratified it, but it has little force.

THERE is no governing organization to oversee it and no mechanism to punish those who violate it. It essentially relies on member states to monitor themselves and honestly report on what stockpiles they have and the efforts they are making to destroy them.

Supporters hope that global peer pressure will gradually force nations to comply. "You don't expect everybody to stop using mines overnight," said Caleb S. Rossiter, an analyst now conducting a study on mine strategy in Korea for the Vietnam Veterans of America. "Treaties like this take a long time to sink in."

There is universal agreement among the treaty's supporters that the biggest obstacle to that is the fact that the United States won't sign it.

Despite once advocating a ban, President Clinton bowed to pressure from Pentagon commanders opposed to the treaty's restrictions. They insist they need the most common type of land mines — those left buried in the ground — to protect South Korea from North Korea. They also want to keep using "smart" anti-personnel mines, sophisticated devices that self-destruct after a time, to shield larger anti-tank mines, which are not prohibited by the treaty since the weight of a human is not enough to trigger them.

The Administration has pledged to sign the treaty in the future — but only after the Pentagon develops alternatives to mines, a process critics say has moved slowly.

"I don't think anybody questions the fact that we would be much further along if the United States was not only a participant in the treaty, but an active one," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Democrat from Vermont and one of the most ardent advocates of a ban.

Without American support, Mr. Leahy added, "a lot of countries will say, 'Why should we sign when the United States, the most powerful country on earth, says it's not strong enough to give up land mines?' "

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

Sandy
These are fair Qs
and they deserve
answers — we need
a reply to Ignatius #2
BC

copied
Berger
NSC WH Desk
Podesta

Sandy
These are fair Qs
and they deserve
answers — we need
a reply to Ignatius #2
BC

Calling the I.M.F. to Account

By Jeffrey D. Sachs

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers has wisely called for a review of International Monetary Fund lending to Russia before any more money is wasted. The I.M.F. programs have been a failure — a mix of incompetence and neglect of Russia's sordid corruption.

Here are some questions that the Treasury Secretary and Congress should have answers to before we proceed with any more lending.

First, why did the I.M.F. turn a blind eye to the transfer of oil and gas companies to cronies of the Russian Government? It was widely reported, for example, that a huge stake in Gazprom, the Russian natural gas monopoly, was given away during 1994-95 to associates of Viktor Chernomyrdin, then Prime Minister, at a cost of billions (or even tens of billions) of dollars to the Russian Government.

Billions more were effectively given away, in full public view, in 1995 in equally crass "loans for shares" deals, mainly involving oil companies. Why didn't the reports — in the Russian press as well as the American press — on these questionable deals appear to prompt any soul searching by the I.M.F. as it shoveled billions of dollars to Russia at the same time, and as it fulsomely praised Mr. Chernomyrdin as a friendly partner in reform?

> More loans to Russia? Explain the missteps first.

Second, have the I.M.F. or other agencies looked into other allegations of high-level corruption? For example, Switzerland is investigating accusations by Russian prosecutors about possible kickback payments from a Swiss construction company, Mabetex, to Kremlin officials to get Russian contracts.

Third, why did the I.M.F. lend $11.2 billion to Russia in July 1998, on the eve of the country's currency collapse? Much of that money ended up abroad, squandered in a useless defense of an overvalued currency. According to the terms of that loan, Russia's reserves were to rise by several billion dollars. In fact, the reserves fell far short of the target, reflecting huge capital flight. Was the loan at the behest of top Russian insiders? Or of American investors, eager to escape the losses of an inevitable devaluation? Or simply a reflection of another I.M.F. misjudgment?

Fourth, why haven't the I.M.F.'s member governments called for an external review of the effectiveness of the fund's lending program in Russia? After all, the I.M.F. made huge mistakes from the very start of its involvement in 1991. Consider just one example. The fund was deeply misguided in delaying the introduction of a new Russian currency after the collapse of the Soviet Union. That mistake delayed the end of Russia's high inflation, angering the public and helping to lead to the dismissal of reformers from the Russian Government at the end of 1992. Ancient history, one might say, except that the official in charge of the I.M.F.'s Russia program in 1992, John Odling-Smee, is still in charge today.

Fifth, how can we rely on an organization that fails to make structural changes after a decade of continuing failure? For example, the I.M.F.'s executive board is supposedly the agency's watchdog, but it is fed documents prepared by the fund's staff itself and thus has incomplete information.

The I.M.F., of course, wants to limit any review to a narrow question: was its own money misused by the Russian central bank? Officials say that an investigation the I.M.F. began Monday is unrelated to allegations that Russians illegally diverted I.M.F. money through the Bank of New York.

The Treasury Secretary and Congress should insist on a much broader review. The I.M.F. programs have failed — at an enormous cost to the Russian people and ultimately to global security.

Many types of foreign institutions involved in Russia have faced the issue of corruption. In 1995, more than a year after I resigned as an adviser to Russia, I became director of a university program involving dozens of overseas advisory activities, including an ongoing project in Russia. When I received information concerning the probity of individuals involved in the Russia project, I quickly closed it down. When there is even a hint of corruption, it is important to move rapidly and openly.

Russian reform was always going to be against the odds. The Soviet system left the people impoverished, divided, confused and victimized by systematic cruelty and corruption. The Russian Government, especially after reformers were pushed out of real power in 1992 and 1993, has been dominated by recycled Communists, including spymasters like Yevgeny Primakov, the former Prime Minister.

Western policy, to be sure, has had notable successes: Russia has remained peaceful vis-à-vis the rest of the world, and the country is much freer today than at any other time in its history. The Clinton Administration shares credit for these outcomes. But the turmoil in Russia and the unnecessary costs to this generation of Russians have been enormous; the dangers are still great. The West could have done much more to raise the chances for successful reforms. □

Jeffrey D. Sachs is the director of the Center for International Development at Harvard and serves as an economic adviser to many developing nations. From December 1991 to January 1994, he advised the Russian Government.

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1999

David Ignatius

Was the Looting Of Russia Avoidable?

To critics who ask why the Clinton administration has done so little to curb the looting of Russia, the administration has responded with a pragmatic question of its own: What would the critics have done differently that might have prevented the Russian debacle?

Yes, the administration concedes, things in Russia haven't worked out as the West had hoped: The country is weak and demoralized; its resources have been plundered by corrupt oligarchs and outright thieves; and now, it appears, its crooks have been using our banks to hide their money. As national security adviser Sandy Berger said on this page Sunday, "There are indeed plenty of troubles in Russia today." But Berger and others have implicitly asked: What alternatives might have spared Russia this fate?

Good question. Because unless we understand what went wrong during the past few years in Russia—and how our mistakes or inaction contributed to the mess we now encounter—we have little hope of helping the Russians get it right in the future.

Russia's transition from communism was bound to be messy, no matter what the United States did. One observer likens the administration's dilemma to that of a gambler who has to bet on a roll of the dice with these rules: If a 1, 2 or 3 comes up, you lose $5,000. If you get a 4, 5 or 6, you lose $10,000. Obviously you'd make the first bet, but you wouldn't feel good about the choice, or the outcome.

But privately, some of the people who have been intimately involved in framing our Russia policy concede that they'd like to do some things over again. Here's my list of those misjudgments, drawn from conversations with policymakers and Russians who were on the receiving end:

(1) The Clinton administration should have been warier about the short-term scheme the Russians adopted to finance their budget deficit. The U.S.-backed plan was to sell ruble-denominated bonds, known as "GKOs," bearing very high interest rates. The GKOs were a form of Russian junk bonds, and they were certainly a better idea than simply printing money.

But short-term financing schemes often come a cropper, whether in Mexico or Russia. And the GKOs blew up disastrously. Indeed, they appear to be at the center of both aspects of the Russia problem—the policy failure symbolized by the Russian government's Aug. 17, 1998, default on the GKOs, and the corruption scandal symbolized by the alleged $10 billion money laundering scheme through the Bank of New York. Indeed, some insiders speculate that the $10 billion may have included flight capital from Russian oligarchs who were tipped off about the impending GKO default.

A better way to finance the Russian deficit would have have been more aggressive tax collection. In addition to reducing the GKO mess, a workable tax system would have checked Russia's gangster capitalism and made it a more lawful society.

(2) The administration should have pushed harder to stop Yeltsin's "reformers" from embracing a 1996 privatization scheme known as "loans for shares." This corrupt deal allowed Russia's new business tycoons to acquire the crown jewels of the economy—the mining and natural resource companies—in exchange for cheap loans to the government.

Loans for shares was "the reformers' original sin," argues journalist Chrystia Freeland. In the mind of ordinary Russians, it linked capitalism with thievery.

The worst of it was that key U.S. Treasury officials suspected then that loans for shares was a potential disaster. The administration protested—but not loudly, because it feared that without U.S. support, Yeltsin might lose the elections. The Russian people are now paying for our mistake.

(3) The administration should have allied directly with the Russian people, rather than with Yeltsin and his reformers and the corrupt oligarchs who stood behind them.

In practical terms, this would have meant relying less on macroeconomic policies—and the hope we could create instant capitalism—and more on grants and aid programs. Targeted aid programs, focused on such areas as health care, would have helped ordinary Russians feel their lives were improving in measurable ways, thanks to help from the United States.

Administration officials accept this criticism. But they are right that much of the blame should go to the Republican Congress, which wouldn't fund even the modest aid programs the administration requested.

(4) The administration should have been more honest. Perhaps it was inevitable that Russia's transition to a market economy would produce a generation of robber barons. But we didn't have to embrace them quite so enthusiastically. We didn't have to call Boris Yeltsin another Abraham Lincoln, as Clinton did. And we didn't have to watch quite so idly as supposed capitalists looted Russia's wealth.

Truth, in the end, is America's most powerful weapon. When Ronald Reagan called the Soviet Union an "evil empire" in 1983, critics laughed. But his blunt remark gave hope to a generation of Russians. We need that kind of honesty now.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

Copied
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Podesta

JANE BRYANT QUINN

The Myth of the Marriage Penalty

Single people, unite. You have nothing to lose but the "singles penalty" in the federal income tax.

You've probably never heard of it. Everyone shouts about the "marriage penalty." But in general, singles pay more than marrieds do on the same income. Congress's $792 billion tax-cut proposal would make the disparity worse.

Under the famous marriage penalty, two working people might pay more in taxes as a couple than they would as two singles. But that applies only to a portion of married taxpayers.

The rest pay less as a couple than they would as two singles. They get a bonus for walking down the aisle.

Here's how singles and marrieds compare under the tax code today:

■ **One-earner couples get a bonus.** For example, take a man with a taxable income of $50,000. As a single, he'd have paid $10,712 in federal tax last year. If he married and his wife didn't work, he'd have paid $8,502—a tax cut of 21 percent. Not bad, just for saying "I do."

■ **Two-earner couples get a bonus when one earns 70 percent or more of the family income.**

For example, take two people with taxable incomes of $35,000 and $15,000. On their two single incomes, their tax would total $8,786. As a couple reporting $50,000 jointly, they'd pay $8,502. That's a saving of $264.

■ **The marriage penalty hits two-earner couples whose incomes are fairly close.** They pay more as a couple than they would as two singles.

For this example, take two people with taxable incomes of $30,000 and $20,000. As singles, their tax would total $7,508. As a $50,000 couple, however, they'd pay $8,502—$994 more.

Why does that happen? Tax brackets are to blame. As a single person, the lower earner is taxed in the 15 percent bracket. But when those earnings are piled on top of a spouse's income, they're moved into the higher 28 percent bracket. So taxes rise.

■ **Singles generally pay taxes at a higher rate.** On a $50,000 taxable income, their tax comes to $10,712—$2,210 more than married couples have to pay.

The tax bill proposed by Congress helps married couples in two ways.

First, for couples who use the standard deduction: Your deduction would rise to twice the amount that one single person gets. Today, it's only 67 percent more.

Second, for all couples: Part of your income would be taxed at a slightly lower rate. To understand this particular tax cut, you need to know how federal income taxes work.

Imagine that your taxable income is divided into layers, like those on a layer cake. The lowest layer of your income (up to $21,175 for marrieds last year) is currently taxed at 15 percent. The next layer (up to $51,150) is taxed at 28 percent, and so on up to the highest layer, which is taxed at 39.6 percent.

Congress would cut the tax on the lowest layer to 14 percent. It would also let couples pay that low rate on a larger slice of their income. Singles would get a similar but smaller break.

Result: The marriage penalty would be smaller and the marriage bonus larger, especially in the lower brackets. Singles would pay a little less, but relative to couples they'd be worse off.

There's no fix for these disparities, says Daniel Feenberg, research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research in Cambridge, Mass. That's because they arise automatically from two popular principles of taxation.

First, most of us think that people with higher incomes should pay a higher rate of tax. Second, we think that couples with the same taxable incomes should pay the same amount of tax, no matter which family member earned the money.

Mathematically, that means that your marital status will affect your tax.

Congress dictates the size of the disparities. Singles got tax breaks in 1969, when the boomers were largely single. Now, couples have the upper hand.

"We don't do tax policy in this country anymore, we do tax politics," says Christopher Bergin, editor of Tax Notes, a tax policy journal based in Arlington.

Maybe Congress should give singles a tax write-off for dates that lead to marriage. I can see the ads now: "Single female, seeking tax partner for life."

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1999

Sincerely,

David Michael Rothschild

'99 SEP 8 PM2:15

P.S. I believe that any fine [illegible] like yourself

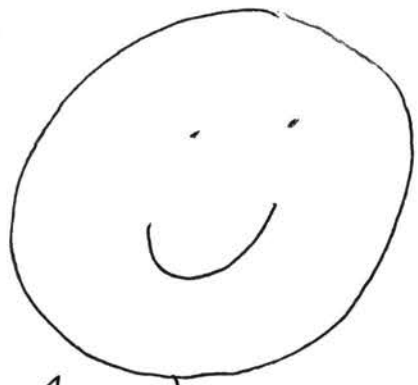
9-8-99

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ✓

No

HAPPY 53rd



BIRTHday

[illegible] Just cannot get balls by him, incredible.

David Michael
Intern, OEOP
24 Fairmount
Short Hills, NJ

9-8-99

Potus wants to respond to those who "wrote" him a birthday note.

B

I would like to wish you a happy 53rd birthday. On this joyous occation it is my privilege to offer you both thanks and a promise. I would like to thank you for the opportunity I had in working for your administration. As you said in your speech to the interns, we have truly learned what dedication and hard work (selflessly done for little monetary ~~value~~ reward) goes into ensuring a better future for our nation. Public servants are in every respect servants of the people and their place in this society belongs amongst the highest in respect. I would also like to thank ya for your inspiring leadership. Being in your Press Office I have never been so aware of the gravity of the issues being debated in the halls of both Congress and the White House. Your courage in standing up to the reaction ary, short sighted and dangerously narrow minded (with all consideration of diversity) Republicans has driven me to give you a promise.

I am pleased to tell you that today I will pledge my ambition and future to ensuring a better America. One in which each generation assumes its own debts (instead of perpetualy punishing the next), one where children are free to play in the street (away from gangs, guns and violance) where young minds are never wasted. and all children can expect healthy and responsible support from day care to graduation (and may that graduation be from college!). I see a better tomorrow thanks to your initiative and leadership today. For all of this I am greatful. I hope this present can bring a smile to your face. I can not help but compare my new kindled drive to help the greater community after meeting you and your staff to that fateful meeting you had with JFK, I can only pray that I am even partially as succesful as you have, ~~beeen~~ in helping this country.

'99 SEP 8 PM2:15

Sincerely,

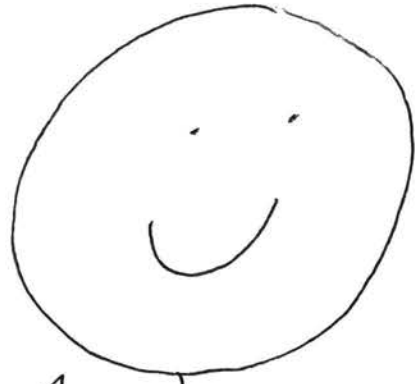
David Michael Rothschild

P.S. I believe that any fine Southern gentleman like yourself should wear a bow tie every now and then. Remember it ties just like shoe laces! If you need help please feel free to call.

P.P.S One of the highlights of my 3 months (besides meeting you) was playing with Buddy. The way he fields he should play baseball! You just cannot get balls by him, incredible.

David Michael Rothschild
Intern, OEO BPRESS office
24 Falmouth St
Short Hills, NJ 07078

HAPPY 53rd



BIRTHday

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of my family from California, happy birthday!

I'd also like to take the opportunity to thank you for the chance to work for you and this administration. As the granddaughter of Filipino immigrants who gave up everything to come to this country, I am proud to be a part your team. Everything they taught me about hope, helping others and being a good person is what I strive to do everyday here.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to give back to my community and the country of hope for my families.

August 19, 1999

Dear Mr. President,

'99 SEP 8 PM2:15

Happy Birthday and all that jazz!

Sincerely,

Mona Pasquil

Dear Mr. President

I hope you have a fabulous birthday! I hope you are able to relax, play loads of golf, and read a few interesting books

I just wanted to let you know that I am honored each and every day to work in your Administration I just returned from the Ad Council announcement and was very moved by your heartfelt speech on youth violence. You have done so much to protect the children of this country. Let's hope that Congress does its part this fall

I also wanted to thank you for all that you have done for Native Americans Your visit to Pine Ridge meant so much to all of Indian Country. I know that all the tribes truly appreciate all that you have done.

Have a wonderful vacation and birthday!

August 1999

'99 SEP 8 PM2:15

But how do you wrap a h le in one?

Have a great birthday!

Mary Smith
Domestic Policy Council

Email me:

james.waldinger@yale.edu

I'd love to hear from you!

Dear Mr. President -

Happy Birthday
Crank it up!

'99 SEP 8 PM2:15

I've had a great time working as an intern for you this summer in Communications Research (Comm Rez, as we call it). Thought this card fit in well to the theme of doing good for children! Best of luck in the future, and I hope to see you and your wife back in New York!

-James Waldinger

MR. PRESIDENT,

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!! I HOPE YOU GOT A GOOD LAUGH AFTER SEEING THIS HANDSOME K-9 (I TRIED GETTING A DOG THAT LOOKED LIKE BUDDY — I DON'T THINK I WAS SUCCESSFUL)

99 SEP 8 PM 2:16

MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE IN THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST AT THE WHITE HOUSE. AS AN INTERN AT THE OEOB PRESS OFFICE, I HAVE LEARNED A GREAT DEAL ABOUT MEDIA AFFAIRS, POLITICS, AND HAPPY BIRTHDAY MORE IMPORTANTLY ABOUT THE DEDICATION & SATISFACTION THAT COMES WITH PUBLIC SERVICE.

You the man!

ONCE AGAIN, I WISH YOU A HAPPY BIRTHDAY AND I HOPE YOU ARE HAVING OR HAVE HAD A "DOG DAY AFTERNOON" — IN THE GOOD SENSE OF THE TERM.

Michael Kyung Park
17055 DALTON PLACE #1
GARDENA, CALF. 90247

SUMMER INTERN 1999

Thursday, August 19, 1999

Dear Mr. President:

First of all, I want to take this opportunity to wish you a very Happy Birthday. I hope that all of your dreams are made realities.

Also, I want to take this opportunity to thank you from the bottom of my heart for allowing me to serve my country as an intern for your Administration. I firmly believe that the work that you have done in your years as President is reason enough that you be considered one of the greatest Presidents of the United States of America.

I believe that the present is the best time in our lives, because we can all shape our future. Being a part of your Administration, even in the intern level, is very special to me. It has been an honor to serve you in this time of great possibilities for America's future. Our country has been blessed by having you as President.

I want to wish you and your family the very best always. May God bless you.

Sincerely,
Carlos F. Tapia
Intern for Mickey Ibarra and Fred DuVal of Intergovernmental AFFAIRS OFFICE.

P.S. It was a privilege to prepare your Governor by-Governor briefing for this year's N.G.A. conference in St. Louis.

'99 SEP 8 PM2:17

YO QUIERO HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

Mr. President,

As a former high school teacher and now as the Director of the White House Internship Program, I want you to know how much I admire and appreciate your commitment to education.

'99 SEP 8 PM2:17

I truely believe what I said when I introduced you to the interns a few weeks ago ~~that~~ I indicated that the Internship Program stands as one of your Administration's best examples of the great commitment to both education and public service.

Additionally, the interns this summer have demonstrated their commitment to serve others and followed your example by volunteering their time, after work at the White House and on weekends, with organizations that address hunger (Capital Area Food Bank), AIDS (Food and Friends), and homelessness (McKenna's Wagon and SOME). This group of interns was particularly creative in their desire to be of service to others. They invited disadvantage youth from several DC area summer programs to tour the White House and listen to Lowell Weiss, White House Speechwriter, talk about his experience here. I've included copies of the thank you notes from the organizations who brought kids to this "DC Urban Youth Outreach Day".

I hope that these notes of appreciation to your interns help to brighten your 53rd Birthday! You should know and feel good that the example and course you have set for our nation's youth is alive through the White House Interns and all you have inspired to get involved in their communities.

Thank you and Happy Birthday.

Patrick Crawford

Mr. President,

I have had an incredible time working as an intern in your wife's office this summer. I had an internship last semester with a British MP, Nigel Griffiths, and it has been so interesting to be able to see the inner workings of two governments.

I will be graduating from Penn State in May, and will hopefully be volunteering for Neera Tanden to help with Mrs. Clinton's Senate campaign. Isn't she the greatest!!

~~However~~ I worked on a Labour party campaign in Scotland in May for elections to Scottish Parliament, but surely this election campaign will prove to be much more exciting.

I admire you so much, and I hope you have a wonderful and relaxing birthday.

They're back!

'99 SEP 8 PM2:18

Happy BirtHday

Sincerely,

Shannon Frankel
srf128@hotmail.com

11810 Spiral Pass
Cincinnati, OH 45249
(513) 489-3516

President Clinton, 8/99

Happy Birthday and
Best Wishes in the future!!

As a 23 year old Korean-
American from Las Vegas, Nevada,
it is my greatest honor to
be working for your incredible
Administration.

thank you for your
dedicated leadership.

Sincerely,

Sang Won Lee

'99 SEP 8 PM 2:16

the best things
in life
aren't things.

- I'm just one of many
naturalized immigrants
who's living the
"American Dream."

happy birthday.
God Bless the
United States of America!!

Dear Mr. President,

I hope this card brings you as much of a laugh as it did me!

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your leadership and compassion on so many of the issues that are important to me - gun control, the environment, investing in peace ... it is a long list and one I care deeply about. That is why I dedicated myself in '93 to become involved with your Administration in any way I could. Through my work as a volunteer at the White House, on the campaign, at the convention, for the Inaugural Committee, and now as a temporary assistant for Communications, I have found a personal gratification that my previous career could not bring: the gratification of knowing that, in some small way, I made a difference.

Thank you for your commitment to making a difference in so many lives every day.

'99 SEP 8 PM2:15

What a drag it is getting old!
Happy birthday!

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MR. PRESIDENT -

Sincerely,

Deborah Akel
Communications

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-8-99

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Gaps Seen in Treating Depression in Elderly

By SARA RIMER A1

BOSTON, Sept. 4 — The 92-year-old woman was sitting in her wheelchair, talking with her psychiatrist at the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for Aged, when the phone she carries in a black canvas bag rang. She unzipped the bag and greeted her niece on the line: "Hello, Myrna. I'm in a meeting now. Can I call you back?"

The psychiatrist, Dr. Eran Metzger, smiled. A year ago, the woman was so depressed that she had not only lost interest in talking to anyone, she had stopped eating. But not long after he started her on Remeron, an anti-depressant, her mood began to improve. The ringing telephone, he said, was as good an indication as any that she was again engaged in life.

The woman, a former business executive, had suffered a series of griefs that might seem to define old age: the deaths of her husband and her five sisters; the loss of her vision and her ability to walk; finally and crushingly, the death of her only child, a son.

"To tell you the truth, I didn't want to live," she recalled.

Few people would argue that the woman, 92 or not, should not be treated for what doctors call major depression, a condition in which the brain chemistry is altered. In fact, she was one of the lucky older Americans who suffer from depression: her home for the aged had a geriatric specialist on staff, Dr. Metzger, who could recognize her symptoms and not confuse them with old age itself. Most nursing homes and residences for the aged do not.

Just as medicine is more able than ever to treat depression, experts worry that the nation's health care system is not prepared to deal with a surge in cases as baby boomers approach old age — eventually doubling the population 65 and older — and encounter the chronic diseases and losses that can make a person vulnerable to depression.

But the growing treatment of depression among the old also raises questions about the quality of the last stage of life and its emotional complexities — the mingling of grief at the loss of a spouse, for example, with the anticipation of seeing a grandchild — that younger people, who mostly fear old age and disability, find difficult to understand.

While doctors say there is no question that depression can be safely treated, they also debate where sadness ends and depression begins, what realistic expectations for the final years are.

Poets and philosophers have always spoken of the despair — "the tragic sense of life," the Spanish philosopher Miguel de Unamuno called it — that the very old experience as they confront the dwindling of their days. Some experts on aging worry that modern medicine may end up trivializing that despair, trying to medicate away the deep sadness that comes with losses.

"Some despair is inevitable as you recognize that time is short, that you don't have the opportunity to work out a different life," said Rose Dobrof, 74, the Brookdale Center on Aging's professor of gerontology at Hunter College.

"What too often happens is that because the family doctor doesn't have time to talk, he prescribes medication," Professor Dobrof said. "It's the easiest thing to do. What people need are human connections." People, she said, need to talk, to doctors, clergy and social workers, and to family and friends.

At the same time, Professor Dobrof said, medication — particularly newer anti-depressants like Zoloft, Paxil and Prozac that have fewer side effects — is often needed to ease depression in many cases.

Medication undoubtedly played a major role in the recovery of the 92-year-old woman (many old people talk freely, even eagerly, about their ailments, but depression is not considered a subject for open discussion; the woman, like other patients interviewed for this article, did not want to be named). She had attended weekly group therapy sessions, Dr. Metzger said, but until she began taking anti-depressants she could only sit and cry. Now she joins in.

But Dr. Metzger said her recovery was also helped by a psychiatric nurse, Phyllis Cronin, who recognized the woman's isolation and made an effort to form a close relationship with her.

The goal of treatment, Dr. Metzger said, was not to erase her sadness, nor to transform her into a cheerful old woman. "We're not trying to make everyone conform to our stereotypes of aging," he said. Most of the cases he treats, he said, are people with major depression, a condition that can inhibit recovery from disease and strokes and increase pain.

Though the woman no longer talks of wanting to die, Dr. Metzger said, she still cries over her son, and she still gets angry about living in an institution. He is mindful of how she put it the other day: "The doctor and the medicine help you, but the pain in your heart will live forever."

For most of this century, to the extent that doctors thought about depression and the elderly at all, it was to say, who wouldn't be depressed? But geriatric psychiatrists and other experts see no reason that the old and infirm should not find some fulfillment in life.

In her book, "Another Country — Navigating the Emotional Terrain of Our Elders" (Riverhead Books, 1999), Mary Pipher explored the psychological growth that many old people experience as they decline. "There is an amazing calculus," she wrote. "Anyone who isn't an idiot becomes a philosopher."

It is important, experts say, that younger people not impose their fears and stereotypes about old age on the old.

"These people find new relationships and new interests," said Dr. Ira Katz, director of geriatric psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. "I truly believe that even in a nursing home, even in someone with heart failure, even with disabling arthritis, with Parkinsonism, with any number of disabling conditions, it really is possible to have pleasure in life and to have a meaningful life if only one isn't depressed."

Even as Dr. Katz and other geriatric psychiatrists report that more people are recovering from depression with help from new medications, experts say the great majority of depressed older Americans are not getting adequate treatment.

The health care system, they say, has not trained physicians to look for depression in older people; managed care gives doctors little time to explore what can be a difficult diagnosis (geriatric psychiatrists often talk with a patient for an hour before prescribing anything), and the newer anti-depressant medications are expensive and require follow-up.

"More than one in six older patients who go to a primary-care doctor's office have a clinically significant degree of depression," Dr. Katz said. "But only one in six of those get adequate treatment."

According to a study by the National Institute of Mental Health, depression among the elderly drives up health care costs, because it aggravates other conditions and depressed people visit doctors more. And, the institute said, there is the human cost of going without treatment:

"Many of our senior citizens will live their final years in despair and suffering without any appreciation of their affliction or the understanding and comfort of those most dear to them."

According to the institute, major depression is found among 3 percent of the population over 65 living in their own homes, but it is estimated that 5 percent to 10 percent of those who visit primary-care doctors have major depression. In nursing homes, an even larger proportion of the residents have major depression.

Some experts fear that rates will skyrocket as baby boomers encounter major medical conditions. As a generation, they have higher rates of depression than those ahead of them. In response, several national projects to improve treatment are under way.

"We don't even have to invent anything new," said Dr. Jurgen Unutzer, a geriatric psychiatrist at the University of California at Los Angeles, who is coordinating a project, financed by the John A. Hartford Foundation in New York, to help doctors treat the elderly who suffer from depression. "We just have to use what we already know."

It is not age itself that can make a person vulnerable to depression, but age-related diseases and disabilities that can alter brain chemistry, along with blows like the loss of a spouse. The point of treatment, experts say, is to make it possible to move on.

"You don't want people to be numb

1/2

The New York Times

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1999

to their sadness — that's not what depression treatment is about," Dr. Katz said. "It's about helping people enjoy what is there to be enjoyed."

One barrier to treatment is the persistent myth that depression in old age is natural. But experts say another is a health care system in which doctors rush through, on average, 15-minute visits with elderly patients who may be suffering from a number of chronic health problems, many of which have symptoms that mimic depression.

Then, even when a doctor is alert for depression and diagnoses it, medication dosages must be closely monitored, and must be continued for at least eight or nine months to be effective. In most cases, neither happens, the experts say.

In addition, most managed care systems restrict access to mental health care and do not provide geriatric mental health specialists. About 15 percent of older people with Medicare are enrolled in managed care plans, and about 60 percent of all mental health care to managed care is provided by three or four extremely large for-profit organizations, according to Dr. Gary Gottlieb, a professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and chairman of psychiatry and mental health for the Partners Health Care System, a health care provider group in Boston.

Dr. Gottlieb, who led a panel that analyzed data from a study of mental health care for older people provided by managed care, said, "In evaluating the manuals, credentialing materials and requirements of these organizations, virtually none of them have mention of requiring special expertise in handling older adults."

There have been few studies on treatment of depression among the elderly, but there is evidence that the use of anti-depressants among older people has increased considerably in the last 10 years or so. One study of people living in their own homes in North Carolina, conducted by Dr. Dan Blazer, a professor of psychiatry at Duke University, showed that the use had nearly doubled, to 8 percent, between 1986 and 1996.

But still many more people who might benefit from it are not getting treatment, and the barriers include the high cost of psychotherapy, and of the newer anti-depressants, which can easily cost $60 to $100 a month — on top of the other medications many older people take regularly.

Medicare offers no outpatient medication benefit, though President Clinton has proposed creating one.

"I'm sure there are older people who go to the pharmacy," Dr. Unützer said, "and the pharmacist says 'That will be $80 for the first month,' and they say, 'I'm sorry, I don't need it.'"

The rate of major depression among the elderly in the community is slightly lower than among younger people, and geriatric psychiatrists say they are struck by the resiliency and stoicism of their patients.

Two months ago Dr. Blazer began seeing a 78-year-old man who had been depressed for four or five years. "He lost his wife about eight years ago, and he thought all his problems were related to the fact that he couldn't adapt to his wife being dead," Dr. Blazer said. "I told him I thought he was depressed, this wasn't just grief."

The man's primary care physician had apparently made the judgment that it was "just grief," Dr. Blazer said. He prescribed Paxil and a brief course of psychotherapy. The depression has lifted.

"He said to me, 'Doctor, I can't remember when I felt this good,'" Dr. Blazer said. Though his intense grief has abated, his wife is hardly forgotten. "He said, 'When I think of my wife, I still have pain.'"

The New York Times
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1999

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9-8-99

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Education Standards Gaining Momentum

Third of States to Unveil New Skills Tests

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Staff Writer

Across the country, from New York to Alaska, students returning to school this fall will face new and harder achievement tests that are being phased in state by state, grade by grade, subject by subject. The culture of standardized testing has filtered all the way down to kindergartners in Texas and Alabama, where youngsters are being closely monitored to make sure they'll be ready for academic hurdles that lie years ahead.

During the coming school year, about a third of the states will introduce new tests for public school students at a variety of grade levels, according to "Making Standards Matter," an annual survey conducted by the American Federation of Teachers.

This year's burst of new tests in 16 states represents a gathering of momentum in what Deputy Secretary of Education Marshall Smith calls the "standards-based movement," which has seen nearly every state first adopt academic standards and then begin creating customized tests to determine whether students have met those standards.

But with experience, state and local school officials are learning that the standards movement is going to require more than just tests to get results.

"We're at the point where most of the states have got standards and are beginning to change their assessments and, hopefully, their curriculum and instruction," said Wayne Martin, a testing specialist at the Council of Chief State School Officers. "They keep discovering there are more and more pieces to add on."

Curriculum, teaching methods and even textbooks are being adjusted to fit the new state standards, with teachers receiving additional training to pull them all together. And for the students who don't pass the test, school systems are taking remedial measures such as longer school years, mandatory summer sessions and extra tutoring before, during or after regular classes.

"The biggest challenge is getting teachers to where they feel comfortable teaching to different standards than they have in the past," said Smith, who was an education professor before coming to Washington.

For example, North Carolina, which implemented much of its testing program in the past few years, found that further training of high school teachers in reading instruction would be needed because some students still have reading problems after passing through lower grades in less academically strict times, said Marvin Pittman, the state's assistant superintendent of education.

The adoption of statewide standards also has led to tighter structuring of curriculum and greater uniformity of what is taught in each grade. In Houston, for instance, the school district has taken the Texas standards and developed more specific curriculum guides for academic subjects at every grade level.

"This is the first time we've had a common understanding of what is to be taught in each grade and in each subject across the district," said Susan Sclafani, the district's chief of educational services.

One side effect of more defined curricula, however, has been that teachers have less flexibility to wax expansively on a favorite topic or let a spirited classroom discussion race away. In Florida, teachers in Tallahassee have cut back on time students have to work on science or history fair projects and this year anticipate taking classes on fewer field trips. "The subjects and activities of a general school experience ... in many of our schools are being diminished or eliminated," said David Clark, spokesman for the Florida affiliate of the National Education Association.

Even class textbooks are being altered to keep pace with the standards revolution. "Textbook publishers are changing their textbooks in accord with state standards in influential states: ... California, Texas, Virginia and Massachusetts," said Gilbert T. Sewall, director of the American Textbook Council, a research organization based in New York.

School districts in California, for example, are spending up to $250 million this year to buy new texts that will match new state standards in reading and mathematics. Those standards require that younger students be taught to read using phonics, rather than the "whole language" approach based on literature that had been in use for a decade. Similarly, the state's math standards have shifted away from solving problems related to everyday life and toward learning basic skills in the early grades and specific theorems in later ones.

But perhaps the greatest change brought about by the standards movement thus far has been a significant shift in the attitude educators hold about student failure. The gradual imposition of stricter academic standards—coupled with state threats of serious consequences for students who fall short on tests and for schools with large numbers of failing students—has made it more difficult for teachers and administrators to write off as inevitable the failure of students with serious educational deficiencies. Instead, many of the nation's school systems are priming themselves to prevent such students from failing the all-important tests—in many places years before they will have to take them. As of last year, 20 states required local districts to intervene to help struggling students and provided funding for such programs.

"The standards and accountability being put in place across the country is making it a lot clearer that preventing failure is easier than making up for it after it happens," said Sandra Feldman, president of the American Federation of Teachers.

Starting this year, Alabama's high school juniors will have to pass four new exams in reading, writing and grammar, math, and science before they can graduate. In preparation, teachers gave the new tests to last year's sophomores in a trial run to identify students in need of remedial help, which tutors are to provide this year after school.

This fall, Alabama schools are taking that preemptive approach to a new level, testing kindergartners—who won't be taking the graduation exams for a dozen years—to determine their readiness for school. First- and second-graders will take other tests designed to spot reading problems early.

Those and other initiatives, Harris explained, add up to "finding ways we can guarantee to keep all students in Alabama on track to graduation."

Similarly, in Texas, educators have begun to focus on prepping kindergartners for a third-grade state proficiency test that kicks in in 2003, which pupils will have to pass to be promoted to the next grade. This summer, nearly all kindergarten teachers in Texas participated in four-day workshops in which they studied the latest research on reading, sampled different teaching methods and worked on diagnosing reading problems early. "Next summer, we'll be concentrating on training first-grade teachers," said Debbie Graves Ratcliffe, a spokeswoman for the Texas Education Agency.

That sort of methodical preparation and implementation has meant that the standards movement, though proceeding at a heady pace, will take years to work all the way through the nation's schools.

One of the last groups of students who will have to take new state tests, according to an AFT survey last year, will be those in Maryland. When members of the state's class of 2007 reach high school, they will have to face new exams in American history, world history and English.

By that time, more than a decade will have passed since a commission created by Congress urged that proficiency tests be aligned with academic standards.

"It takes years really to get those standards implemented," said Susan Agruso, state testing director in South Carolina. "It's ongoing forever."

The Washington Post
Sunday, September 5, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
9-8-99

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Study Reports Record U.S. Income Gap

By George Hager
Washington Post Staff Writer

Despite the booming economy, the income gap between the richest and poorest Americans has widened to a modern record, as the nation's wealthiest households have enjoyed huge gains while the poorest still haven't caught up to the income they made in the late 1970s, a controversial new study shows.

Since 1977, the after-tax income of America's wealthiest 1 percent has shot up 115 percent, and the income of the richest fifth of Americans has grown by a less spectacular but still robust 43 percent, according to a study by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a liberal-leaning think tank. All these numbers are adjusted for inflation.

Meanwhile, though, the poorest fifth of the American population is getting 9 percent less income than it did in 1977, and middle-class households have eked out comparatively tiny gains—an average of less than 8 percent over the past 22 years for the middle three-fifths of the population.

The study was based on after-tax income figures from the Congressional Budget Office, which include data going back to the late 1970s and projections for 1999.

Study co-author Isaac Shapiro, a senior fellow at the center, said the income gap is the widest since the CBO began collecting its numbers in 1977, and quite likely the widest since World War II, judging from similar but less complete data from the Census Bureau, which does not incorporate the capital gains income included in the CBO numbers.

"It's one thing to have some income inequality; it's another thing to have such vast differences," said Shapiro. "Ultimately we would expect that to come back to some degree to undermine the social fabric."

Shapiro said the numbers reflect familiar trends in the economy. Wealthier households are benefiting from a booming stock market, rising pay and an economy that increasingly rewards the well educated and the highly skilled. Poorer Americans have little or no money in stocks, and while wages have gone up and unemployment down lately, global competition and an increasingly technology-driven economy have lessened the demand and the rewards for poorly educated or unskilled workers.

Critics complained that the study skewed reality by ignoring substantial income gains made since the economy heated up following the 1990-91 recession. "It always does matter where you start any analysis," said William Beach, a senior fellow at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank.

Indeed, the study's own internal numbers show that the income gap was much narrower from 1993 through 1999, when the after-tax income of the poorest fifth of Americans rose nearly 13 percent, close to the 14 percent increase for the top fifth and within sight of the nearly 19 percent rise for the top 1 percent.

Beach also criticized the study for ignoring key demographic changes that help explain the income gap. The huge baby boom generation is now in its peak earning years, Beach said, accelerating income growth at the top of the scale. At the same time, though, baby boomers' parents are retiring, pushing them down the income scale.

"This report needs to come with a warning label on it—'Readers beware: There is a demographic story far more important than the income story,'" he said.

Shapiro acknowledged that demographics are "part of the explanation" for the income gap, but he said they were "not the main driver" of the trend. And as for looking at the long-term gap instead of the shorter-term improvement, Robert Greenstein, the center's executive director and co-author of the report with Shapiro, said it was crucial to look at trends such as this over a long period, to factor out swings that could be temporary.

The center's findings were buttressed by a separate study by the labor-backed Economic Policy Institute, which found that middle-income working males are still struggling to return to inflation-adjusted wage levels they enjoyed in 1989, before the last recession began. Middle-wage women did better, but not by much, the study said, with inflation-adjusted wages that were just 3.4 percent above the 1989 level.

Both studies used their findings to argue against the congressional Republicans' $792 billion, 10-year tax-cut package, which President Clinton has promised to veto as soon as GOP leaders send it to him.

Though Republicans have insisted that their tax cuts would buoy the middle class, the Economic Policy Institute said tax cuts amount to a "one-time adjustment that does nothing to change the long-term trends in wages and incomes."

The Washington Post
Sunday, September 5, 1999

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The Washington Post

Study Intelligence piece PDB

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OUTLOOK

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Close to Home

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1999

Facing The Consequences

As El Shifa Shows, It Takes More Than Intelligence to Make Smart Decisions

By BRUCE D. BERKOWITZ

Several years ago, I had a chance to talk with a friend who had been an intelligence analyst during the Cold War. (He would rather I did not use his name in the paper; many old-timers are reluctant to go public, even in retirement.) We talked about intelligence analyses he had worked on. Some of the assessments were successes. Others, like the forecasts of Soviet strategic nuclear forces published in the 1950s and 1960s, were famously off the mark.

I asked my friend whether he thought the muffed estimates had caused real harm. Sure, he conceded, but one needs to keep the role of intelligence in perspective. After all, he reminded me, "No one ever stopped a policy meeting by waving an intelligence report in the air and shouting, 'But this is what the estimate says!' "

My friend's point was that intelligence is just one ingredient that shapes policy. It is supposed to inform decisions, not dictate them. This is only prudent. Intelligence assessments are rarely clear-cut. Usually there is a judgment call to be made. The responsibility for filling in those gray areas properly belongs to elected officials and their appointees.

I was reminded of that conversation by some of the recent controversies over U.S. intelligence. There have been several intelligence miscues lately—the surprise Indian nuclear test in May 1998, the surprise North Korean missile test last December and the targeting of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade all come to mind. But the flap over the intelligence used to justify the bombing of the El Shifa Pharmaceutical Industries Co. in Khartoum, Sudan, just over a year ago, stands alone, because the problem seems to have been not just faulty intelligence but in the judgment of officials using it. The importance of skillfully filling in the gray areas became clear, first, when U.S. officials decided to strike the plant and, second, when they tried to explain their decision to the public.

The basics of the El Shifa episode are by now well known: On Aug. 7, 1998, terrorists bombed U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killing more than 200 people. Information from a suspect apprehended in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and other intelligence gathered by investigators implicated the terrorist network led by Saudi

See INTELLIGENCE, *B5, Col. 1*

BY DAVID SUTER FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Bruce Berkowitz is co-author of the forthcoming book "Best Truth: Intelligence in the Information Age" (Yale). He was formerly an analyst at the CIA and a staff member for the Senate Intelligence Committee.

INTELLIGENCE, *From B1*

expatriate Osama bin Laden. U.S. officials believed that bin Laden was using the El Shifa plant to produce VX, a nerve gas agent. Less than two weeks after the embassy bombings, 13 Tomahawk cruise missiles were fired at the plant. According to news reports, U.S. officials later told congressional committees that intercepted communications and financial transactions linked bin Laden to the plant, and that a soil sample secretly collected outside the plant by U.S. intelligence contained traces of EMPTA (a precursor chemical for VX).

The strike on El Shifa was unusual. The United States has carried out half-a-dozen similar airstrikes since the Clinton administration took office (not counting the past year's ongoing operations over Iraq). In each of the other cases, though, the operation was part of a larger war, or was direct retaliation against someone who had attacked the United States or its citizens. This time, U.S. forces struck a country simply because a facility in its territory was linked to a terrorist group. The attack could set a precedent for how we deal with terrorist organizations in the future—but it is a dangerous precedent.

The trouble, as we have since discovered, is that the link between bin Laden and El Shifa was not as close as officials first suggested. Critics (including the owner of the plant, Saudi businessman Saleh Idris, who is suing the U.S. government for damages) have presented a substantial case of their own. It turns out that many people—including several U.S. citizens from religious organizations and the business community—were familiar with the plant. Some had even been inside and found nothing other than the activities one would normally expect at a medicine factory. Also, the financial links between bin Laden and the owners of El Shifa, it turns out, were open to dispute at best. In other words, there were many gray areas that required judgment, and, in this case, judgment seems to have failed.

Such judgments were not so crucial during the Cold War. Military planners might keep a factory in Czechoslovakia on their strategic target list because it was believed to make parts for Soviet tanks, even though no one could actually *prove* what was inside. But the planners were not about to launch a missile at the factory unless there was a nuclear war. Today, as the El Shifa case demonstrated, our suspicions—mistaken or not—might actually be what triggers an airstrike. As a result, prudent judgment is more important than ever.

Once U.S. officials tried to justify their judgment in approving the raid, more problems emerged. Officials have often used intelligence to account for their actions after the fact. In 1962, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson brought U.S. aerial reconnaissance photographs to the Security Council to confront his Soviet counterpart and justify the U.S. blockade during the Cuban missile crisis. Twenty-one years later, Jeane Kirkpatrick brought to the Security Council intercepted radio transmissions—"The target is destroyed"—as proof that the Soviets had downed an errant Korean airliner near Sakhalin Island. The Reagan administration also released reports of intercepted cables between Tripoli and the Libyan embassy in Berlin to prove Libya's role in the 1986 bombing of a nightclub frequented by American soldiers, which resulted in a U.S. air raid against Libya.

The problem is that, after the strike on El Shifa, U.S. officials tried to use intelligence as though it were evidence in a court case, and intelligence is usually poorly suited for that task. In a court, standards for proof are stringent—one must show a "preponderance of the evidence" in civil actions, or "evidence beyond a reasonable doubt" for criminal cases. The real world standard for intelligence more often is "give me what you've got; I need it now." We expect officials to fill in the gaps with surmises and hunches if necessary—something we would never accept in a court proceeding.

What's more, it is particularly hard to use intelligence as evidence supporting a policy decision after the fact without compromising intelligence sources. It is telling that lawyers talk about "full and complete disclosure" and "the process of discovery by the opposing legal team," while intelligence officers talk about "limiting access based on the need to know." Trying to settle public controversies by citing intelligence data will inevitably make collecting intelligence more difficult in the future.

With each round of disclosure in the Sudan incident, more U.S. intelligence sources have been exposed. Now, for example, our adversaries have a greater awareness that U.S. intelligence tracks electronic financial transactions to identify supporters of chemical and biological weapons proliferation, and chemically analyzes soil samples covertly collected near suspected facilities. One can be sure that future, would-be proliferators will protect their banking records better and be more careful not to spill stuff.

Officials need to use intelligence, make their best judgments—and then accept the public consequences. This really isn't a new issue. For example, it was U.S. intelligence that originally fingered Julius Rosenberg in 1950 as a Soviet spy. But U.S. Justice Department officials never revealed that the real source of their information was intercepted and deciphered cable traffic—a fact that the intelligence community confirmed just a few years ago. Instead, they took the time to build a legal case, independent of the intelligence—and took the heat when critics pointed to the gaps in the evidence.

Even when intelligence has been pivotal to major policy decisions, in the past U.S. officials understood that they should reveal as little as possible—even in the face of public pressure. Take for example, the event that triggered the U.S. entry into World War I, the Zimmermann Telegram, an intercepted message that exposed a German plot against the United States. (The Germans promised Mexico the land it lost in the mid-1800s in exchange for Mexico's assistance if the United States stepped up aid to the Allies.) U.S. officials released the telegram to the press without revealing that it had been intercepted by British intelligence and secretly supplied to the Americans. Even so, the resulting public reaction, combined with political leadership, was enough for a declaration of war.

Bombing to preempt a terrorist attack should usually require evidence of a clear and present danger.

So, here are a few rules of thumb for officials using intelligence to make national security decisions:

First, do not try to hide behind an intelligence estimate when you are really making a judgment about policy. Intelligence analysts are soft-skinned and make poor human shields. Eventually you will need to deal with the flak yourself.

Second, any time you use intelligence as evidence, you can be sure that it will be subjected to unrelenting scrutiny by the public and the media. They will be able to investigate at their leisure and, operating after the fact, may have better information than the intelligence community did when it made its assessment. Remember that our adversaries will be able to mount their own case to refute our evidence—sometimes using valid data, sometimes bogus. Be prepared to be second-guessed, and be frank in explaining when and why you made your best judgment.

Third, never cite a specific source of intelligence data to support your decision unless you are willing to compromise and lose the source. Bear in mind that unconvincing explanations are bound to be leaked. The intelligence sources used to justify a strike against terrorists are usually the same that are used to detect terrorist strikes, so such practices could make us more vulnerable in the future. Ask yourself: Is the policy objective worth the loss of the source? Will you ever need that source again? Is there a way of making the case almost as well by citing information that is public? Can you use information that is not quite as good to make your case by putting your own credibility on the line?

Finally, when you use intelligence as part of any policy decision, remember that increasing levels of certainty are required, depending on the severity of the consequences. Bombing to preempt a terrorist attack should usually require evidence of a clear and present danger. Decide in advance the level of certainty required to take a particular kind of action against an adversary. You will be on more solid ground if you do need to explain your actions later—or defend them in court.

Intelligence will always have gray cases where officials must exercise judgment. El Shifa may or may not have been an intelligence failure. But the record certainly suggests a failure by policy makers.

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any response necessary?

Any response necessary?

Private Eyes

High-resolution satellite images are about to go on sale. Now everyone from Saddam Hussein to Monsanto will be able to buy the kind of pictures the Pentagon has enjoyed for years. Will the age of transparency make us safer? Or just give us the creeps?

By Robert Wright

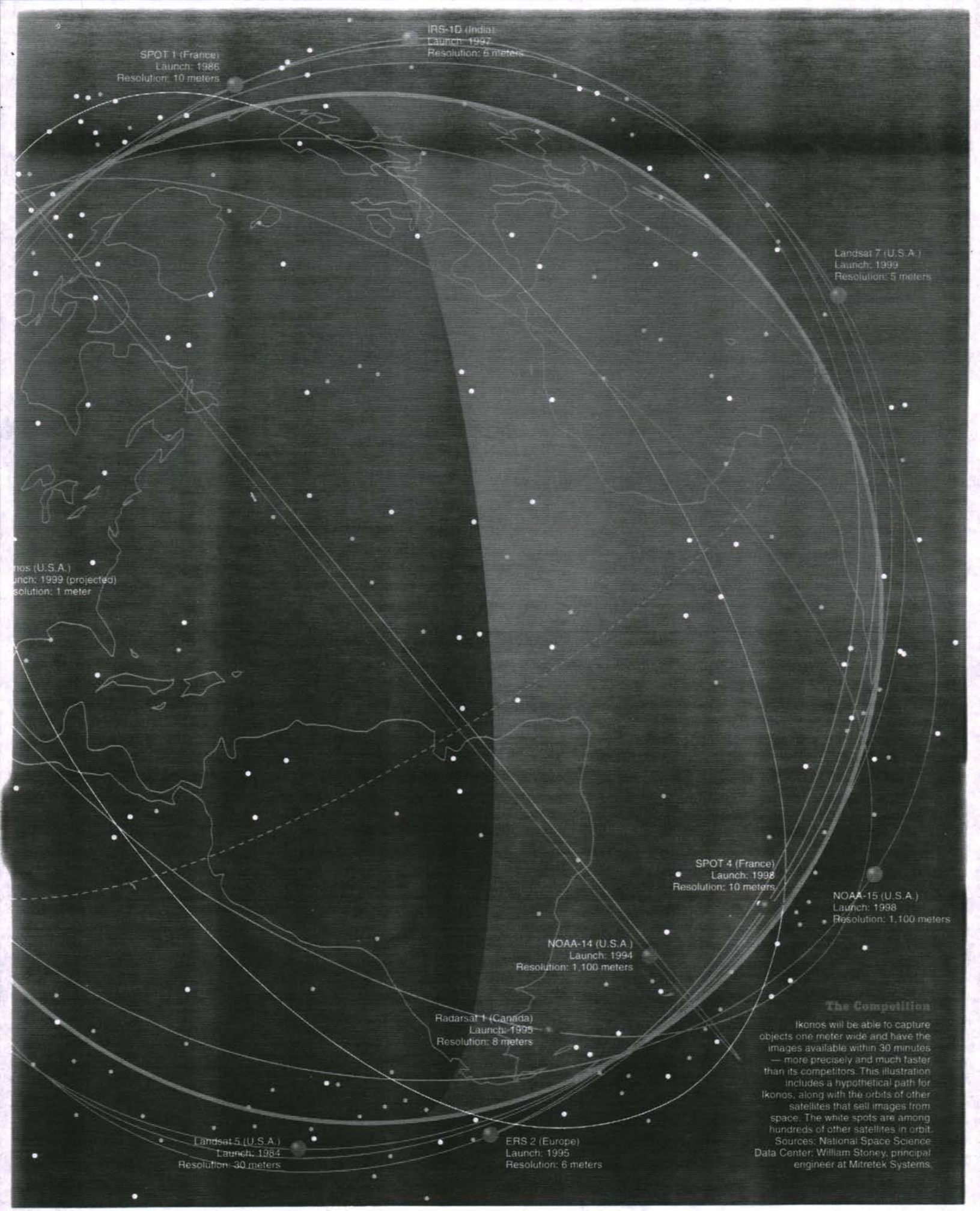
SUPPOSE YOU HAD JUST SPENT HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to build and launch a satellite and were planning to recoup the investment by selling the satellite's pictures. Chances are you would be pretty good at thinking up reasons that someone might want to buy images from outer space. At any rate, John Copple is.

Copple is the C.E.O. of Space Imaging, whose Ikonos satellite — assuming the Sept. 24 launch goes as planned — will offer the finest-grained pictures ever sold on the open market. "Where do I want to park the boat?" asks Copple, who is not, actually, in a boat, but is imagining himself in the shoes of a data-poor sports fisherman. "I want to fish where there's a lot of underbrush underneath the water, so the fish population has a lot of food." The solution is obvious. Ikonos "can see into the water quite a ways."

Fishing is not the only endeavor now plagued by primitive uncertainty. There's also hiking. But by taking a "3-D fly-through of Yellowstone Park," you could choose the most scenic trail before leaving home. Or maybe you're in the real-estate market, scouring the hills for choice acreage. Or you're in the swimming pool business, combing the city for affluent addresses with large backyards but no pools. Or you're a farmer who wants to use "multispectral" imagery to see which crops are in distress before they visibly falter.

There is, however, one use of Ikonos imagery that Copple does not bring up — and that, when pressed, he plays down. It's the use for which reconnaissance satellites were invented four decades ago: reconnaissance. Vipin Gupta, a remote-sensing expert at Sandia National Laboratories, is more voluble on the subject. "In the short term, make no mistake, they're marketing for defense and intelligence applications," he says of Space Imaging and the several competing companies that plan to enter the high-resolution imaging

Illustration by Charles Blow



The Competition

Ikonos will be able to capture objects one meter wide and have the images available within 30 minutes — more precisely and much faster than its competitors. This illustration includes a hypothetical path for Ikonos, along with the orbits of other satellites that sell images from space. The white spots are among hundreds of other satellites in orbit. Sources: National Space Science Data Center; William Stoney, principal engineer at Mitretek Systems.

business. "Governments have been willing to pay big money for this kind of data."

This is what makes Ikonos a geopolitical milestone. Able to discern objects only a few feet wide — to see at "one-meter resolution" — it will give presidents, generals and assorted political actors around the globe a kind of power once confined to elite nations.

This democratization is not universally celebrated. Among the ambivalent: high-tech nations, like Israel, with low-tech enemies, and sole-remaining-superpowers accustomed to kicking around tinhorn dictators. If Saddam Hussein had got his hands on good satellite imagery during the Persian Gulf war, Iraq could have anticipated Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf's famous "left hook" maneuver and turned it into a bit less of a cakewalk.

Faced with such prospects, the United States is struggling to preserve a strategic edge. Some approaches are peaceful, like denying commercial licenses for certain types of imagery or reserving the legal right to exercise emergency "shutter control" over American-owned satellites — that is, reserving the right to blind a satellite company's customers. Other approaches are not so peaceful, like developing a ground-based laser that could convert satellites — including those that belong to American companies — into insensate hunks of warm metal in time of national peril. According to a report issued last year by the United States Space Command, America must be able to assert the "control of space" whenever necessary.

That's one view. Another view is that everyone should calm down. In this view, the "age of transparency," as the science-fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke has called it, will be a wonderful thing. In his 1987 novel, "2061: Odyssey Three," Clarke envisioned a time when, with everyone keeping an eye on everyone else, surprise attacks would be impossible and war among great powers unthinkable.

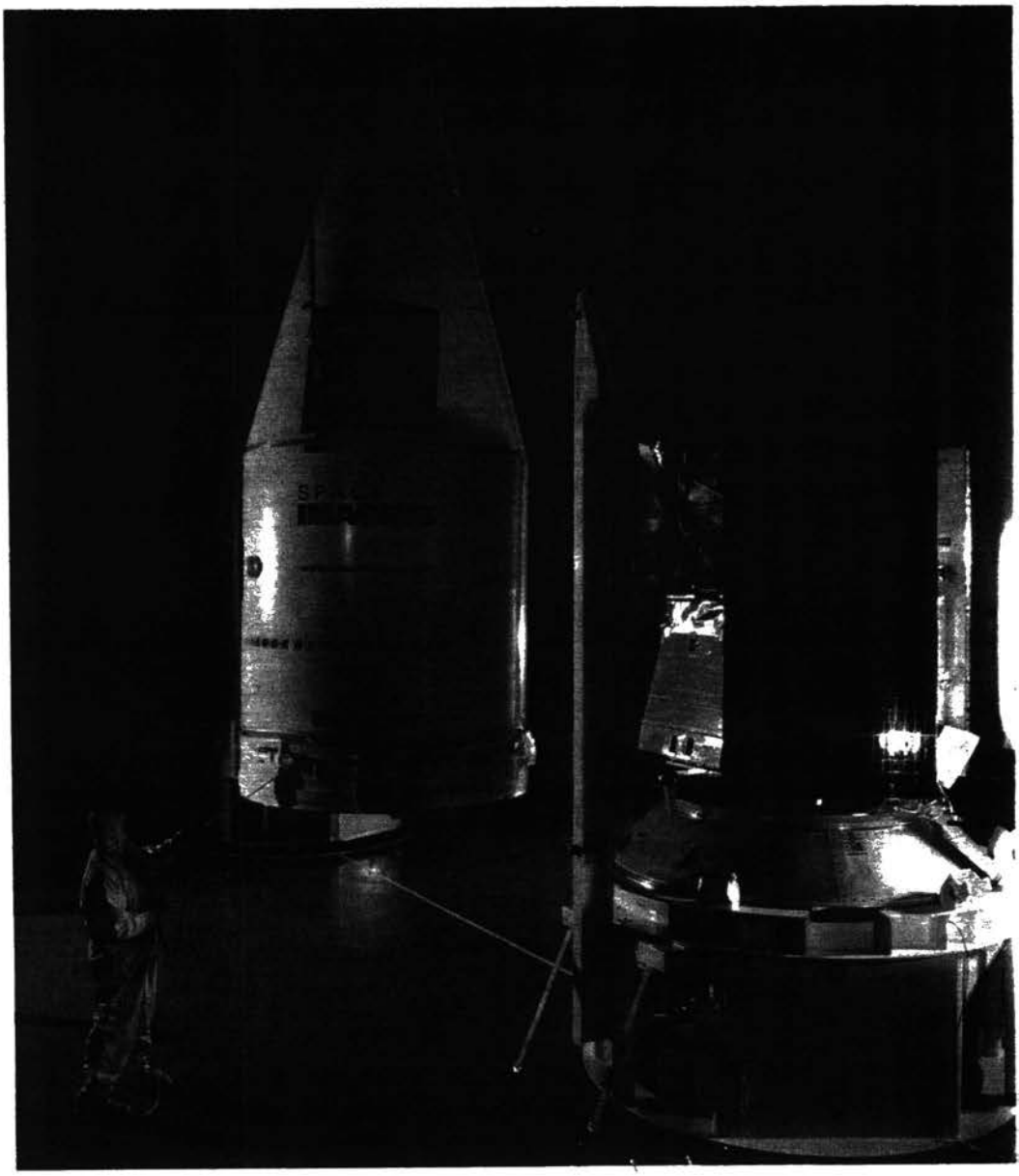
For the policy doctrine in search of Washington credibility, being championed by a science-fiction writer is not necessarily an asset. But a measured version of the Clarke scenario is now being used by some Washington policy analysts. "Symmetrical transparency will be a good thing in the long run for peace," says Ann Florini of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

So why isn't transparency being hailed by more people in Government? Because, Florini says, they don't get paid to think about the long run. They're in the business of day-to-day crisis control — handling the Husseins of the world, struggling for tactical advantage. "They're in the habit of fighting this fire right now, and it's easier to fight this fire right now if you have control over the information flow."

So, as Ikonos awaits its debut, there is disagreement over what to worry about. In some parts of Government, the worry is that the era signaled by Ikonos will be bad for national security and world peace. In some think tanks, the worry is that this attitude could itself be bad for national security and world peace — that the United States will spend its time trying vainly to forestall the age of transparency rather than shaping it to benign ends.

What everyone agrees on is that things are going to change. The era of commercially available high-resolution satellite imagery has been falsely proclaimed for years. Launches have been delayed and delayed again — or, worse still, have failed. In fact, an earlier Ikonos, launched in April, never reached orbit, thanks to a faulty rocket. But with Ikonos ready to go and two comparable commercial satellites due up in space in 2000, the age of transparency now seems sure to dawn one way or another. Within a year, "we're going to see takeoff finally occur — for better or worse," says John Baker, formerly of the Space Policy Institute at George Washington University and now a policy analyst at the RAND Corporation.

IF IKONOS GETS UP AND RUNNING, IT WILL HARDLY BE THE FIRST SATellite offering salable pictures. But its one-meter-resolution images will be unique. Unlike the 10-meter images available from the French SPOT satellites and the 5-meter images available from India, the pictures from Ikonos will get analysts close enough to discern missile launchers and tanks and distinguish between fighter planes and bombers. Moreover, unlike the two-



Almost Ready for Takeoff

Ikonos, built by Lockheed Martin Missiles and Space in Sunnyvale, Calif., will be transported to Vandenburg Air Force Base, in Southern California, and, if all goes according to plan, be launched later this month.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RUSS UNDERWOOD/LOCKHEED MARTIN MISSILES AND SPACE

Robert Wright is the author of "The Moral Animal" and "Nonzero: The Logic of Human Destiny," which will be published this winter.

'Soon, Hezbollah and Osama bin Laden are going to have access to a one-meter image of — you pick it — ... the White House, the Congress, the Pentagon.'

meter images sold by Russia, the Ikonos images aren't hobbled by Sputnik-era technology. The Russians still parachute their film to earth; under ideal conditions a picture is available nine days after it is shot, and the wait has been known to take months. Space Imaging, under ideal circumstances, can get a preliminary image out 30 minutes after the shutter snaps. Five-day-old images will qualify as archival and sell for $30 to $300 per square mile of mapped surface on the company's Web site.

This combination of clarity and speed is what gives American military planners the creeps. And the combination will grow only more pervasive. Ikonos, circling the globe on a north-south axis twice a day, and swiveling east to west from its 420-mile-high perch, will render the average piece of turf visible once every three days. If Space Imaging's two American competitors, Orbital Imaging Corporation and Earthwatch, stay on their launch schedules, visibility could reach once a day within a year.

American attempts to forestall transparency will have to contend with the force that confounds various national policies these days — global competition. Consider a restraint that Congress, with State Department support, has placed on satellites launched by American companies: it is now illegal to take high-resolution pictures of Israel. Naturally, this makes American satellites less attractive to some customers (Israeli businesses, certainly). So does the general uncertainty spawned by the Clinton Administration's elastic shutter-control rules, which give the Government the power to shut down satellites not just to protect "national security" but also when "international obligations or foreign policy interests may be compromised." Eventually, you would expect satellite entrepreneurs to avoid these liabilities by incorporating in hands-off places like the Cayman Islands.

Sure enough, by next year, if all goes according to plan, one-meter images will be available from West Indian Space Ltd., a Cayman Islands company. (It is a joint venture involving an American company and Israel Aircraft Industries, which is owned by the same Israeli Government that successfully lobbied to fetter high-resolution American satellites. If you would like energetic elaboration on this paradox, contact lobbyists from American satellite companies.)

And so it will go. In the long run, the more the American Government tries to control commercial satellites, the fewer American commercial satellites there will be to control. In the fall of 1997, Orbital Imaging asked permission to sell data from a planned "hyperspectral" satellite, Orb View-4. Such a satellite could detect camouflage, help find underground minerals and maybe even sense genetically distinct strains of corn and other crops (in which case, agribusinesses like Monsanto might use it to hunt down farmers planting bootlegged copies of proprietary seed). Finally, in April, the Administration rendered a verdict: yes, Orbital can sell hyperspectral images, but currently only at 24-meter resolution, not at Orb View's 8-meter capacity. Expect the next hyperspectral satellite to come from a more laissez-faire nation.

In an especially vigorous exercise in futility, the United States has tried to impede the launch of a foreign commercial satellite. The Canadian company Macdonald Dettwiler expected NASA to launch its three-meter-resolution radar satellite, Radarsat-2, which was slated to make its debut in 2002. But radar satellites can see through clouds and at night, something the Pentagon has said it doesn't want just anybody to be able to do at resolutions finer than five meters. Early this year, NASA started balking at handling the launch. So the Canadians, not surprisingly, have started exploring the possibility of a European launch.

THE COMING AGE OF TRANSPARENCY HAS RECEIVED SO LITTLE attention in Washington policy circles that to speak of a conventional wisdom is premature. Still, there is a small community of transparency ponderers, and their discourse to date, when synthesized and stripped of bothersome academic caveats and qualifications, yields a few basic generalizations.

Rule No. 1 is almost self-evident: as transparency is imposed on all nations from above, closed societies, like North Korea, have more secrets to lose than open societies, like our own. This rule hasn't kept American officials from worrying. At a conference on remote sensing earlier this year, a speaker from the National Reconnaissance Office, which operates U.S. spy satellites and weighs in on commercial satellite licensing (along with the C.I.A. and the State, Defense and Commerce Departments), warned that "soon Hezbollah and Osama bin Laden are going to have access to a one-meter image of — you pick it — the state Capitol at Albany, N.Y., the White House, the Congress, the Pentagon."

Actually, if Osama bin Laden wants an overhead view of the Pentagon, he should check out the Web site of the National Reconnaissance Office. Among the images at nro.odci.gov is a nice satellite shot of the building from Government archives. It's not at one-meter resolution, but crisper shots taken from airplanes are available at Washington souvenir stores.

Besides, most terrorists would just as soon blow up a bus station as a Federal building — and they deliver bombs by car, not plane. "A terrorist doesn't need satellite imagery," says Bhupendra Jasani, a remote-sensing expert at Kings College, in London. For the most part, "terrorists just want to create chaos."

Granted, terrorists may eventually be able to send smart missiles or smart bombs by combining overhead pictures with data from global-positioning satellites. But whether the target is the Pentagon, the White House or your house, getting the overhead pictures will be the easy part, with or without Ikonos. All in all, then, it seems safe to enunciate Rule No. 2: the coming generation of high-resolution commercial satellites won't be a big boon for terrorists.

That is why the people trying to wrap their minds around the age of transparency are giving most of their thought to war between nations. One result is Rule No. 3: in your classic nuclear standoff, symmetrical transparency can lessen the chances of war.

"I've been in satellite imagery since 1962," says Brian Gordon, who used to work for the Defense Intelligence Agency and whose company, Direct Information Access Corporation, analyzes pictures for Space Imaging and its competitors. "I've seen the effect of our knowing what the Soviets were doing and vice versa." After Soviet and American spy satellites went aloft in the early 1960's, "paranoia diminished."

To put the logic in a contemporary setting: if Pakistan knows that India isn't mobilizing an assault and India knows the same about Pakistan,

Unfortunately for world peace, Representative Dana Rohrabacher can't spend all his time in a plane circling the Spratly Islands. But half a dozen high-resolution satellites could have the same effect.

then, in theory, neither trigger finger will get defensively itchy, and if each side knows that the other side is watching, both will indeed be less likely to mobilize an assault.

Of course, if satellites gave you a clear view of your enemy's missiles, you might start thinking you could wipe them out with a pre-emptive strike — that a nuclear war would be "winnable." Still, various real-world factors would make it hard to put much faith in such a strategy. For example, for all you know your victim might "launch on warning" and retaliate as soon as your missiles were seen heading over the border.

For this and other reasons, it remains highly unlikely that a rational leader would gamble on a first strike. So long as that is true, what starts nuclear wars isn't a nation deciding to attack, but rather a nation wrongly perceiving that it is under attack. And if warped perception is the problem, accurate information, capably interpreted, is part of the solution.

In the realm of conventional war, alas, warped perception isn't the only problem. Conventional wars are winnable, a first strike thus rational and high-resolution targeting data potentially dangerous. Before invading Kuwait, Saddam Hussein bought imagery from the French SPOT satellites — a measly 10-meter resolution, but better than nothing. (France cut off Hussein's access before the allied invasion.)

Of course, satellites can also help deter aggression, since troops massing on borders are vivid from above. Hence Rule No. 4: when it comes to conventional war, there are no simple rules. Transparency can plausibly be a tool for good or ill.

Even here, though, good may have an edge. Consider the Spratly Islands, in the South China Sea. They are a place of perpetual argument among a half-dozen nations over who owns which chunk of land. China has done some stealthy construction work in a part of the Spratly Islands known (no kidding) as Mischief Reef, ostensibly to provide shelters for its fishermen. Last year the Philippine Government, another Spratly disputant, took aerial photos and noticed some oddities about this particular fishing-shelter-refurbishing project: new barrackslike structures and satellite receivers. And were those platforms by any chance gun emplacements?

The big question is whether China would have been less assertive had it known it was going to be on candid camera. As it happens, a partial answer was provided late last year by Representative Dana Rohrabacher, irrepressible Republican of California. The Congressman used a Philippine Government plane to fly over and take pictures of Chinese ships in the region. According to The Manila Times, China — having caught wind of the photo op — withdrew its major combat ships, though Rohrabacher did get pictures of several remaining vessels.

Unfortunately for world peace, Rohrabacher can't spend all his time in a plane circling the Spratly Islands. But half a dozen high-resolution satellites could have the same effect.

Satellites have other advantages over airplanes, notes Baker, the policy analyst; he plans to use Ikonos imagery to test the hypothesis that commercial satellites could stabilize the Spratly Islands. Satellites aren't intrusive — they can legally pass over anyone's territory, which means that they don't start incidents that start wars.

Baker is guardedly optimistic about transparency. Though it can help bad guys as well as good guys, it makes surprise harder, and the typical war's inaugural surprise comes from the aggressor, not the victim. Of course, history is full of examples in which evidence of threatening maneuvers went unseen or misinterpreted or unpublicized. Witness America's lack of alarm over Iraqi troops poised to invade Kuwait. Or its inability to anticipate India's nuclear test last year. Or its apparent failure to make waves about China's Spratly constructions, which it presumably saw. (The best U.S. spy satellites have resolutions measured in inches.)

But that's the point. In the age of transparency, vigilance won't rest solely on the shoulders of a Government that may or may not notice warning signs, may or may not interpret them correctly, may or may not choose to publicize them. For starters, there will be television networks and magazines to publicize fresh satellite imagery. There will also be issue-oriented groups eager to air data that further their cause. In the case of the Spratly Islands, the conservative Heritage Foundation played this role, happily posting Rohrabacher's photos at www.heritage.org. Every issue has its Heritage Foundation, some nongovernmental actor — corporate, nonprofit, whatever — that wants to advertise misbehavior and might pay for the privilege. Armed with satellite shots, the Sierra Club could become a de facto enforcer of environmental treaties — or at least an aggressive embarrasser of noncompliant nations.

In a way, it's just another step toward a global village. As the science-fiction writer David Brin stressed in his nonfiction book, "The Transparent Society," people in traditional villages know one another's business, and it is precisely this lack of privacy that keeps them on good behavior. (Happily, the satellites that keep national leaders feeling naked before the world won't have the same effect on the average citizen. Your neighbors can use a one-meter-resolution satellite to see if there's a swimming pool in your backyard, but they can't see who has been swimming there.)

All told, there seems to be grounds for formulating Rule No. 5: the age of transparency is a plus. Over time, it should help victims more than aggressors, prevent more wars than it starts and do an especially good job preventing nuclear wars. In this view — the view of the transparency enthusiast — the coming generation of commercial high-resolution satellites will become a vital global resource, a precious celestial membrane that could save the human species from itself.

YOU WILL SEARCH AMERICAN SPACE POLICY IN VAIN FOR THE phrase "precious celestial membrane," or for any grand plan to unite with other nations to protect outer space. The stated goal of the United States is to control space: to insure that America has the ability both to protect its own space assets and to destroy those of any other country.

This doctrine was spelled out last year in the report issued by the United States Space Command. It is a visionary tract that justifies itself in cosmic historical terms. "As sea commerce advanced in the 18th and 19th centuries," the report observes, "nations formed navies to project power and to protect and enhance their commercial interests. Similarly,

Taking a Closer Look

Right: An aerial image of San Francisco International Airport that simulates what a one-meter-resolution photograph from Ikonos will look like. Left and center: The same image at resolutions of 25 meters and 5 meters.

during the westward expansion of the continental United States, military outposts and cavalry emerged to protect our wagon trains, settlements and railroads." And as outer space is commercialized . . . well, you get the picture.

Not noted in this manifesto is one big difference between sea and land on the one hand and space on the other. Space will increasingly house lots of sensitive satellites whose disruption might trigger the apocalypse; so turning it into a battlefield could be bad news.

This conclusion doesn't depend on your buying Rule No. 5. Even if the growing reliance on eyes in the sky isn't a net plus, the fact remains that the reliance is growing. And one thing everyone agrees on is that in a nuclear world, sudden widespread blindness is bad. It makes people edgy.

In some contexts, the Clinton Administration appreciates this logic. This New Year's Eve, as Y2K dawns, computer glitches could stop the flow of satellite data to various nations. The Administration plans to gather officials from Russia, and perhaps from other nuclear powers, at a "Center for Y2K Strategic Stability" in Colorado Springs, Colo. There the United States will share data coming in from its own Y2K-compliant systems. The idea is that it is in America's interest to keep sudden blindness from afflicting other nations in time of peace.

Presumably, if this is in America's interest on Jan. 1, 2000, it will be in America's interest thereafter — an observation that raises some doubts about current policy. To wit: maybe the continued American development of antisatellite weapons (ASAT's), by spurring an arms race, could expose the world's satellites to catastrophic disruption. Maybe it would be a good idea to quit while we're ahead, or at least while we're not behind, if other nations will agree not even to enter the race.

Granted, verifying compliance with such a pledge would be tricky, to say the least. But that's no excuse for ignoring the problem, which seems to be the Administration's current frame of mind. The value and feasibility of an ASAT treaty — whether a ban on the weapons themselves or (more feasibly) a ban on testing them — is getting zero study in the arms control agency at the State Department.

In one sense, antisatellite weapons are no big deal. They are just one tool in the "space control" arsenal, along with tactics like bombing satellite dishes and jamming satellites. Indeed, the White House itself, recognizing that such weapons are a messy form of space control, deems them a tool of last resort and keeps the ASAT program alive partly in deference to Congress's Buck Rogers coalition, starring the Republican Senators Bob Smith of New Hampshire and Jon Kyl of Arizona.

Still, antisatellite weapons, however faint their profile in the space-control arsenal, serve as a sharp symbol of failure — the failure to acknowledge the basic drift of things these days. With satellites, as with economics and so much else, a nation's sovereign control of its destiny is increasingly impractical, so control must be found in cooperation.

This isn't left-wing woolly-minded one-worldism. Well, actually, it is. But its core logic isn't exclusively left wing. Living testament to this fact is Henry Sokolski, a former adviser to Dan Quayle and now executive director of the Nonproliferation Policy Education Center. Sokolski is squeamish about transparency, bullish on antisatellite weapons and all for shutter control. But he realizes that unilateral shutter control is a futile game. Hence his woolly-minded multilateralist scheme: to forge an agreement with other nations under which we blind our satellites for them and they blind their satellites for us. One for all and all for one.

Nothing necessarily wrong with that. Even the average leftish transparency enthusiast realizes that there will be more wars, that some of those wars will be just and that during a just war symmetrical transparency is unfortunate. So most observers — left, right and center — accept that in wartime the United States would pull what strings it could peacefully and legitimately pull. And most think it would be nice to arrange in advance for coordinated string pulling — something the Administration is just starting to explore.

But for the leftish transparency enthusiast, this would be only the beginning of the multilateralist schemes. There would also be a continuing and comprehensive version of the Y2K strategic-stability center: a place where analysts from, say, India and Pakistan could confront one another with alarming images and request explanation, as well as consult with third-party analysts. Such crisis control centers — long advocated by Jasani, of Kings College — will grow more important as the Matt Drudges of the world start publishing ambiguous satellite images along with alarmist half-baked analysis.

Some leftish schemes would include a concerted supranational effort to protect the whole satellite system from any one disruptive nation. If that meant surrendering America's prerogative to blind satellites unilaterally by shutter control, so be it. The idea is that the overall gain of preventing sudden apocalypse-inducing outages would dwarf the tactical edge lost in particular cases.

Actually, the United States could well lose that prerogative anyway. Barbara Cochran, president of the Radio-Television News Directors Association, has asked, What exactly is the difference between a satellite picture and regular photographs — you know, the pictures that the First Amendment gives newspapers the right to publish regardless of the Pentagon's opinion of them? If her argument winds up in court and prevails there, the Government's broad criteria for shutter control will be history; in order to close a satellite's eyes, the White House will have to argue that there is a "clear and present danger" to national security — and show it to a judge.

If the courts deem remote sensing a First Amendment issue, it isn't just shutter control that could suffer. After all, blowing up satellites is an equally effective means of hampering this particular form of free speech. And that includes foreign satellites, if they have American customers. It could be that a few years from now part of America's current strategic doctrine — the unilateral "control of space" — will be seen as unconstitutional. Not to mention a bad idea. ■

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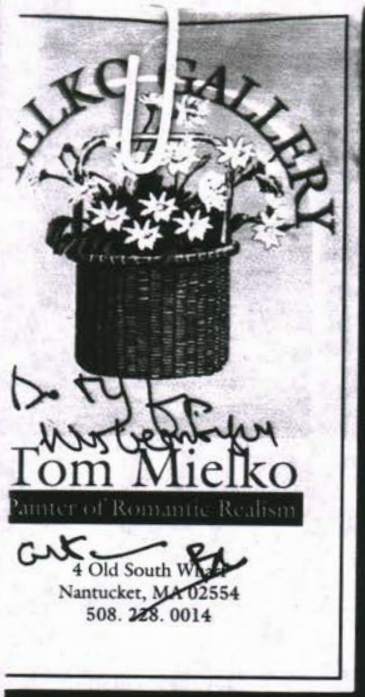

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01/320-1225; Fax: 501/320-4790

AMS Outpatient Center
NT Clinic 686-5878
udiology 686-5940

ames Y. Suen, M.D.
rofessor and Chairman
lead and Neck Surgery

harles M. Bower, M.D.
ediatric Otolaryngology

andall Breau, M.D.
lead and Neck Oncology

arlton Chambers, III, M.D.
Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

ohn L. Dornhoffer, M.D.
tology/Neurotology

hab Hanna, M.D.
ead and Neck Surgery/Skull Base

arcelo Hochman, M.D.
cial Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery

Michael Key, M.D.
ial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

bert W. Seibert, M.D.
liatric Otolaryngology-Cleft Surgery

Reed Thompson, M.D.
olaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

lton Waner, M.D.
olaryngology-Vascular Lesions

zanne W. Yee, M.D.
olaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

ssan Bashiri, D.M.D.
ntistry 686-8276
ryanne McMinn, D.D.S.
ntistry 686-7555
Daniel Eaton, B.C.O., I.M.F.T.
ial Restoration 686-8276

ny L. Badley, R.N.P.
ry Ann Horn, R.N.P.
nda Speed, R.N.P.
ical Nurse Practitioners

w.otolaryngology.uams.edu

UAMS MEDICAL CENTER

September 3, 1999

President William Clinton
Attn: Betty Currie
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
1st Floor, W. Wing
Washington DC 20500

'99 SEP 9 AM 1:16

Re: Arkansas Cancer Research Center, 10th Anniversary Celebration, Thursday, September 23, 1999

Dear President Clinton:

On Thursday, September 23, 1999 the Arkansas Cancer Research Center will celebrate its 10th Anniversary. During this short time the ACRC has become a national and international referral center because of its outstanding reputation in multiple areas for cancer treatment. We are now the second largest bone marrow transplant center in the world. We had patients from 49 states and 23 foreign countries come to ACRC last year for their cancer treatment, which is a reflection of the worldwide reputation of ACRC.

You helped to dedicate ACRC when it opened and we would be grateful to have a letter of recognition of this 10th year anniversary from you.

As you are aware your mother Virginia was treated here and her memory is still very much alive because of an endowment in her name.

Thank you in advance for taking care of this matter. Both you and ACRC have something in common and that is something of which the citizens of Arkansas can be proud.

I should be seeing you for your annual physical examination two days after our celebration. I look forward to seeing you at that time.

Sincerely yours,

James Y. Suen, M.D.
Professor and Chairman

JYS/ph

9-8-99
To Scheduling
after you have seen.
B.

MENT OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY-
AND NECK SURGERY

st Markham, Slot 543
ock, Arkansas 72205-7199
686-5140; Fax: 501/686-8029

UAMS MEDICAL CENTER

Arkansas Cancer Research Center
Head & Neck Clinic 686-8525
Behavioral Medicine 686-8700
Speech/Language Pathology 686-8264

Arkansas Children's Hospital
501/320-1225; Fax: 501/320-4790

UAMS Outpatient Center
ENT Clinic 686-5878
Audiology 686-5940

James Y. Suen, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
Head and Neck Surgery

Charles M. Bower, M.D.
Pediatric Otolaryngology

Randall Breau, M.D.
Head and Neck Oncology

Carlton Chambers, III, M.D.
Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

John L. Dornhoffer, M.D.
Otology/Neurotology

Ehab Hanna, M.D.
Head and Neck Surgery/Skull Base

Marcelo Hochman, M.D.
Facial Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery

Michael Key, M.D.
acial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

obert W. Seibert, M.D.
ediatric Otolaryngology-Cleft Surgery

Reed Thompson, M.D.
Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

Milton Waner, M.D.
Otolaryngology-Vascular Lesions

Suzanne W. Yee, M.D.
Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

Hassan Bashiri, D.M.D.
Dentistry 686-8276
Maryanne McMinn, D.D.S.
Dentistry 686-7555
Daniel Eaton, B.C.O., I.M.F.T.
Facial Restoration 686-8276

Jenny L. Badley, R.N.P.
Mary Ann Horn, R.N.P.
Brenda Speed, R.N.P.
Clinical Nurse Practitioners

www.otolaryngology.uams.edu

September 3, 1999

Ms. Carmen Fowler
Office of Presidential Messages
The White House
Fax: 202-456-2806

Re: The Arkansas Cancer Research Center 10th Anniversary Celebration, September 23, 1999

Dear Carmen:

I hope this letter finds you in good health and good spirits. I wanted to ask a favor of you and President Clinton. The Arkansas Cancer Research Center (ACRC) will celebrate its 10th Anniversary this year. President Clinton helped us to dedicate the center when he was Governor.

In the ten years that we have been in existence, ACRC has made unbelievable strides. In those ten years we have gone from doing no bone marrow transplantations to being the second largest bone marrow transplant center in the world. We also have major programs which are internationally recognized in head and neck cancer, skull base surgery and in metabolism of the bone. Last year we had patients from 49 states and 23 foreign countries come to ACRC and UAMS for their cancer treatment. We have truly become an international center for cancer treatment.

We also are doing major research in cancer in multiple areas and are continuing to find new discoveries and treatment for cancer out of the ACRC.

As you can see we are very proud of the accomplishments and the recognition we have received worldwide. All of this would not have been possible without the major private contributions we have had from generous donors such as Pat and Willard Walker who have given over $10 million to build and support the ACRC. Also many volunteers and administrative staff have poured their lives into making our institution successful.

MENT OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY-
AND NECK SURGERY
st Markham, Slot 543
ock, Arkansas 72205-7199
6-5140; Fax: 501/686-8029

UAMS MEDICAL CENTER

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& Neck Clinic 686-8525
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h/Language Pathology 686-8264

isas Children's Hospital
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enda Speed, R.N.P.
nical Nurse Practitioners

ww.otolaryngology.uams.edu

September 3, 1999
Ms. Carmen Fowler
Page Two

Re: The Arkansas Cancer Research Center 10th Anniversary Celebration, September 23, 1999

On Thursday, September 23, 1999 we will have a 10th Anniversary Celebration with an official ceremony. We would appreciate a letter from President Clinton congratulating the staff and supporters of ACRC on its tremendous accomplishments. President Clinton's mother Virginia was treated here at ACRC and part of the center is named in her memory. This letter should be addressed to Bart Barlogie, M.D., Director, Arkansas Cancer Research Center and to the Board of Directors.

Thank you in advance for taking care of this important matter. Again I appreciate your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely yours,

James Y. Suen, M.D.
Professor and Chairman

CC: President William Clinton

JYS/ph

Carolyn-

Can we have a ~~letter~~ done -

Kinda nice !!!

9-8-99

To Burkhardt for letter?

Yes ✓ No —

B

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. note	re: James Murray [partial] (1 page)	09/09/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Sean Maloney (Chron File (Sept 99))
OA/Box Number: 14867

FOLDER TITLE:
Wednesday, September 8, 1999

2016-0970-F
rs3007

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]

CURRENTLY [redacted] '99 SEP 9 AM1:48

(b)(6)

JAMES MURRAY
1911 HIGH TIMBER ROAD
OXON HILL, MD 20742

16 YRS
SERVED AS A PARK POLICE
MOTORMAN WITHIN THE
PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADES
OF REGAN. BUSH AND
ALSO PRESIDENT CLINTON

FOR MORE INFO,
PLEASE CALL
ALFONSO DYSON
202 622-0889

08-26-1999 08:54AM FROM RILEY'S INC. TO 12024561210 P.01

Riley Building, Suite 301
620 West Third Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 7220

Date August 26, 1999

Number of pages including cover sheet 4

'99 SEP 8 PM8:12

To:

Betty Currie

Executive Office of the President

The White House

hone 202 456-7820

ax Phone 202 456-1210

C:

From:

Robert "Larry" McDaniel

Phone 375-8403

Fax Phone 375-7114

RKS:

☐ Urgent ☒ For your review ☐ Reply ASAP ☐ Please comment

9-8-99

Carolyn - see highlighted paragraph -

Do you want Debbie Bird to handle?

L

To Burkhardt for letter?

Yes ✓ No ___

Riley Company
The Riley Building, Suite 301
620 West Third Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
501-375-8403 501-375-7114 Fax

August 26, 1999

Mrs. Betty Currie
Executive Offices of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: letter to Harvard Business School 50th Reunion

Dear Betty:

My boss, Pat M. Riley, Sr., is co-chairman of the class of 1949 Harvard Business School 50th Reunion Committee. Mr. Riley, Sr. has known the President and First Lady for many years and I was asked to see if it would be possible for the President to send a letter of acknowledgement to be read during the reunion.

On my December visit last year I had spoken with Nancy about this but knowing how very busy you'all normally are she may have forgotten our conversation. I am sending a brief letter outlining the Class of 1949 and at the bottom of the page is the name and address of the individual who should receive the letter. If my old friend, Debbie Bird is assigned this task please have her send me a fax of the letter also. My fax number is 501-375-7114. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Robert L. McDaniel

Robert L. McDaniel
Controller

1949 Harvard Business School
50th Reunion

The Class of '49 of the Harvard Business School is acknowledged to be one of the School's most successful, perhaps *the* most successful class ever to have graduated.

The most striking feature about the class of '49 is their extraordinary stability in business and family. Over 50% of the classmates spent their entire business careers in the same company and nine out of 10 are currently married. A majority has three or more children and four or more grandchildren.

The class of '49's reputation is fully justified. The reason for their successes includes the unprecedented opportunities in the post war era and sound values.

Their 50th reunion is being held in Boston on September 30 through October 3, 1999 at the Royal Sonesta Hotel Boston (Cambridge)

There will be several key speakers, such as David Mahoney, author of *"Living Better Longer"*. Please see attached Reunion Schedule.

The great accomplishments and acknowledgements from the Class of '49 are numerous. Forbes magazine wrote impressive articles about the HBS'49'ers during their 40th and 45th reunion. Also, CNN taped and produced a segment of the their 45th reunion showing the great accomplishments and contributions this class displayed over the years. Their successes are incomparable, but the majority of the classmates agree that their standard of ethics exceeds all else, such as family values and community service. One course, Administrative Practices, taught HBS students to treat human beings as humans. That is something that can be easily forgotten when one is trying to reach the top. The graduates from 1949 never forgot where they came from, where they were heading and how to share this guidance with their family, friends, church and business associates.

A letter of acknowledgement from President Clinton would be highly appropriate and appreciated for such occasion. This letter can be addressed to Mr. Marvin Traub, who in return will share the letter with the entire '49 Class. Mr. Traub is the Committee Chairman, who has been preparing and planning the reunion with the help of several other members. There is a projected count of 300 classmates and spouse/guest in attendance for this Big 50th

Mr. Marvin Traub
Marvin Traub Associates, Inc.
535 Madison Avenue
New York NY 10022
212-593-7392

3

HBS CLASS OF 1949 - 50th REUNION SCHEDULE

Thursday, September 30 - Sunday, October 3, 1999

THURSDAY, September 30		
3:00 - 6:00 p.m.	Reunion Check-In and Welcome	*The Royal Sonesta Hotel*
7:00 - 10:00 p.m.	Reception & New England Shore Dinner	*The Grand Ballroom*
FRIDAY, October 1		
7:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Reunion Check-In continues	*Burden Hall, HBS*
7:30 – 8:45 a.m.	Continental Breakfast	*Kresge Tent*
9:00 - 9:45 a.m.	Dean Kim B. Clark *"State of the School"* Address to all Reunion Classes	*Burden Hall*
10:00 – 10:45 a.m.	Fanfare & Grand Opening of 50th Reunion *"Living Better Longer"* David Mahoney	*Aldrich Tent*
11:00 - 11:45 a.m.	Dr. Levy & Michael Jacobson, Al Gordon, '25 *"Framingham Heart Study & Nutrition"*	*Burden Hall*
11:45 – 1:00 p.m.	Professor David Upton *"Technology & the MBA Curriculum in the Twenty-first Century"* *OR*	*Burden Hall*
11:45 - 1:00 p.m.	Faculty Presentations	*Aldrich Hall Classrooms*
1:00 - 2:00 p.m.	Luncheon with Dean Kim B. Clark and the Class of 1949	*The Boardroom, Kresge Hall*
2:00 – 2:15 p.m.	Class Photo	*Baker Library Steps*
2:15 –3:30 p.m.	Panel - Speakers: Dan Mosley, Partner of Cravath, Swaine & Moore. Bill Ruane and others to be announced *"Financial Planning – Preserving your Assets"* *"Trusts and Estate Planning"* *OR*	*Burden Hall*
2:15 – 3:30 p.m.	Faculty Presentations	*Aldrich Hall Classrooms*
3:30 -	Buses return to Sonesta Hotel	
7:00 - 11:00 p.m.	Cocktails, Dinner and Dancing with the Class of 1949	*Aboard "The Odyssey",* *A Cruise around Boston Harbor*
SATURDAY, October 2		
7:45 – 4:00 p.m.	Reunion Check-in continues	*The Royal Sonesta Hotel*
7:30 – 8:30 a.m.	Continental Breakfast	*Skyline Rooms*
8:45 – 10:00 a.m.	A Case Discussion on MBA Classes of '49 & '99 *"Has the Business School Changed?"* Professor Warren McFarlan Albert H. Gordon Professor of Business Administration	*Grand Ballroom*
10:00 – 11:00 a.m.	*"Where are the Greatest Places in the World to Visit?"* Dr. Terry Shaler, Harvard University Travel	*Grand Ballroom*
11:00 – 11:15 a.m.	Refreshment Break	*Ballroom Foyer*
11:15 – 12:30 p.m.	*A Case Study on Ethics* Professor Joseph Badaracco, Jack Shad Professor of Business Ethics	*Grand Ballroom*
12:30 – 2:00 p.m.	Luncheon with the Class *"Legends of our Time"* Yogi Berra & Jim Michaels	*Skyline Rooms*
2:15 – 3:30 p.m.	Panel on Work – Pro Bono – Travel – Sports *"Save the Children Fund"*, Tom Murphy *"Partnership for Drug Free America,* Jim Burke Analysis of Time Allocation by Classmates & Others	*Grand Ballroom*
7:00 p.m. - Midnight	Cocktails, Dinner and Dancing *"White Heat Swing Orchestra" & Entertainment* *(semi-formal dress)*	*Grand Ballroom* *The Royal Sonesta Hotel*
SUNDAY, October 3		
9:00 – 9:30 a.m	1949 Memorial Services	*HBS Chapel*
10:00 - Noon	Farewell Brunch with the Class	*The Feldberg Residence* *Wayland, Massachusetts*

5/6/99

9-9-99

Okay to dispatch?

Yes ✓

No

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 9-9-99

NOTE FOR: The Honorable Donna E. Shalala

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information [X]

The Honorable Donna E. Shalala
Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services
Room #615F
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

9-9-99

Okay to dispatch?

Yes ✓

No

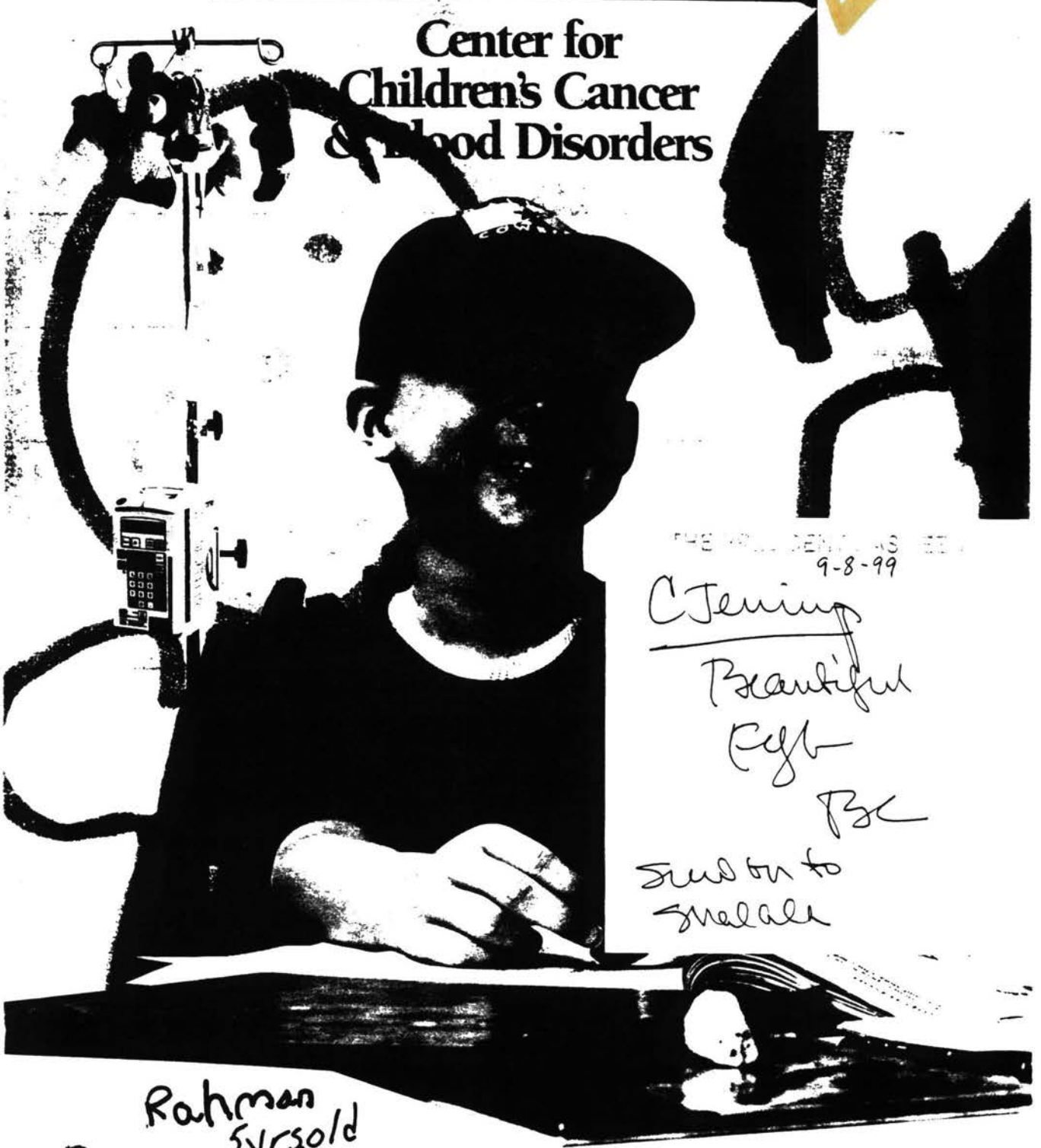
C

Chris Smith

SUNY Health Science Center

Copied
Jennings
Podesta
Sec Shalala

Center for Children's Cancer & Blood Disorders



9-8-99

C Jennings

Beautiful

Bc

Send on to Shalala

Rahman
Syrsold

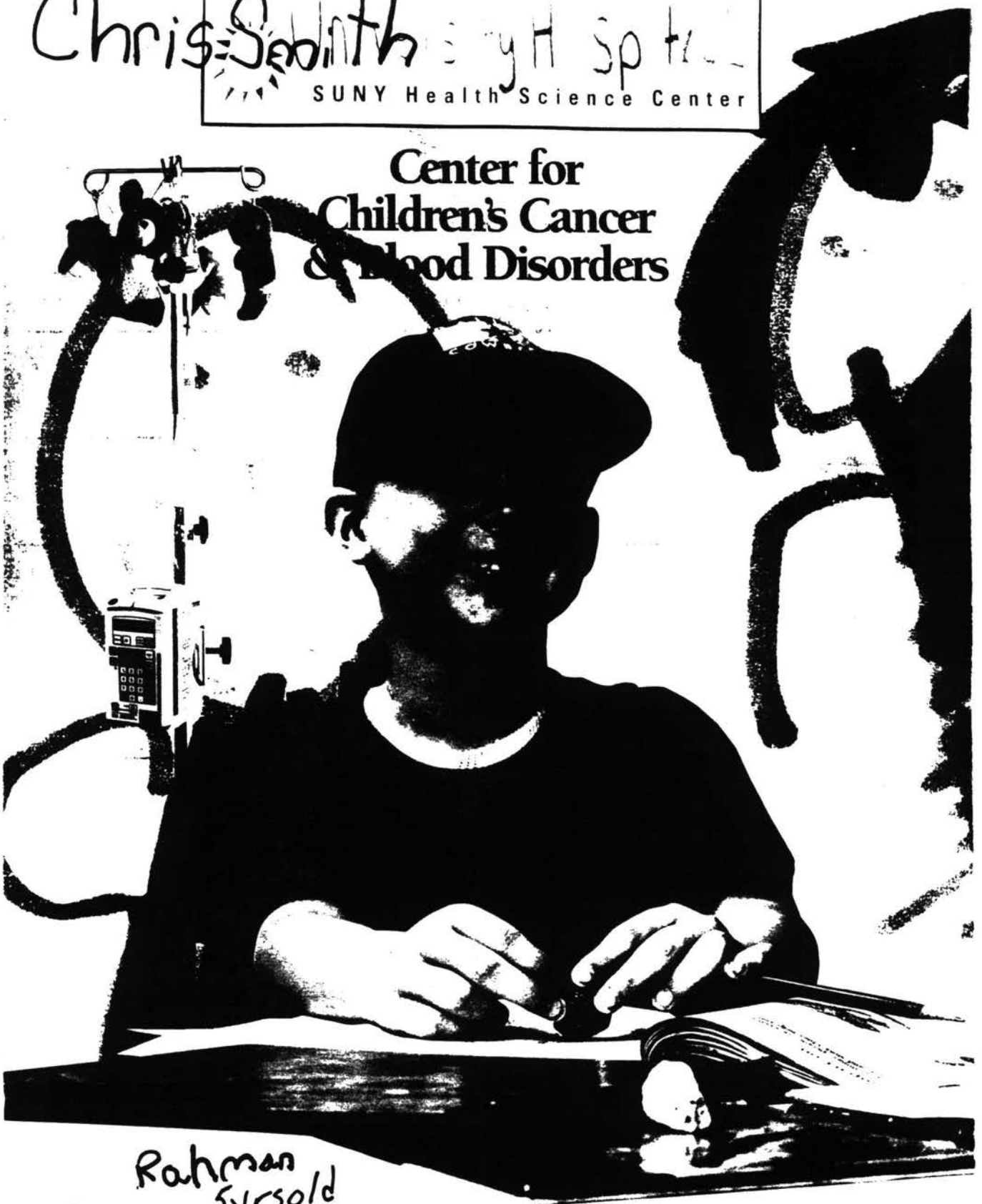
·Providing Care· finding cures· Saving Lives·

Syracuse, New York

Chris Smith

SUNY Health Science Center

Center for Children's Cancer & Blood Disorders



Rahman
Syrsold

·Providing Care· finding cures· Saving Lives·

Syracuse, New York

Dr. Dubowy with patients Lucas and Rick

"Childhood cancers are very different from adult cancers. The disease types, the responses to therapy and the long-term effects are different. In Central New York, only University Hospital is uniquely equipped to address these differences. We offer every medical, surgical and support specialist these children need."

–Ronald Dubowy, MD, Director,
Center for Children's Cancer and Blood Disorders,
University Hospital

On the cover:
Six-year-old Michael has lymphoma.
Illustration of happy people by Caitlyn.

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Mary Walker

Matthew Morgan SC Patient

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- Regional Comprehensive Hemophilia Center
- KNOT (Kids Now Off Therapy) Clinic

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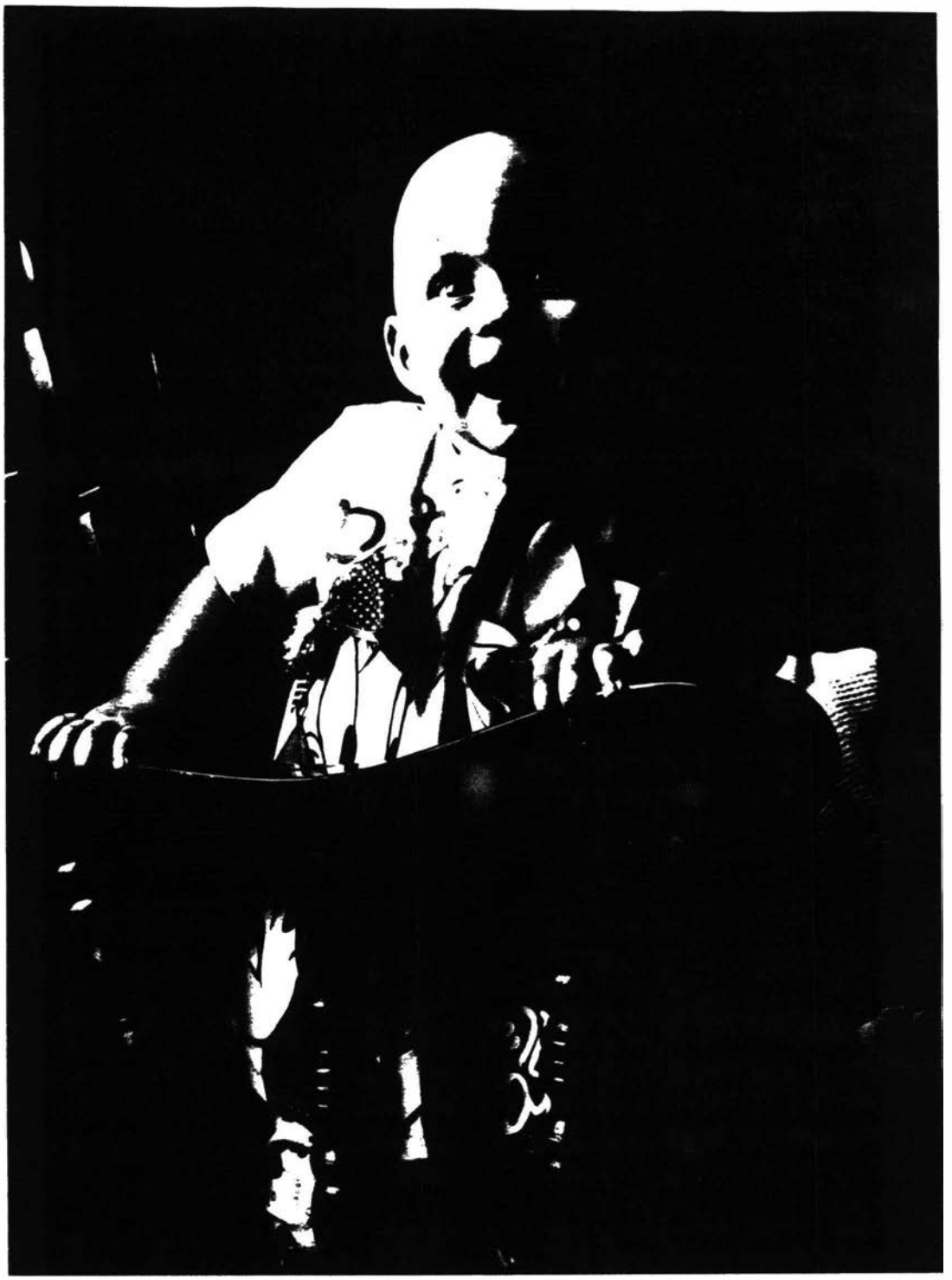
Thank You for your support & effort to get better Medical update on Cancer.

Mrs. Ellen Morgan Parent



Emily was diagnosed with [illegible]
a muscle tumor at five months. [illegible]
removal of much of her quadriceps [illegible]
shaving and coming through [illegible]

World Class Care, Right Here at Home

Hunter Atkinson age 9

U.S. is the best!

Cancer strikes more children than most of us realize. According to current statistics, one child in 500 will be diagnosed with cancer. The outlook for these children has improved dramatically in the past 30 years. Still, childhood cancer continues to have a profound impact on patients, families – and entire communities.

Since 1973, University Hospital has focused impressive resources on these formidable diseases. By drawing on our strengths as a large teaching and research hospital – and creating a committed multidisciplinary team of pediatric specialists – we have developed a Center for Children's Cancer and Blood Disorders that is on a par with the nation's finest. Our Center is the only one of its kind in the 20-county region that extends from the Canadian border to Northern Pennsylvania. Each year, we serve more than 700 children with various malignancies and blood disorders – and make a significant contribution to the increasingly successful fight against childhood cancers.

·Providing CarE· finding cures· Saving Lives·

Above: Flowers & tree illustration by Erica; lettering by Cardell At right: University Hospital of the SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse, New York

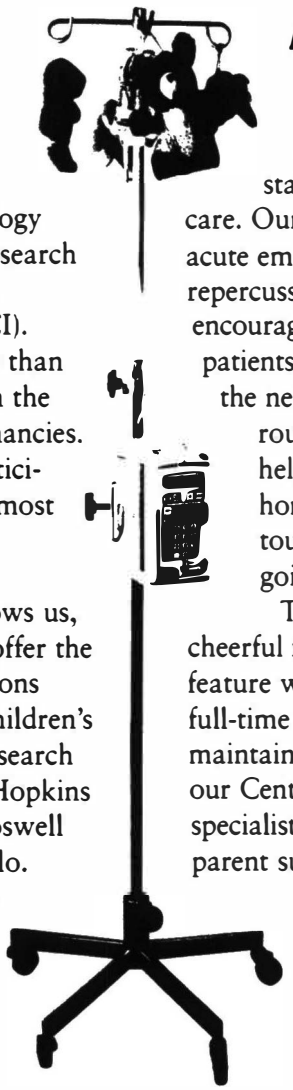
Mya Thompson Hi!!! :)

Center for Children's Cancer AND Blood disorders

Prestigious Partnership

Our Center is staffed by a widely respected team of pediatric medical and surgical specialists who work hand-in-hand with the Pediatric Oncology Group (POG), a prestigious research organization sponsored by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). POG is a select group of more than 100 hospitals that specialize in the treatment of childhood malignancies. As a member of POG, we participate in the most recent – and most effective – clinical studies for children with cancer.

Our POG membership allows us, with very rare exceptions, to offer the same advanced treatment options available at such prominent children's cancer centers as St. Jude's Research Hospital in Memphis, Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo. At University Hospital, young patients with cancer find world-class care close to home – and close to the people who love them.



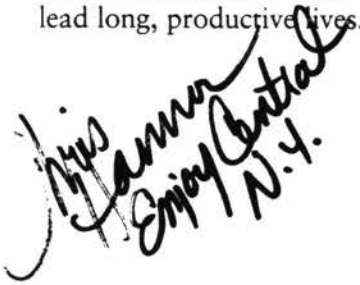
Attuned to the Emotional Impact

The successful treatment of cancer and serious blood disorders demands more than state-of-the-art medical and surgical care. Our Center is equally attentive to the acute emotional, social and developmental repercussions of childhood cancers. We encourage family participation in our patients' treatment, and we emphasize the need to maintain the child's normal routines. Whenever possible, we help our young patients remain at home and in school – or at least in touch with school – while undergoing treatment.

To help keep spirits high, our cheerful inpatient and outpatient units feature well-stocked playrooms and full-time child-life specialists. To help maintain critical connections to school, our Center has one of the few education specialists in the country. A social worker, parent support group – and a contagiously optimistic atmosphere – also contribute to the sense of empowerment our Center promotes.

The Long View

The fact that more than 70 percent of childhood cancer patients now survive is a major success for modern medicine. But it is increasingly evident that the medical needs of these patients may extend into adulthood, due to the long-term effects of their life-saving treatments. Learning disabilities, growth delays and cardiac conditions are among the potential complications. For the past 10 years, our Center has been a pioneer in tracking and treating these patients through our Kids Now Off Therapy (KNOT) clinic, which follows 300 cancer survivors, ages 4 through 35. Our proactive approach helps cancer survivors minimize the after effects of treatment – and lead long, productive lives.



"When your child is diagnosed with cancer, your first thought is, 'Where do I go for the best treatment? New York? Boston?' Then, you search the internet and talk with doctors. You find out that University Hospital offers state-of-the-art care, right here in Syracuse."

–Parent

A Collaborative Effort

Our Center understands that it takes an entire community to battle an opponent like childhood cancer. In addition to our own impressive medical resources, we help deliver services that are sponsored by such allies as the Syracuse Ronald McDonald House; PROP, our Center's parent support group; Camp Good Days and Special Times; American Cancer Society; Leukemia Society of America; Make-A-Wish®; and other dedicated and generous organizations. With their support – and the inspiring resilience of our young patients – our Center is taking impressive strides toward conquering childhood cancer.

University Hospital illustration by Saleema

Joshua

Joshua [illegible] during stem-cell harvesting [illegible] Phase III clinical trial that includes high-dose chemotherapy followed by stem-cell [illegible]

Joshua is Turning 4 this month and still going strong! Good, Normal

Affiliation with the Pediatric Oncology Group

We'd love to have you visit our clinic next month. Visit to our area Temple Touchette

University Hospital's Center for Children's Cancer and Blood Disorders is in a league with North America's foremost providers of pediatric cancer treatment. Access to the latest cancer protocols is provided by our membership in the Pediatric Oncology Group (POG), a prestigious group of institutions and individuals collaborating to defeat children's cancer. This international group is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute; its mission is to cure every new patient and strive to assure optimal quality of survival.

Elite Partnership

Among our POG partners are the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo, and Stanford University Medical Center in Palo Alto. Our vital relationship with POG allows our patients to receive the same world-class care these institutions offer, while remaining in their own communities – and with their own families.

Karen Bilynsky and Temple Touchette
Clinical Research Associates

"POG places our Center in a league with famous cancer hospitals like St. Jude's – and lets our patients enroll in the exact protocols that world-famous cancer centers offer."

–Temple Touchette

At any given time, POG sponsors numerous clinical studies, or protocols, for new drugs or new combinations of existing drugs. University Hospital has more than 200 young patients enrolled in these leading-edge, closely controlled protocols. Each patient must meet strict eligibility requirements and be carefully followed during treatment. At University Hospital alone, it takes two full-time clinical research associates to collect and record the data required to participate in POG protocols.

POG Connects Leading Physicians

Our participation in POG – and regular attendance at POG conferences – keep our physicians and staff connected with other leading minds in pediatric cancer treatment. We regularly consult with physicians at other prominent institutions.

The University Hospital Lab is also the reference laboratory for certain POG protocols, and our physicians and research associates travel around the world to audit other POG institutions – clear indications that we are vital members of the POG team.

"Most children with cancer can now be cured. That's because thousands of children have been treated in well controlled, investigational research studies– the kinds of studies that our Center participates in through the Pediatric Oncology Group."

–Stephen Dubansky, MD

Expanding Collaboration To Speed the Development of Cures

In the near future, our affiliations with leading cancer centers will expand, as POG merges with the Children's Cancer Group and other prominent pediatric cancer research organizations. This new and much larger organization will design and coordinate all National Cancer Institute clinical trials for children with cancer. The merger is being called a new paradigm in cooperation. It will create a single North American program for treatment, research, public information and advocacy for children with cancer. The merger will dramatically enhance the efficiency and speed the development of cures for pediatric cancer.

As a cancer survivor, thank you for visiting 5C at Upstate Medical Center
Thanks,
Tina

Lisa Day

Please remember the children!
Yrannia Catherine
5C

The Doctors + staff of 5C are exceptional. I'm very satisfied with my daughters care.
Valerie C. Day Littlefalls, NY

The More Common Childhood Cancers

In recent years, the medical community has taken gigantic steps toward curing childhood cancers. Now, more than 70 percent of young patients survive; just a few decades ago, this rate was less than 10 percent.

The most commonly cancers treated in our Center include:

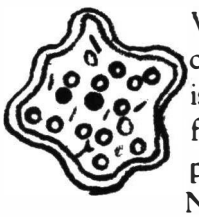
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL), the single most common malignancy in children, usually requires two or more years of chemotherapy yet is highly curable, with survival rates approaching 80 percent.

Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML) originates in the bone marrow. Treatment entails shorter periods of more intense chemotherapy. In its advanced stages, bone marrow transplant may offer the best hope for cure.

Brain Tumors, as a group, account for the largest percentage of solid childhood malignancies. Treatment options may include neurosurgery, chemotherapy and/or radiation – including University Hospital's revolutionary new Gamma Knife radiosurgery.

Hodgkin's Disease, a highly curable cancer, arises in the lymph nodes and is treated with radiation and/or chemotherapy.

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma also originates in the lymph nodes and is treated with chemotherapy.

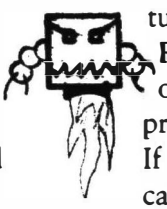


Wilms Tumor, a kidney tumor with cure rates approaching 90 percent, is usually treated with surgery, followed by chemotherapy and possibly radiation.

Neuroblastoma, which originates in the adrenal gland, abdominal nerve tissue or adjacent to the spinal chord, is highly curable when localized.

Bone Tumors, including osteogenic sarcoma and Ewings sarcoma, have been traditionally treated with surgery, usually followed by chemotherapy and radiation. Limb salvage, which spares affected limbs, is increasingly an option.

Rhabdomyosarcoma may originate in any muscle tissue and is treated with a combination of surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. Prognosis for localized tumors is very good.

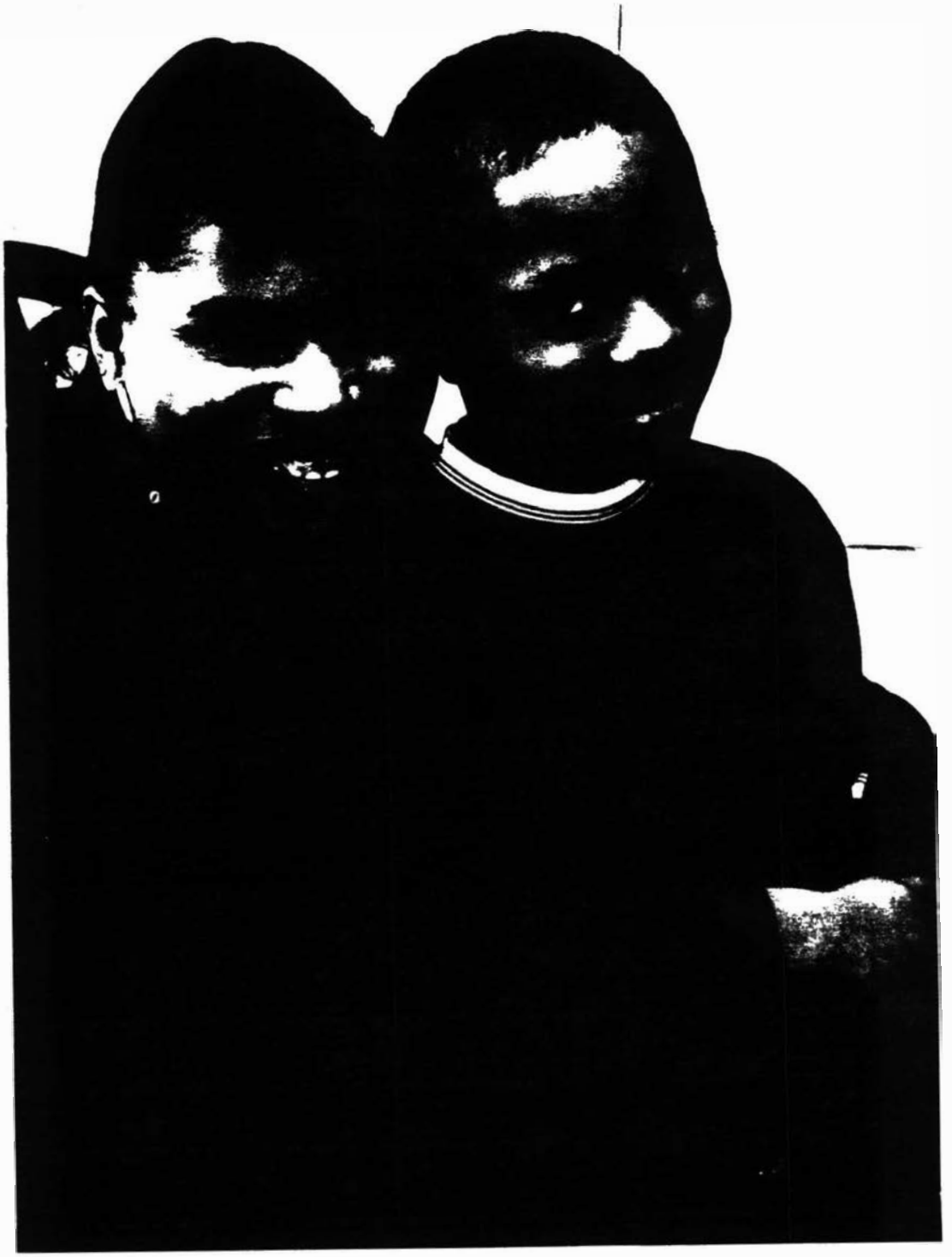


Retinoblastoma arises in the retina of the eye, usually in infants or preschoolers, and is treated surgically. If caught early, the eye usually can be saved.

Blood Disorders

In addition to treating these and other childhood cancers, our Center offers advanced care for children with blood disorders, including anemias, hemophilia and other clotting disorders, sickle cell disease and conditions involving white blood cell abnormalities.

Cell illustrations by Monique and Eddie

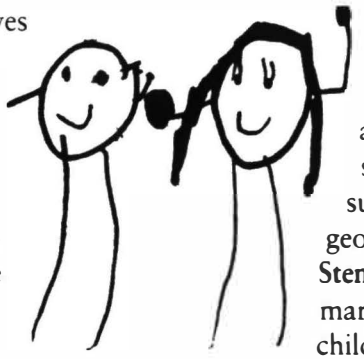


Ten-year-old Edward with his mother in the Center's outpatient unit. Edward is being treated for T-cell lymphoma

Continually Evolving Treatment Options

The Center for Children's Cancer and Blood Disorders offers the following treatment options for childhood cancers. Each of these options is continually evolving, as clinical studies improve survival rates and reduce side effects.

Chemotherapy, which deserves much of the credit for the dramatic gains toward curing childhood cancers, employs drugs that interfere with the cancer cells' ability to grow and multiply. These drugs may be delivered orally, intravenously or intramuscularly. Our Center's affiliation with the Pediatric Oncology Group (POG) gives our patients access to the most advanced clinical studies of anticancer drugs.



Radiation Therapy is a noninvasive form of treatment delivered from an external source, much like a diagnostic X-ray machine. Each individual treatment takes only a few minutes but is usually repeated five days a week for four to six weeks. Radiation is used judiciously in young children, due to potential side effects. University Hospital, with its continually upgraded radiation equipment, offers the most technologically sophisticated radiation facility in Central New York – as well as the revolutionary Gamma Knife, which offers new hope for patients with inoperable brain tumors.

Surgery, the oldest therapy for solid tumors, continues to play a central role in treatment, often in conjunction with radiation or chemotherapy. Our impressive resources as an academic medical center enable University Hospital to offer children with solid tumors a wide range of surgical specialists, including pediatric surgeons, pediatric neurosurgeons and orthopedic surgeons.

Stem Cell Transfusions, like bone marrow transplants, revitalize a child's blood after high doses of chemotherapy. Thirty percent of POG's members – including our Center – now offer this promising treatment option, which involves collecting the peripheral blood stem cells through a painless process called pheresis. After stem cell collection, the child undergoes a period of intensive chemotherapy, after which the stem cells are returned to the patient, where they migrate to the marrow space inside the bones and develop into normal white cells, red cells and platelets.

Coordination of Treatment

Bone Marrow Transplants are not routinely performed at our Center, due to the relatively rare need for this procedure and restrictions on the minimum number of bone marrow transplants a hospital must perform annually. When this treatment is prescribed, our patients are usually referred to our colleagues in larger pediatric cancer centers.

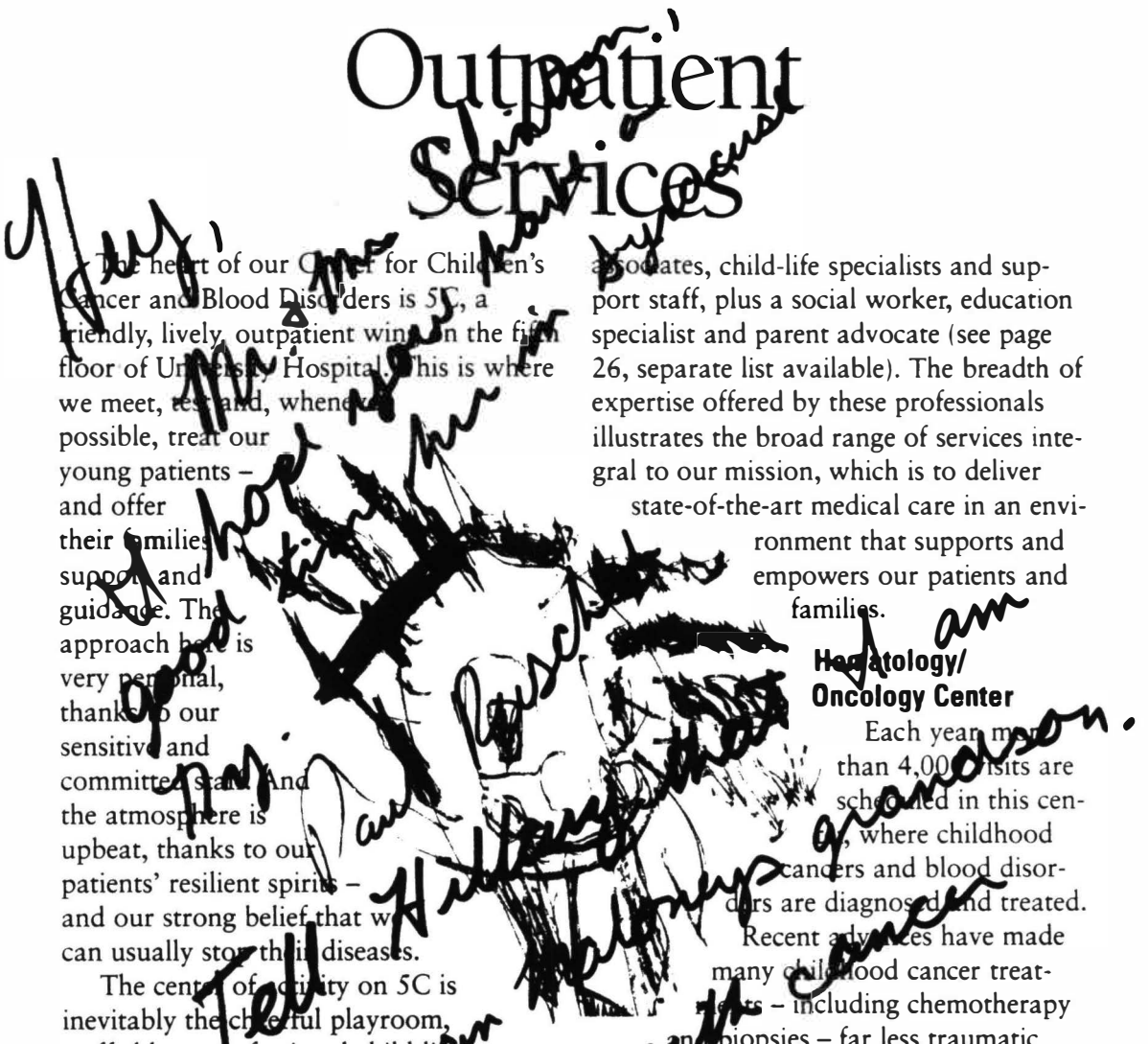
People illustrations by Michelle

ALLERGIC

Outpatient Services

The heart of our Center for Children's Cancer and Blood Disorders is 5C, a friendly, lively outpatient wing on the fifth floor of University Hospital. This is where we meet, test and, whenever possible, treat our young patients – and offer their families support and guidance. The approach here is very personal, thanks to our sensitive and committed staff. And the atmosphere is upbeat, thanks to our patients' resilient spirits – and our strong belief that we can usually stop their diseases.

The center of activity on 5C is inevitably the cheerful playroom, staffed by a professional child-life specialist who uses play therapy to help the children understand and navigate their diseases and treatments.



It Takes Teamwork

The multidisciplinary nature of our Center is clearly evident on our outpatient wing, which serves as the headquarters for our team of physicians, nurse practitioners, nurses, researchers, research associates, child-life specialists and support staff, plus a social worker, education specialist and parent advocate (see page 26, separate list available). The breadth of expertise offered by these professionals illustrates the broad range of services integral to our mission, which is to deliver state-of-the-art medical care in an environment that supports and empowers our patients and families.

Hematology/ Oncology Center

Each year more than 4,000 visits are scheduled in this center, where childhood cancers and blood disorders are diagnosed and treated. Recent advances have made many childhood cancer treatments – including chemotherapy and biopsies – far less traumatic than in the past, enabling the vast majority of patients to be treated as outpatients or even at home. Among the welcome improvements are anti-nausea medications, local anesthetic creams, amnestic drugs (which block any recognition of pain), surgically implanted catheters and minimally invasive needle-biopsy procedures.

Sun illustration by Jimmy

Brain Tumor Clinic

Brain tumors, as a group, account for the largest percentage of solid childhood tumors. Our Center has a monthly, multidisciplinary clinic dedicated to the unique needs of young patients with brain tumors. A highly specialized University Hospital neuro-oncology team, which includes a pediatric oncologist, pediatric neurologist, pediatric neurosurgeon, radiation therapist, social worker and education specialist, evaluates each child and designs a treatment and follow-up plan. Following treatment, these patients return to the clinic two to four times a year for physical and neurological examinations, plus CT and MRI scans. The Brain Tumor Clinic also conducts a comprehensive assessment of each child's educational and psychosocial needs and coordinates delivery of necessary post-treatment support services.

Illustration of Gamma Knife. The procedure eradicates brain tumors and other disorders with beams of intersecting radiation.

Wendy, a KNOT Clinic patient, with Susan Shaw. Wendy has been in remission from leukemia for several years.

"We have a very good track record for following up on our patients. In fact, we really never say good-bye to them."

–Susan Shaw, RN, MS, PNP, KNOT Clinic Coordinator

CNY Gamma Knife Center

"Brain Surgery Without a Scalpel"

University Hospital's recent installation of the noninvasive Gamma Knife – which can destroy a brain tumor without the degree of risk or long recovery associated with conventional brain surgery – is a revolutionary addition to our Center's arsenal of effective treatments for brain tumors. The Gamma Knife is considered the gold standard in radiosurgery.

Sickle Cell Center

Any Central New York child with a positive screening for sickle cell disease is referred to our Comprehensive Sickle Cell Program for ongoing treatment and education. Sickle cell anemia is a chronic blood disorder which affects one in 400 African Americans and can cause anemia, frequent infections, tissue damage and episodes of debilitating pain. Our Center educates parents – and eventually the patients themselves – about the hereditary pattern of sickle cell disease and the signs of a sickle cell crisis, which requires immediate hospitalization. We also prescribe and administer

I am a cancer patient

[redacted]

Richard Wallis Jr.

medications and transfusions to prolong our patients' periods of good health – and to limit their sickle cell crises. Recently, we have seen great promise in the use of the chemotherapy drug hydroxyurea, which appears to decrease sickle cell crises by 50 percent.

Hemophilia Center

More than 100 children with hemophilia and other clotting disorders are registered with University Hospital's Regional Comprehensive Pediatric Hemophilia Center. These children – and their families – receive age-appropriate education so they can manage this chronic disease with considerable independence. The Center also prescribes medications and transfusions of clotting factor concentrates, monitors patients' blood, coordinates treatment of secondary complications – such as muscle and joint damage due to excessive bleeding – and arranges appropriate dental and surgical care.

In recent years, the outlook has brightened for children with hemophilia and other serious blood disorders: new blood-screening and processing methods have made human blood supplies much safer. And artificially developed – or recombinant – blood products soon promise to make these necessary supplies risk-free. In addition, the Hemophilia Center offers Camp High Hopes, a unique camping experience for children with hemophilia.

Top: Sylvia, Olivia and Davida receive treatment for sickle cell anemia at University Hospital. Above: Tyler is treated for hemophilia.

KNOT (Kids Now Off Therapy) Clinic

The fact that now more than 70 percent of the children with cancer survive is a major victory, but it can be bittersweet. As many as half of these childhood cancer survivors will eventually encounter late-effect health problems. Ironically, these problems are related to treatments that cured the original cancer. Radiation and chemotherapy often lead to long-term complications such as learning disabilities, growth and pituitary problems, cardiac and pulmonary conditions and secondary cancers.

To reduce the negative impact of childhood cancer treatment, our Center's Kids Now Off Therapy (KNOT) Clinic follows more than 300 cancer survivors, ages 4 through 35. Fewer than 50* hospitals in the country have similar comprehensive clinics for these complicated, labor-intensive patients. The KNOT clinic, for example, may refer children with growth problems to endocrinologists for hormone treatment, teach children whose lungs were radiated that they are at much higher risk for lung cancer, and track the academic performance of youngsters who are susceptible to learning problems due to irradiation of their central nervous systems. (*as of 5/99.)

Our 10-year-old KNOT Clinic expects to see a surge of young patients in the years ahead. Today, one in every 900 people is a cancer survivor. By 2010, one in every 250 people between the ages of 15 and 45 is expected to be a cancer survivor.

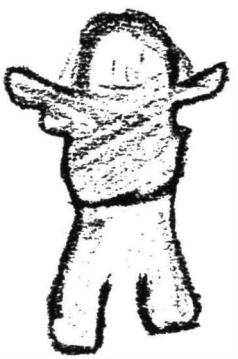
Jonathan Morse mom morse

Ten-month-old Brianna plays with Dr. Jarrold's
Josh in the inpatient playroom. Brianna has sickle cell
anemia, and Josh is battling [illegible]
[illegible]

Inpatient Services

Patients who require hospitalization during treatment are admitted to our Center's family-friendly inpatient unit, 7H, which has many of the conveniences and comforts of home. The nurses on this 13-bed unit are specially trained to work with children who have cancer or blood disorders. And, the nurses assure that familiar faces are on hand to welcome children from our Center.

The rooms in this recently renovated unit are generously sized and include special sleeping chairs so family members can be with their children around the clock. Each patient has a phone, and families and friends are encouraged to call and visit – and to help our patients retain their normal connections and routines as much as possible.



"There are highs and lows, but this is not a depressing experience. These kids are walking through the hospital doors into the arms of a nurse they love."

–Parent

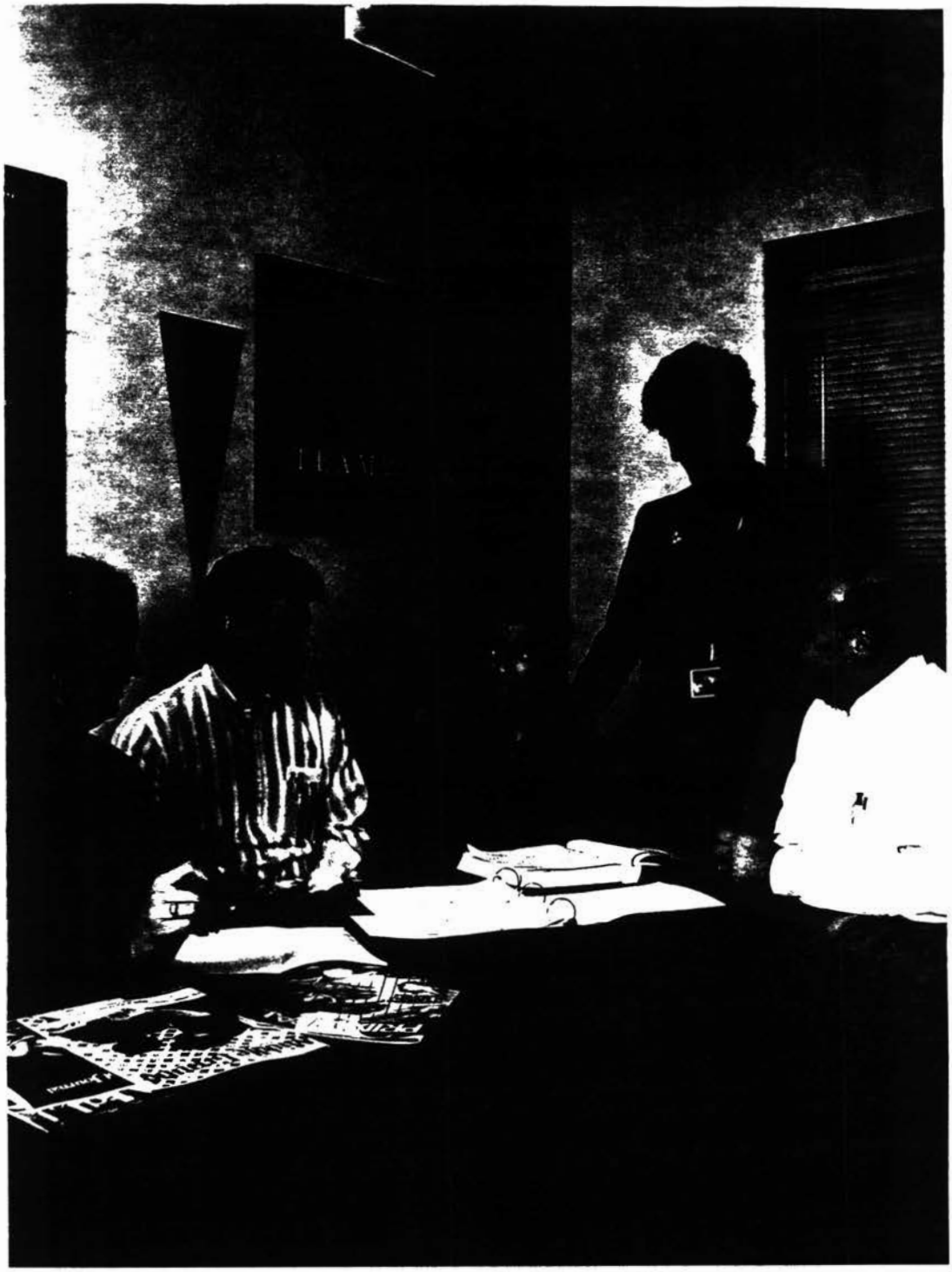
Happy person illustration by John Above. Six-year-old Michael and 9-year-old Justin in the new learning center with OCM BOCES hospital-based teacher, Ellie Barbas.

The Comforts of Home

The unit also features a very popular playroom and a large, comfortable common room with video games, VCRs and a kitchen area, where parents are free to prepare the foods their children enjoy. When the children are sleeping, this common room often becomes a support center for parents, who gather to encourage one another and share coping strategies. Parents also have access to a special computer room, where – thanks to the proceeds of the hospital's annual benefit auction – they have the latest internet medical information at their fingertips.

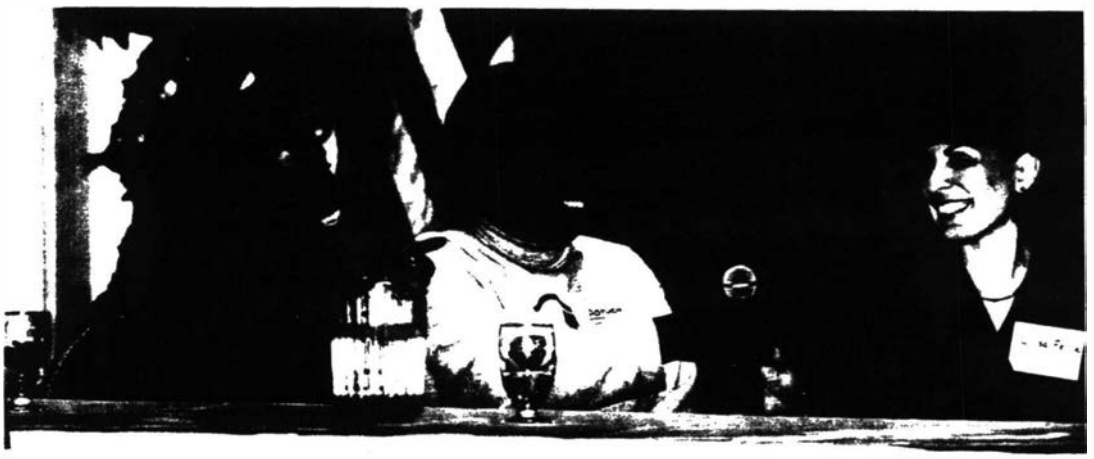
Our community was so proud to have you as our guests. I hope you return and can visit our hospital

Jeanette Vaccaro RN



Stephen, center; Education Specialist Deborah Karl standing; and his father, right, meet with teachers at Stephen's school to discuss his education program. Stephen has learning problems related to the radiation treatment he received for a brain tumor as an infant.

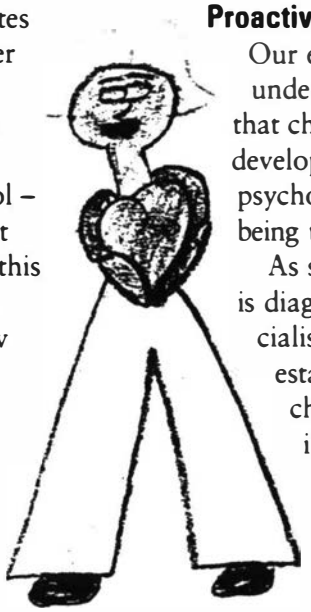
The Child's Classroom
A Vital Connection



Thirteen-year-old Ashley, center, joins a panel discussion at a [illegible] Conference for educators. Ashley, who is in remission from acute [illegible] of fifth grade to have chemotherapy. When it was time for her to go back to school, the Center for Cancer and Blood Disorders helped her reenter by sending a [illegible] classroom. When Ashley returned, her class staged a "welcome back" [illegible]

When children's cancer cure rates were very low, children with cancer were routinely isolated from their schools and friends. But with cure rates rapidly rising, most children with cancer can now stay in school – or involved in school – throughout their treatment. To help maintain this vital connection to the classroom, our Center employs one of the few education specialists working in cancer centers across the country.

Alicia Smith



Person with a Big Heart illustration by Erica.

Proactive Intervention

Our educational specialist underscores our philosophy that children should continue to develop academically, socially and psychologically, even if they are being treated for cancer.

As soon as one of our patients is diagnosed, our education specialist (with parental permission) establishes contact with the child's school. The specialist's intervention may involve arranging for tutors, explaining cancer treatment to teachers and classmates or helping the young

patient prepare for reentry after an absence from school.

As an advocate for more than 300 patients, our educational specialist deals with school districts as far north as the Canadian border and as far south as Pennsylvania. Many of these patients are enrolled in the Center's Kids Now Off Therapy (KNOT) program, which follows cancer survivors through adolescence and into adulthood. Some of these patients may be in need of educational services. Research indicates that children whose central nervous systems have been treated may develop problems in concentration, attention, memory, processing speed and mental and physical stamina. Year after year, our educational specialist alerts new teachers to the potential problems that these KNOT patients may encounter.

"Reentry to school is a process that should be proactive, systematic and collaborative. We have an entire lesson plan for a child's reentry to school, covering everything from schedule modifications to bending the rules if a child has lost hair and needs to wear a hat during school."

–Deborah Karl, MSW
Educational Specialist

Spreading the Word

To inform school districts of the educational issues surrounding childhood cancers, our Center sponsors an annual Cancer in the Classroom workshop, one of the most successful programs of its kind in the country. This one-day seminar introduces school nurses, teachers and administrators to the complex needs of these young patients – and helps them recognize that schools can be lifelines for these children during, and far beyond, their treatment.

"President + Mrs. Clinton, As a cancer patient who is also of legal age to vote, my appreciation goes out to you for your constant support of Medicade. Your efforts to help the ill have helped keep me alive and on this Earth.

Michael H. Haug

Thank you for all the programs you've supported for children and families. Please continue these. Colleen Turner, CCLS

Working at the Child's Level

Three-year-old Branden has been treated for hepatoblastoma, a rare and potent [illegible]. At a year and a half, Branden had chemotherapy and surgery to remove the right side of his liver.

State-of-the-art cancer treatment for children extends far beyond the realm of medicine. At our Center, we recognize – and persistently address – the profound psychological, social and developmental impact of these diseases on young children and their families. While our entire treatment team works to minimize the tremendous emotional impact of cancer, our child-life specialists make this their exclusive focus.

Buddy, the cancer teaching doll, has a hickman catheter, which many children need during treatment.

These highly trained professionals work primarily in our playrooms,* using toys, games and creative play to help the hospital feel more familiar and less intimidating. Some of this play employs

THANX

Amanda Ayala

medical supplies: syringes might be used to paint pictures, and respiratory masks might be turned into turtles. Sometimes this play is designed to prepare the child for a specific treatment; sometimes it is used to explain how cancer is treated and cured. Sometimes, this opportunity to play simply permits a child to behave like a child.

"Sometimes we play a game in which the patients become doctors or nurses. This gives them some control in an atmosphere in which they often have little choice."

–Colleen Turner
Child-Life Specialist

*The playrooms and child-life specialists are funded by the Ronald McDonald House Charities of Central New York.

Thank you for Caring for our children + families
First
Nicole Tyo
Child Life Specialist

A Safe Haven

By design, the playroom is always a safe haven, a place that is free from exams and medical procedures. Parents, guardians and siblings are always welcome here. In fact, parents are encouraged to be at their child's side at any time – during clinic visits, hospitalization or treatment (except when radiation is being administered.) We recognize and appreciate the pivotal role of the family in our patients' care and do all we can to support them during this challenging time.

Parents Reach Out Program (PROP)

"The Kind Of Support That Comes From Experience"

Our Center takes pride in delivering care that is medically advanced and emotionally supportive. Sometimes, the best emotional support we can offer parents comes from other parents who have personally navigated the uncertain world of childhood cancer. To be certain that parental support is available on a predictable basis, our Center offers a Parents Reach Out Program – or PROP.

Established more than 10 years ago, PROP has steadily gained strength and now employs a part-time parent advocate and has a regular program of services. Its mission is to provide a forum for parent contact and information exchange and to offer the kind of support that comes from experience. Proof that PROP is achieving this mission is illustrated by its voluntary membership, which has soared from 200 to 600 parents in the past few years.

The weekly Prop Coffee brings together a parent (center), Gillian Adler (left), pediatric cancer survivor and program coordinator at Camp Good Days and Special Times, and Bev Miller (right), patient services manager for the CNY Leukemia Society.

"When parents are under this kind of pressure, little things, like where to eat – or how to get your child to eat – seem like big obstacles. Everyone of us in PROP has been there and is eager to help."

–Parent

A Constant Search for Answers

Parents whose children have cancer are constantly – and anxiously – hunting for information. Specific medical questions are handled by the Center's medical professionals. But many of our parents' more practical queries can be addressed by PROP members and resources. PROP, for example, sponsors educational forums and maintains a lending library well stocked with books, literature and videotapes. PROP also publishes a monthly newsletter packed with information on hospital services, profiles of relevant community agencies and a calendar of cancer-related events.

PROP: A Sense of Community

One of PROP's most valuable contributions to our Center is the strong sense of community it fosters. PROP members sponsor weekly coffee hours, where parents of patients at various stages of treatment give and receive practical advice – and tremendous emotional support. PROP connects families dealing with the same diagnosis, and its members reach out to hospitalized patients and families, offering information and companionship – while remaining sensitive to a family's need for privacy.

Long after treatment ends, many PROP parents remain active with this compelling organization – clear evidence that PROP has a powerful and lasting impact on our patients and their families.

Supporters & Allies

The Ronald McDonald House

One of our Center's oldest, strongest and most generous allies is the Central New York Ronald McDonald House. This independent organization, one of nearly 200 worldwide, provides a home away from home for out-of-town families of hospitalized children. Our local Ronald McDonald House offers these families a comfortable, convenient place to stay, plus the mutual support of families in similar distress.

This tireless organization addresses other critical needs at our Center as well: it staffs our playrooms with full-time child-life specialists and stocks these popular areas with toys and supplies. Ronald McDonald House sponsors the monthly bereavement support groups, which are facilitated by licensed therapists. It also sponsors annual events which are high points for our patients and families.

Camp Good Days & Special Times

Our young patients – and their families – are much buoyed by Camp Good Days and Special Times, which provides an annual fun-filled oasis from the reality of dealing with a catastrophic disease. This Rochester, N.Y.-based organization – the largest of its kind in the country – offers a residential camp (with a full medical staff) in the Finger Lakes to patients ages 7 and over; a day camp for patients ages 4 through 7; and a camp for the brothers and sisters of children with cancer. Our Center is most grateful for the memorable weeks that the camp offers to children deprived of normal, carefree summers.

Camp High Hopes

Growing up with a lifelong bleeding disorder can be overwhelming. Due to the rarity of these disorders, many children know no one else with the same problems. Camp High Hopes is a summer camp for

Dear Mr. Clinton,

As a volunteer at this hospital I appreciate your constant support of the medicle community. Please keep up the good work! Sarah West

boys with hemophilia and similar bleeding disorders. The camp, for boys 7 to 17, provides a week long residential program which stresses normalcy and independence. At this camp, many children learn to self infuse the clotting factor that stops bleeding episodes and prevents the crippling complications that once were the hallmark of these disorders. Making friends with children and staff members who understand these struggles is a priceless learning opportunity.

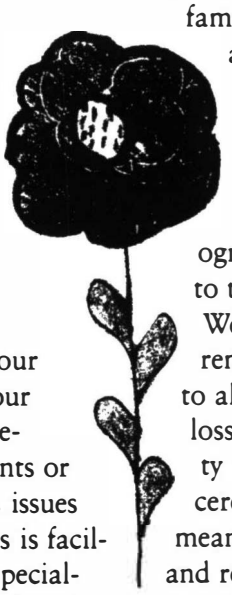
Bereavement

A Time To Hope, A Time to Grieve

Despite tremendous progress, cancer remains the number one killer of children from age 1 through adolescence. Like all children's cancer centers, we lose patients to this formidable opponent. But we do not lose hope. As we grieve, we turn our attention to improving the odds for other patients – and to helping the families of our lost patients heal.

True Understanding

With the generous support of our local Ronald McDonald House, our Center offers two ongoing bereavement groups, where grieving parents or siblings gather monthly to discuss issues of their choice. Each of the groups is facilitated by a psychotherapist who specializes in bereavement. But all agree that the true healing power comes from the groups' members, who share the common and indescribable experience of losing a child to cancer. This is a loss no family will forget. But with time and appropriate support, they will gradually begin to move forward with their lives.



A Time to Pause

Several years ago, our staff recognized the need for a formal tribute to the children we have lost to cancer. We have since sponsored an annual remembrance ceremony that is open to all who have been touched by such a loss: staff, parents, families, community advocates and friends. This ceremony has proved to be a powerful means of expressing our personal grief – and renewing our communal resolve to extinguish childhood cancers.

A Look Forward

Every day, the future looks brighter for children with cancer and serious blood disorders. Our Center is proud to play a key role in the local – and worldwide – battle against these formidable opponents. Inspired by our dramatic progress in the past 30 years, the tireless support of our local allies – and the buoyant spirits of our patients – we view each day as an opportunity to improve the odds for these courageous youngsters.

Flower illustration by John

Danny, his two brothers, and their parents traveled from Utica to attend the [illegible] Childhood Cancer Awareness Month. Danny is a cancer survivor. He was last [illegible]

Staff

PHYSICIANS

Ronald L. Dubowy, MD (director) • Irene Cherrick, MD • A. Steven Dubansky, MD • P. David Sadowitz, MD • Abdul-Kader Souid, MD/PhD •

Attending Physicians

The Center's physicians have received years of specialized training in the care of children with cancer and hematologic problems. As a collaborating group, these physicians make all treatment decisions for each child.

Nurse Practitioners

Nurse practitioners have received specialized training in pediatric hematology/oncology and function as the primary care providers for the majority of patients at our Center. They perform physical examinations, administer chemotherapy and perform procedures under the supervision of the attending physician.

Child-life Specialists

The child-life specialists provide a variety of educational, recreational and therapeutic activities to make the hospital experience less threatening. They spend extensive time with the children and their families to explain and prepare them for medical procedures and hospitalization.

Education Specialist

The education specialist screens children for learning problems that may arise as side effects of the disease or the therapy. In addition to assessment, this specialist makes appropriate recommendations to the child's school system and helps develop strategies to address his or her learning problems.

Margaret Mc Evoy RN Pap

Mr. + Mrs. Clinton- we all appreciate all that you have done during Mr. Clinton's terms for children and health care. Much appreciation
Jennifer Carr
Jenni for J. Ellison RN

Nurses

Nurses provide initial patient assessments; monitor patients as they are sedated for procedures; and provide care while patients receive chemotherapy, antibiotics or transfusions in the Center. Nurses document patient concerns and record vital signs, height and weight. Nurses provide assistance to physicians and nurse practitioners while they perform procedures such as venous access, bone marrow aspirations, biopsies and lumbar punctures.

Clinical Research Associates

The clinical research associates collect and correlate data on nearly 400 children with cancer and organizes the data for retrieval and use in the Pediatric Oncology Group (POG). This information is vital in evaluating response to treatment and the toxicities involved with treatment, as well as providing the framework for new studies.

Social Worker

The social worker provides patients and families with orientation to services and referrals to agencies. The social worker obtains psychosocial profiles and maintains contact with patients and families. Home health-care services, including IV therapy and nursing visits, are coordinated by the social worker, as are arrangements for transportation and housing for families. If treatment is to be provided out of state, the social worker coordinates these services.

Fellows

These physicians have completed four years of medical school and three years of pediatric residency. They are receiving three years of intense training in the care of children with hematologic disorders and malignancies. The third year of this training primarily consists of research. An attending physician supervises all of their activities.

"To be a pediatric oncologist, you have to be an optimist. You approach every patient with a true sense of hope."

–Peter David Sadowitz, MD

Medical Students & Residents

As part of the medical training program at University Hospital, medical students and residents rotate through our Center and participate in the initial consultation and continued care of pediatric hematology/oncology patients. They function under the supervision of the inpatient or outpatient attending physician.

Support Staff

The support staff is comprised of many individuals who assist children, families and physicians when they contact our office regarding referrals, prescriptions, appointments, outpatient testing, hospital admissions, medical records and billing questions.

Pres. + Mrs. Clinton, Please continue to support children's health care. You couldn't make a better investment in our future! Donna Moser Parent 5C

Driving Directions

Coming from the West

- Thruway Exit 39 (Syracuse)
- Take 690 East to 81 South to Harrison/Adams/ Syracuse University exit (#18)
- Bear left.
- Left at second light (Adams St.)
- Visitors' garage is on the left, across from hospital. Or, take left at first light (C-D Street) for "C" (open lot) parking.

Coming from the East

- Thruway Exit 34A (481)
- Take 481 South to 690 West to the Downtown/Townsend St. exit (#3)
- Take left off the ramp onto Townsend
- Left at seventh light (Adams St.)
- Bears under Rt. 81 while crossing Almond St.
- Left at second light (Adams St.)
- Visitors' garage is on the left, across from hospital. Or, take left at first light (C-D Street) for "C" (open lot) parking.

Coming from the North

- Route 81 South to Harrison/Adams/ Syracuse University exit (#18)
- Bear left. You will go under Rt. 81
- Left at second light (Adams St.)
- Visitors' garage is on the left, across from hospital. Or, take left at first light (C-D Street) for "C" (open lot) parking.

Coming from the South

- Route 81 North to Adams St. exit (#18)
- Take right on Adams St.
- Visitors' garage is on the left, across from hospital. Or, take left at first light (C-D Street) for "C" (open lot) parking.

Five-year-old Jessie is in remission from acute lymphocytic leukemia.

"People who don't believe in miracles should visit our Center. They'll see miracles happen."

–Parent

back cover: Emily with her physician, Abdul-Kader Souid, MD/PhD. Seven-year-old Emily is being treated for polycythemia.

98.265 0499 5M DG

Center for Children's Cancer & Blood Disorders
UniversityHospital
SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse
Weekdays 8 am. – 4:30 p.m. 315-464-5294
Evenings, Weekends, Holidays 315-464-5540
(ask for Pediatric Hematologist on call)
750 East Adams Street • Syracuse, NY 13210

9-8-99

MR. PRESIDENT

THANKS FOR WHAT YOU HAVE DONE FOR OUR COUNTRY!

Best regards

Doug

9-8-99

After you have seen, we will send to Berkhardt —

C.