3/6/14 1

Send to Denskmid ?

Yes ✓

No

C

Chron

Richard S. Arnold suggests consideration of former Gov. Harold E. Stassen for Medal of Freedom.

UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
600 WEST CAPITOL AVENUE, ROOM 208
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

February 18, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I write to join my voice to those many persons who have spoken out in support of an award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to former Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

You may wonder why I would support Governor Stassen, in particular, for such an award. To begin with, he is from Minnesota, which is part of my bailiwick. More significantly, he was one of the American signers of the United Nations Charter. Another signer was Tom Connally, my grandmother's husband, so I've always regarded the signing of the Charter as an event of personal as well as public significance.

I have never met Governor Stassen, but I have spoken with him on the telephone. In fact, I was one of counsel representing him in 1964, when he brought suit in an effort - ultimately unsuccessful - to get his name on the ballot in the California Republican Primary. Although we did not succeed, I am proud to say that we got three votes in the Supreme Court for a theory which was, at least at the time, somewhat inventive. See Stassen for President Citizens Committee v. Jordan, 377 U.S. 914, 927 (1964). Although my name does not appear as one of counsel in the United States Reports - I was a junior associate at the time - I did write the petition, and the dissenting opinion by Justice Douglas, with whom Chief Justice Warren and Justice Goldberg concurred, relies upon the theory which I presented.

All of this, really, is beside the point. The important thing is that Governor Stassen is one of a handful of people who have made a truly significant difference for good in the history of this century. I respectfully urge that he be awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Respectfully yours,

Richard

Richard S. Arnold

Nelson Fyi - Bc

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

Cer

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Volume 1 ■ Elementary School

NEW STANDARDS™

English Language Arts

Mathematics

Science

Applied Learning

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About New Standards 2
About the Performance Standards 3
Standards for Standards 4
How To Read these Performance Standards 8
Not All Performance Standards Are The Same 10
The Work Samples 12
How Will the Performance Standards Be Used? 14
Assessment Based on Standards 14
How the Assessments Are Connected to the Performance Standards 14
The Reference Examinations 16
The Portfolio System 16
Linking the New Standards System With Partners' Standards and Assessment Systems 17
Overview of the Performance Standards 19

E ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 20

Introduction to the Performance Standards for English Language Arts 20
Performance Descriptions 22
Work Samples and Commentaries 27
Brothers of the Heart 27
About the Young Authors' Conference 28
My Life as a Sea Horse 30
A Rainbow of Your Own 32
Enchiladas 37
The Stained Glass Tree 40
How to Tap Dance 43
Counting on Frank 46
How Many Handshakes? 48
Media Viewing Log 49
I Discover Columbus 50
Drift Aways 52
A Flash of Lightning and Silent Pond 54
Home Reading Record 56

M MATHEMATICS .....

Introduction to the Performance Standards for Mathematics 58
Performance Descriptions 60
Work Samples and Commentaries 66
Sharing 25 66
Arithmetic 68
3-D to 2-D 72
Patterns 75
Pumpkin Activity 76
Height Measurement Statistics 78
Two Dice Sums 80
Creatures 82
¿Se hace un triangulo? 85
The Great Fish Dilemma 88
How Many Handshakes? 90
Tangram Dispute 94
Feverish Freddy 97
Counting on Frank 100
School Uniforms Project 105
Catapult Investigation 111
The Never Ending Four 116
Dream House Project 118
Constructing a Polyhedron 127

S SCIENCE .....

Introduction to the Performance Standards for Science 130
Performance Descriptions 132
Work Samples and Commentaries 136
Flinkers 136
The Growing Tree 138
Inside the Rain Forest 140
Drop of Water 142
Erosion 144
Yeast Growth 148
Smiles 150
Aquarium 152
Snow Melt 153
Fire-Belly Newts 156

A APPLIED LEARNING 160

Introduction to the Performance Standards for Applied Learning 160
Performance Descriptions 162
Work Samples and Commentaries 165
Designing and Building a Bike Trailer 165
Educating People About Tuberculosis 172
Bike Helmet Ordinance 181
Improving the Bathrooms 190
Sock Hop/Zoo Field Trip 196
Young Authors' Conference 206

Appendix I: The Grade Levels Compared: English Language Arts 210
Appendix II: The Grade Levels Compared: Mathematics 220
Appendix III: The Grade Levels Compared: Science 232
Appendix IV: The Grade Levels Compared: Applied Learning 240

Standards Development Staff 246
Acknowledgments 246
Materials Used With Permission 247
References 248
Select Bibliography 249
New Standards Products and Services: Where to Find What You Need 250

Chron

BOB RUBIN'S AGENDA

AT&T'S GAME PLAN

BusinessWeek

MARCH 10, 1997 A PUBLICATION OF THE McGRAW-HILL COMPANIES $3.50

THE BIOTECH CENTURY

Rahm Emanuel
Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington DC 20500

THE PRESIDENT WAS SEEN
3-6-97

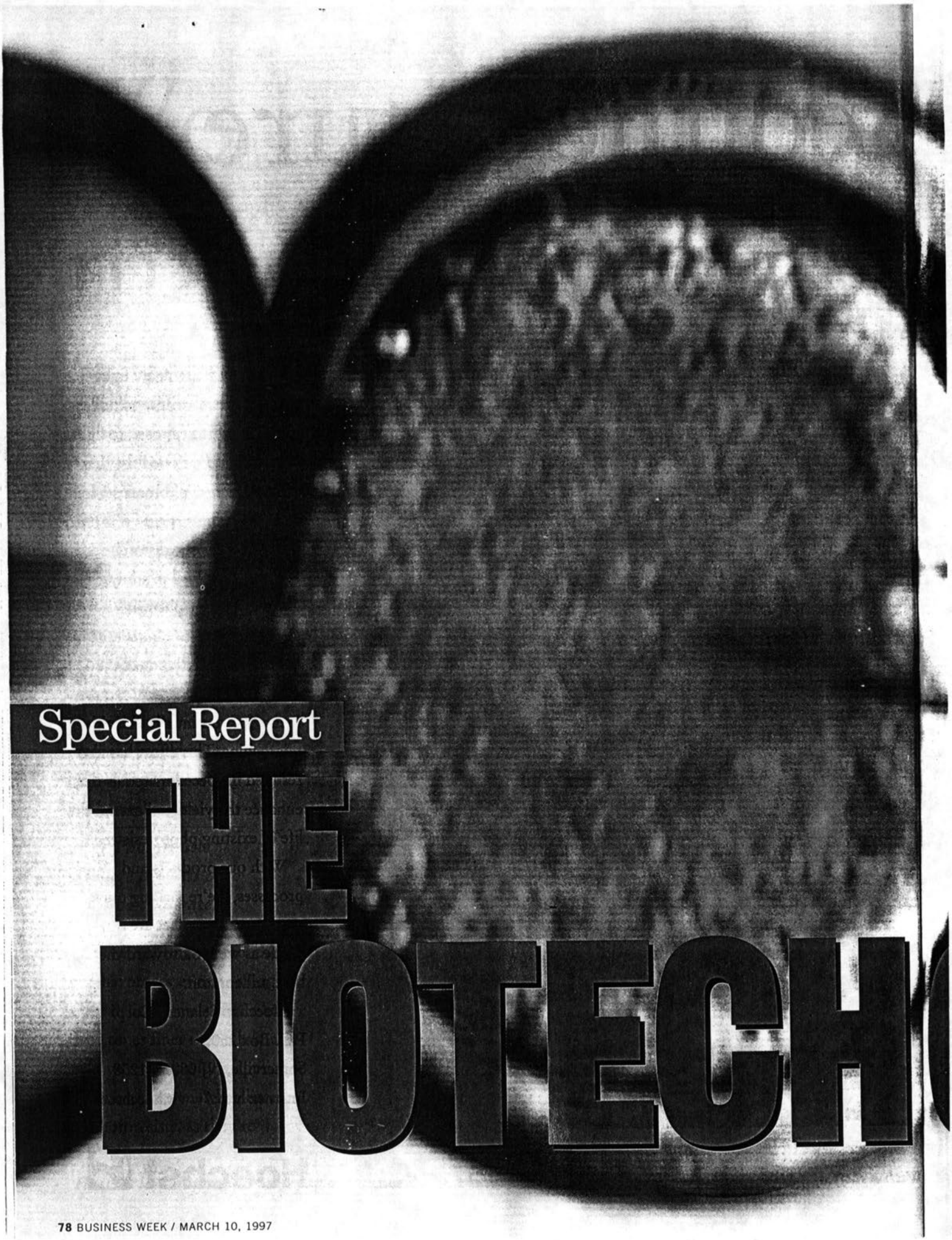
To Josh Gotbaum
Bob R

Cloning animals is just the beginning. Thanks to fundamental advances in genetics, biology will define scientific progress in the 21st century. It's all happening faster than anyone expected.

SPECIAL REPORT

PAGE 78

02600 10 0 743676 5



Special Report

THE BIOTECH

There's a revolution brewing in the lab, and the payoff will be breathtaking

1CENTURY

The grand, tumultuous pageant of human history is, in a large part, propelled by technology. Metalworking and improved agriculture carried civilization out of the Stone Age. In the 19th century, the Industrial Revolution gave rise to mighty machines and sprawling cities. In the 20th century, physics became king. Physicists split the atom, explored the bizarre worlds of relativity and quantum theory, and harnessed the power of tiny chips of silicon. Along the way, they transformed the world with the atom bomb, the transistor, the laser, and the microchip. But now, many experts believe, humankind is poised to ride a new wave of scientific knowledge in the headlong rush to the future. "This was the century of physics and chemistry," proclaims 1996 Nobel prize-winning chemist Robert F. Curl of Rice University. "But it is clear that the next century will be the century of biology."

On Feb. 22, that century was suddenly upon us—arriving years sooner than anyone expected, not like a lion but in the guise of a lamb. A previously obscure 52-year-old Scottish embryologist, Ian Wilmut, stunned the world by announcing that he and his team at the Roslin Institute outside Edinburgh had created an exact copy—a clone—of an adult Dorset sheep. The historic lamb, created from DNA extracted from the sheep's mammary gland, was named Dolly. "We couldn't think of

SCIENCE OF THE LAMBS: *A sheep ovum is injected with an embryonic cell*

JAMES KING-HOLMES/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

CONTENTS

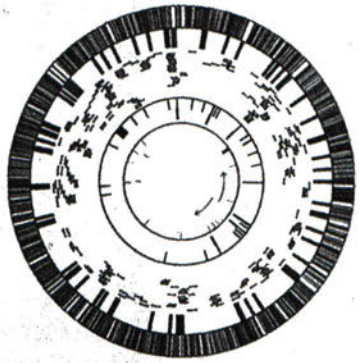
A PRIMER *DNA for dummies: The basics of genetics...* **84**

THE ETHICS *When science fiction meets social reality...* **84**

THE COMPANIES *Start-ups with a keen eye on commerce...* **90**

A ROADMAP FOR BIOTECH RESEARCH

The new biotechnology allows scientists to get at the most basic functions of life, deep inside the complex interactions of genes. Here are some key developments.



HEMOPHILUS This bacterium, which causes meningitis and childhood ear infections, was the first organism for which researchers identified the entire genome—the complete set of genes. One goal: pointing the way toward new drugs and vaccines.

anyone with a more impressive set of mammary glands than Dolly Parton," says Wilmut.

Wilmut's trick was to replace the genes in a normal sheep oocyte, or egg, with DNA from an adult sheep mammary gland. He prodded the egg to grow and inserted it into the womb of another sheep. Last July, Dolly was born—an exact genetic copy of the adult whose mammary gland was tapped for DNA.

Wilmut and other scientists say that in principle, the same technique should work for any other mammal—including humans. Dr. Jon W. Gordon, an obstetrics researcher at the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York, notes that cloning a human might not be so simple. Some genetic experiments that work in mice don't work in rats, and vice versa—suggesting that all mammals are not quite the same. And the first step, he said, will be for others to repeat Wilmut's dazzling experiment—to be certain that the results are correct.

If Wilmut's work is confirmed, it suddenly becomes possible to imagine some mind-bending consequences. Improvements in sheep and cattle ranching would be only the beginning. If the cloning of humans ever became practical, grieving parents might conceivably choose to clone a dying child. Some individuals might make a desperate grab for immortality by trying to clone themselves. Already, scientists are joking that the richest and most egotistical among them are hopping the next plane to Scotland. "It's an incredible development," says Arthur L. Caplan, director of the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania. "Unfortunately, we don't have the legal and ethical basis to handle it yet." Two days after the cloning was announced, President Clinton asked for a national commission to review what the White House called the "troubling" implications of cloning.

DOLLY Dr. Ian Wilmut and his colleagues at the Roslin Institute added new genes to 277 eggs before they got one to grow into the world's most famous sheep. Researchers elsewhere will now be rushing to duplicate the feat.

And yet, the headline-grabbing lamb represents only a tiny slice of what's just around the corner in biology during the coming century. Science is on the brink of an unprecedented explosion in its ability to understand and manipulate life. Until recently, researchers were forced to painstakingly search for genes one by one. The effort to nab the cystic fibrosis gene took 10 years and cost more than $150 million, for example. To isolate one obesity gene required a decade of work.

Now, however, gene sleuths are approaching from the other direction. They are deciphering the entire genetic code—known as the genome—of a wide variety of organisms, from humans to microbes. As these genomes are being decoded, or "sequenced," researchers are separating the individual genes and beginning to discover what each of them does.

Already, the fully sequenced genomes of six microorganisms have been published, and the cost is now as low as $300 per gene. Some 50 more, including those of the devastating malaria parasite and other disease-causing organisms, will be finished by the end of the 1990s. And thanks to the ambitious Human Genome Project and similar efforts in plants and animals, scientists will hold in their hands the complete blueprints of everything from nematodes and mustard plants to mice and men by the first decade of the 21st century—all neatly catalogued in computer databases.

Eric Lander at the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research in Cambridge, Mass. likens these complete genomes to the periodic table of elements, the basis for 20th-century research in chemistry. Stanford University geneticist Richard M. Myers says having the genomes "is expanding people's imaginations, allowing them to think on a grand scale, asking and answering questions they would never have dreamed of before." Adds Monica Riley, senior scientist at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass: "In the near future, we will know everything that goes into making up a living cell. It's an exhilarating time to be doing science."

No one doubts that the payoff will be immense. By 2003, farmers

(CLOCKWISE FROM TOP) PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE INSTITUTE FOR GENOMIC RESEARCH; DR. JEREMY BURGES/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY/PHOTO RESEARCHERS; JEFF J. MITCHELL/REUTERS

may be growing plants that make enough plastic to reduce our dependence on oil. The massive amount of information holds the promise of a slew of new drugs and treatments—and a far deeper understanding of human behavior, health, and disease. "It gives us tremendous hope we can finally win the battle against bacteria," says J. Craig Venter, president of the Institute for Genomic Research (TIGR), a pioneer in gene sequencing.

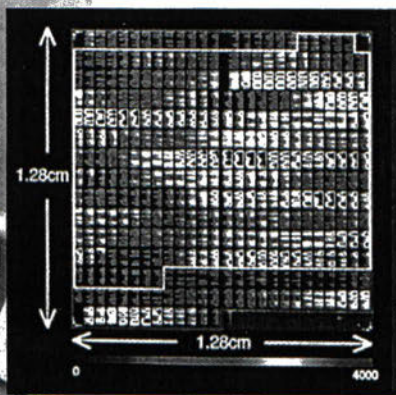
Moreover, the spillovers could reach outside biology. Motorola has a team of researchers exploring the potential of gene splicing and genome engineering for computing. The idea is to use the DNA molecule as the basis for computers vastly more powerful, for some calculations, than today's digital machines. University scientists have already built primitive DNA computers. Even further afield, the genome information will illuminate previously dim corners of history—by analyzing genetic variations among populations. "We can ask: 'Where did we come from? How many migrations did our ancestors make out of Africa?'" explains Mary-Claire King, a gene hunter at the University of Washington.

Of course, none of this will be easy. The discovery of a gene or the elucidation of a complicated biological pathway may be only a small step toward a cure or useful medicine. The gene for sickle-cell anemia is one example. It was identified 20 years ago, but there still are no cures. Now, with thousands of new genes being discovered every year, pharmaceutical and biotech companies are awash in potential targets for drugs. "But drug discovery has turned out to be a bear," says Larry M. Gold, chief scientist of NeXstar Pharmaceuticals Inc.

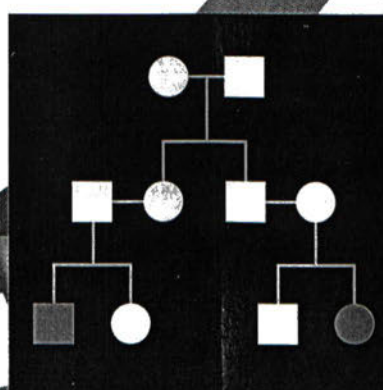
What's more, the biological century will bring myriad moral and legal conundrums. Should doctors, for example, test for genetic conditions or predispositions they can do virtually nothing about? Will employers and insurance companies get access to the results of those tests? Should they be able to use that information to deny employment or insurance coverage? Already, British companies say they have been using genetic information to set rates and eligibility criteria for buyers of life insurance (page 84).

YEAST, DROSOPHILA, C. ELEGANS Two of these simple organisms—fruit flies and tiny round worms—are very close to being sequenced; yeast has been done. Many genes are remarkably similar to ours, offering new clues to fight disease.

MUSTARD WEED Researchers have begun to decipher the complete genome of one plant—the mustard weed, known scientifically as *Arabidopsis.* The eventual result could be supercrops or trees that would yield such products as plastics and drugs.



DNA CHIPS The marriage of microchips and DNA is a natural. Researchers are using chips to rapidly identify genetic variations in specific tissues. Comparing diseased and healthy tissue can reveal causes of disease.



FAMILY TREES Researchers are now using large families, often from genetically isolated communities, together with powerful computer technology, to identify genes involved in more complex disorders such as diabetes and heart disease.

These hurdles and dilemmas, however, are far from the minds of many scientists toiling in university and company labs to understand the biology laid bare by the new genetic information. What they see instead is the chance to transform not just science but the world of the next century, just as the microchip changed this one. And the story really starts with one of the simplest forms of life—bacteria.

In July, 1995, Venter's team made history by completing the first full gene sequence of a living organism other than a virus. The bacterium was *Hemophilus influenzae*, which causes meningitis and children's ear infections. In the two

(TOP) PHOTOGRAPH BY OLIVER MECKES/PHOTO RESEARCHERS; ILLUSTRATION BY LISA KNOUSE BRAIMAN

years since, researchers have used the sequence to uncover what Venter calls a "remarkable biological mechanism that could totally change the basis of vaccine and drug development."

Geneticist Richard Moxon of Oxford University discovered that the bug is essentially preprogrammed for constant evolution. Like all cells, its genes contain the information to make proteins. But special sequences tucked in its genome cause the process to go awry periodically, creating new forms of key proteins. That enables *H. influenzae* to evolve on an hourly basis, evading the human immune system. Standard vaccines also target these proteins, which is why they don't work very well. The trick will be mining the genome to dig out more obscure proteins that the bug can't change so rapidly. Researchers at MedImmune Inc. in Gaithersburg, Md., are using this strategy to develop better vaccines.

PINCH OF YEAST. Drug companies are also interested in searching the genome for places to attack with new types of antibiotics. To help put a price tag on this sort of genetic information, Genome Therapeutics Corp. in Waltham, Mass., recently sold the sequence of *Helicobacter pylori*, the bug that causes ulcers and possibly stomach cancer, to Swedish pharmaceutical giant Astra for a cool $22 million.

Higher up the evolutionary ladder, sequencing the genomes of creatures like yeast, nematodes, and fruit flies is leading to advances. Once nature finds a biological pathway that works, she tends to use it over and over. As a result, "the majority of human disease genes that have been found have counterparts in yeast" and other simple organisms, explains S. Michal Jazwinski, professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at Louisiana State University in New Orleans. Just as important, the animals can be experimented on to understand these shared genes and biological pathways, something that can't be done in people. Geneticist Michael Wigler of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York used yeast to figure out the biology of a gene, called ras, that when mutated causes human cancers.

Scientists at NemaPharm, in Cambridge, Mass., are using the nematode *C. elegans* in a similar fashion. One target: Alzheimer's disease. Researchers have found a human gene, dubbed presenilin, that is linked to the disease. The gene is also present in the worm. So NemaPharm scientists are now disabling the worm's gene to figure out what it was doing—and how it interacts with other genes. "We're looking for suppressors of the gene," explains Timothy J. Harris, research and development chief at Sequana Therapeutics Inc., which recently bought NemaPharm. And when the entire *C. elegans* genome is sequenced by early 1998, says Harris, the worm "will be helping us in all our internal R&D programs at Sequana." That includes searching for the human

DNA FOR DUMMIES: THE BASICS YOU NEED TO KNOW

The blueprint of life is **DNA**. Its famous double helix is a long, long chain built by linking together four simple molecules. The order in which those molecules are linked determines the information contained in the DNA. It is the **SEQUENCE** of those molecules that molecular biologists are now busily decoding. All of the DNA in an organism is referred to as the organism's **GENOME**.

GENES are DNA chains made up of hundreds or thousands of simple molecules. Each gene contains instructions to make another type of crucial molecule, a **PROTEIN**. Proteins include everything from hormones such as insulin—which regulates blood-sugar levels—to enzymes that help digest the food we eat. Some proteins turn other genes on and off, which then affect still other genes, creating complicated feedback loops.

Individual proteins are but tiny cogs in incredibly complex biological systems. Consider the immune system, in which thousands of genes and proteins work together to field an

COMMENTARY

WHEN SCIENCE FICTION BECOMES SOCIAL REALITY

Of all the worrisome scenarios the genetic age has conjured, none is more deeply embedded in the popular psyche than the Frankenstein myth, with its moral that dire consequences await the scientist who dares to play God. For at least 20 years, scientists and biotech entrepreneurs have dismissed the fears of man-made life as science fiction, saying that whole-mammal cloning was impossible and would be until well into the 21st century.

But when Dolly, the cloned sheep, preened for her first photographs last week, the public learned that all sorts of genetic mischief, including mammal cloning, in fact is quite possible. "The symbolic significance is greater than the real significance," says Barbara A. Koenig, director of the program on Genomics, Ethics & Society at Stanford University.

Koenig believes Dolly's near-term impact could be significant for couples unable to bear children. Many couples have shown how far they will go to get genetically related offspring rather than adopt an unrelated child. Some seem willing to bear any expense and undergo the most difficult and risky medical procedures. Given that desperation, they may try to find a scientist willing to experiment with cloning.

AMBIGUOUS RESULTS. For ethicists, this will only add to a plate already full of issues that biotechnology has already raised. In the biotech century, those questions will become even more urgent. Perhaps the most fundamental questions right now are these: Exactly what kind of medical knowledge can be gleaned from genetic information today? And what can be done with it?

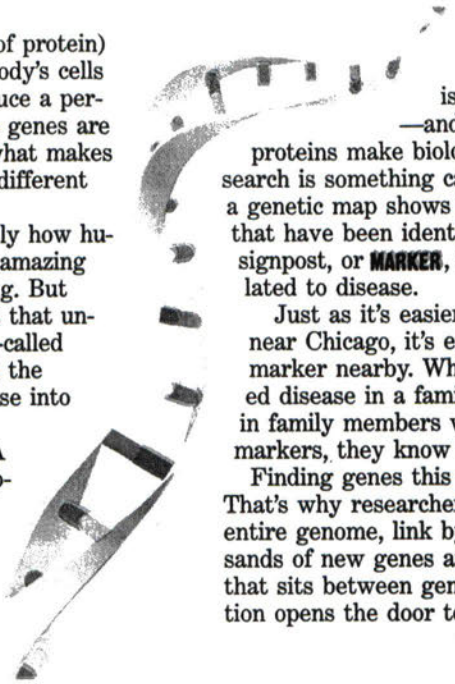
The truth is that most genetic tests are inconclusive. The diagnoses they yield often show no more than a slightly increased or decreased risk of someone's getting a particular illness. A perfect example is breast cancer. A gene that increases the risk of breast cancer was recently identified, marking an important scientific breakthrough.

One of Koenig's current projects is to study the ethical implications of testing women for mutations in this gene, which appear in some breast cancer patients. "My main fear is the overuse and commercialization of diagnostic tests before we have enough information," she says. Finding mutations could

army of cells and antibodies (another type of protein) against intruders. The DNA in each of the body's cells contains all the genetic information to produce a person. But in any given cell, only some of the genes are switched on; the rest are dormant. That's what makes a liver cell, say, different from a skin cell—different sets of genes are turned on in each.

Scientists despair of understanding exactly how humanity's 80,000 genes flip on and off in the amazing molecular dance that leads to a human being. But they are uncovering the genes and proteins that underlie small pieces of this grand puzzle—so-called **BIOLOGICAL PATHWAYS**. One famous pathway is the process by which cells turn the sugar glucose into enough energy to run a marathon.

But genes can also go horribly wrong. A "misspelling" in just one letter—an improper or missing link in the DNA chain—is a **MUTATION**. A change in a single link of the thousands in a gene can produce disease. Sickle-cell anemia, for instance. Other diseases are more complex. Heart disease, cancer, and Alzheimer's are due to mutations in several genes.



Much of the effort in genetics today is directed at finding these faulty genes—and then figuring out how their flawed proteins make biological pathways go awry. Aiding the search is something called a **GENETIC MAP**. Much like an atlas, a genetic map shows the locations of genes and fragments that have been identified. Each of these can be used as a signpost, or **MARKER**, to help identify genes that might be related to disease.

Just as it's easier to get to Evanston if you know it's near Chicago, it's easier to find a gene if you start from a marker nearby. When gene sleuths are tracking an inherited disease in a family, they look for markers present only in family members with the disease. When they find those markers, they know they are close to the genes.

Finding genes this way is costly and time-consuming. That's why researchers have begun blindly sequencing the entire genome, link by link. That way they will find thousands of new genes and all of the extra genetic information that sits between genes. This vast amount of new information opens the door to the most basic understanding of life.

By John Carey in Washington

genes that code for conditions from asthma to obesity.

The new genomics also is having a more direct impact on the diagnosis and treatment of human disease. One tack, used by companies like Human Genome Sciences Inc. (HGS) in Rockville, Md., is to pluck out all the genes that are actually turned on in a cell. Many of them are unknown. By figuring out their function, researchers may stumble across potential new drugs and drug targets. HGS, for instance, is about to begin clinical trials with previously unknown proteins that help heal wounds or fight arthritis. And HGS partner SmithKline Beecham has used the method to find promising new drugs against osteoporosis and other diseases.

Meanwhile, other companies are using technology to create what are known as DNA arrays, or DNA chips. The basic idea is to put thousands of different pieces of DNA onto a silicon chip, each at a different spot. The chips are designed in such a way that they can find the genetic differences between, say, a cancer cell and its noncancerous precursor. Using this method, Darwin Molecular Corp. researchers in Bothell, Wash., have found some 500 genes that are altered when prostate cells turn cancerous. Those genes may hold the clues to better diagnostic tests or to biological processes that could be blocked to stop the cancer.

On a lower-tech level, the expansion of genetic knowledge also is aiding more traditional searches for human disease genes. In an approach called positional cloning, scientists first search for large families that suffer from an inherited disease. Then they look for bits of genetic material shared by the

lead women who aren't actually at high risk for breast cancer to seek mastectomies without proper medical justification, for example.

Right now, controversy is raging in Britain, where an association of insurers has announced that applicants for life insurance must disclose the results of any genetic tests they've taken. The association has also said that those results will affect premium costs and underwriting decisions. There have been calls for government intervention and fears that high-risk individuals who really should take these tests to help doctors plan their treatments will now avoid them.

It all hit home for Brit Stephen Frost, who not only must live with the unnerving knowledge that he has a 50-50 chance of developing Huntington's chorea—the best accuracy a test currently can provide—but who says his former employer, an insurer, made life so miserable for him that he had to quit his job once his diagnosis became known.

(BOTTOM) ILLUSTRATION BY JORDIN ISIP

It doesn't help that on the research side the consideration of the bioethical questions has been spotty and half-hearted for years. President Clinton's call for a new group to study the ethics of cloning could lead to consideration of other research projects—such as research with viable human embryos.

At the more practical implementation level, insurance companies are at the front line today of the ethics controversy over genetic testing. But employers are close behind them. As biology tells us more and more about who we are and how we work, employers will want to know which of their workers are carrying genetic time bombs.

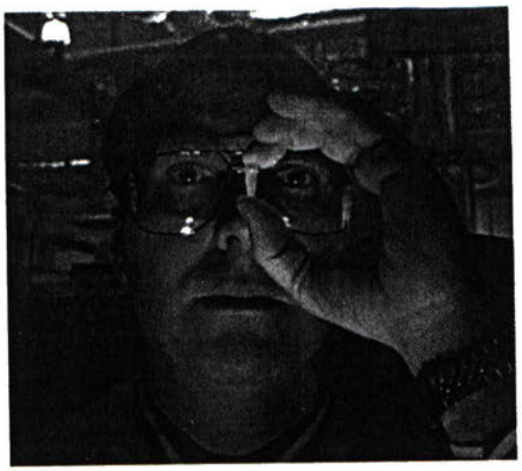
The problem is the genetic information available so far is incomplete and difficult to interpret. But even when much better information is avaliable, its misuse could pose a far greater threat than Frankenstein ever did.

By Joan O'C. Hamilton in San Francisco, with Julie Flynn in London

family members carrying the disease. When they find those "markers," they know the gene must be nearby.

Until recently, these searches have been hampered by a dearth of markers. But in the past few years, researchers have been mapping new markers by the thousands. "We used to say, 'We can't find the disease genes because there are not enough markers,'" says Howard Jacob of the Medical College of Wisconsin. "We fixed that. We used to say, 'It's too expensive.' And we fixed that."

That's why researchers are scouring the world, searching for families or isolated groups with rare inherited diseases. At the University of Washington, for instance, King is closing in on a gene that causes deafness in families from Costa Rica. Sequana scientists are using people from Tristan da Cunha to nab genes for asthma. A group of Germans who used to live in Russia have a unique gene for Alzheimer's. Such family lineages may soon help scientists find not just the genes for diseases caused by single defects, but for more complicated conditions like manic depression, high blood pressure, or heart disease. "We're making progress toward the real frontier of the more complex disorders," says Dr. Francis Collins, director of the Human Genome Project at the National Institutes of Health.



PETER SIBBALD

Gene research promises new drugs, new treatments–and a far deeper understanding of human health and behavior

CRAIG VENTER'S TEAM COMPLETED THE FIRST DNA SEQUENCE OF A BACTERIUM

CANCER HELP? While all these disease-causing genes are rare, elucidating their mechanisms may have widespread usefulness. In the case of the breast cancer gene called BRCA-1, only a small portion of breast cancer victims actually inherit mutations. But the protein encoded by the gene may play a major role in noninherited forms of breast and ovarian cancer. Dr. Jeffrey Holt, professor of cell biology at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., has shown that mice with ovarian cancer live much longer when given a normal version of the gene. Washington's King now wants to start a clinical trial in ovarian cancer patients to see whether the technique works in people. "This shows how we can use the gene to develop a therapy," she says.

In addition to new medicines, this information offers a new window into human history. "As people move around the world, their genes move with them," explains King. Geneticists have shown, for instance, that one breast-cancer mutation predates the destruction of the second temple of Israel. Another mutation moved from the Baltic to America to Israel in Jewish migrations.

Yet the explosion of genetic knowledge will reverberate far beyond new drugs or history. "The biological century will arrive on three fronts—medicine, environmental remediation, and agriculture," predicts TIGR's Venter.

Take pollution cleanups. New studies show that, during the course of evolution, nature has repeatedly added or excised clumps of genes from microorganisms, much like an engineer adding and deleting software routines while fine-tuning a computer. But if nature can do it, so can today's gene jockeys, creating a new field dubbed "genome engineering." One bug now being sequenced at TIGR can withstand astonishing amounts of radiation. By inserting the string of genes coding for the uranium-gobbling pathway, scientists might fashion a cell that can clean up highly radioactive waste.

Venter and other visionaries have dreams of a greener, more productive economy created with the help of organisms capable of doing everything from cleaning up waste to making methane—natural gas—from inorganic fuel, solving our pressing pollution problems. Genome engineering "isn't science fiction anymore," says Venter.

Indeed, the first steps are already being taken. Four years ago, Chris Somerville, head of plant biology at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, slipped a gene for making plastic into *Arabidopsis*, a type of mustard plant. The gene turned the plant into a biological plastics factory. Now, Monsanto Co. scientists are turning the concept into commercial reality. "We're expecting to see it planted in thousands of acres by 2003," says Somerville.

Just as exciting is a recent discovery by Calgene scientists of the gene for the enzyme controlling the formation of cellulose in plants. After 30 years of fruitless biochemical search for the enzyme, "this is our first break in understanding how to control biomass," Somerville explains. Genetically boosting the enzyme could make it possible to create trees with much higher proportions of cellulose—the plant kingdom's structural fiber—and less than the normal amounts of other cell wall components. Because these secondary components are what make the pulp- and papermaking process polluting and inefficient, scientists say, the engineered trees could help clean up a major industry. Beyond that, "there is a mad scramble in plant biology to find the most useful genetic sequences," says Somerville. "The world hasn't even seen the tip of the iceberg."

DOLLY'S DEBUT. Of course, the world did get a stunning glimpse of a bold new future in agriculture with Ian Wilmut's Dolly. According to biological dogma, the feat was unlikely at best. The reason: All cells possess a full complement of genes, and thus the basic instructions to create an entire organism. But during the delicate dance of development, when embryonic cells become skin, or heart, or brain, all the genes not needed for these new specialized functions are turned off. And most textbooks say they can't be turned back on again.

Wilmut and his team found a way. They extracted cells from the mammary glands of an adult sheep. Then they starved the cells. That apparently changed the complicated protein scaffolding around the cells' DNA, which plays a key role in determining which genes are active or inactive. In essence, he coerced the specialized cells into believing they had returned to a stage in which all things are possible. The genes that had been turned off were primed to turn on again.

From there, it was a simple matter of using standard high-tech methods. Wilmut took the nuclei, and thus all the genes, out of sheep oocytes. Then he placed each oocyte next to one of the treated mammary gland cells. One pulse of electricity caused the two cells to fuse, dumping the adult

sheep's genes into the egg. Another pulse prodded the oocyte to embark on the journey to make Dolly, the clone.

The process still has plenty of bugs. It took no less than 277 tries to make Dolly. "They killed a lot of embryos and made a lot of malformed sheep," says Pennsylvania's Caplan.

Special Report
THE BIOTECH CENTURY

DNA CHIPS. But the feat does help pave the way to barnyards filled with new types of livestock. Companies like Alexion Pharmaceuticals Inc. in New Haven and PPL Therapeutics PLC in Scotland already have altered pig genes to make hearts, kidneys, and other organs that could be transplanted into humans, and they have engineered cows that make drugs in their milk. The cloning process will enable these so-called transgenic animals to be duplicated much faster than by traditional breeding. "It's not an overnight revolution, but there is significant potential for research and improvement of domestic animals," says Christopher Bidwell, an animal geneticist at Purdue University.

Some scientists believe that the biological century will usher in a new era in electronics as well. The lure of genes as the basis of computation is that the twisting helixes are jampacked with information—millions of times more than on the densest microchip. True, performing a mathematical calculation might take an hour using DNA, compared with a fraction of a second for silicon, said Dan Boneh of Princeton University at a recent meeting on DNA computing. Chips can do only one thing at a time, compared with a DNA computer, which can theoretically do 100 million billion things at once. But DNA still has a long way to go before it can hope to challenge silicon.

Already, the world is racing headlong into the biotech century. And not even the scientists leading the way know where it all might lead. TIGR's Venter wonders whether we even possess the intellect to understand how humanity's 80,000 genes can work together in intricate harmony to produce a being that is capable of contemplating its own origins and destiny. But it is clear that as we enter the new millennium, biotechnology is about to weave its own threads into the great tapestry of human history.

By John Carey in Washington, Naomi Freundlich in New York, and Julia Flynn in Roslin, Scotland, with Neil Gross in New York

WANT TO LEARN MORE?
University of Pennsylvania bioethicist Arthur Caplan and BW's John Carey will answer questions about this Special Report on America Online in the Globe on Sunday, Mar. 2, at 9 p.m. EST.

FINDING A CURE IN DNA?

Biotech companies embrace projects that examine links between genes and disease

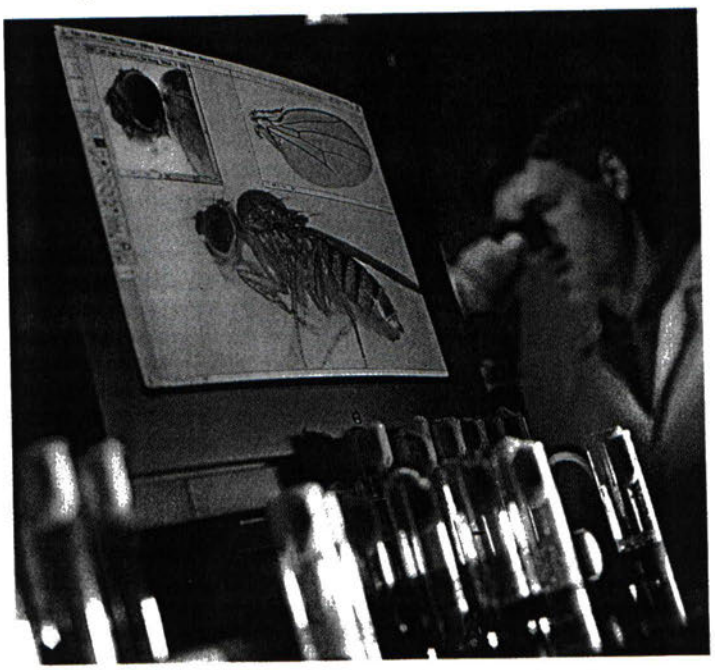
The British company PPL Therapeutics PLC, which holds the rights to the controversial sheep-cloning technology, saw its stock jump with the arrival of Dolly on the world stage. But it is far from clear whether PPL will profit from its technology. Researchers say it is too early to know exactly what the commercial applications will be.

Some of the young companies embracing and driving the biotech revolution may, however, ultimately produce huge rewards for their backers. These are the companies working in the field of genomics, delving into the mystery of the human genome and trying to pull out clues to what causes human disease. They have become darlings of Wall Street and of large pharmaceutical companies hungry for new drugs. Cynthia Robbins-Roth, a biotech industry consultant, estimates that the six largest genomics companies have deals worth up to $1 billion with their bigger pharmaceutical brethren. Many are locked in fierce competition to find genes involved in diabetes, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, and other disorders.

"CHALLENGE." The key hurdle for these companies is to go beyond genome sequencing to so-called functional genomics—using a variety of laboratory techniques to identify how particular genes work—and how they go wrong. "If you're not doing this, then you're not going to be competitive," says Wole M. Fayemi, an analyst at Genesis Merchant Group Securities in San Francisco.

The race to find function is not an easy one. "It's a tremendous challenge," says David Galas, chief scientist at Darwin Molecular Corp. in Bothell, Wash. Daniel Cohen, the founder of Genset in Paris, says his company has found 100 mutated genes "and none are good targets for drugs."

In the process of hunting down those targets—places where drugs could be used to correct disorders—researchers are discovering that computer technology is a crucial tool. But some classical biological experiments with the likes



At Exelixis, researchers put nine human disease genes into fruit flies; seven led to a visible change in the insects' appearance

JAY REED

A TECHNICIAN PERFORMS RESEARCH ON FRUIT FLY GENES AT EXELIXIS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

of fruit flies, yeast, and other simple organisms are also moving back to the forefront.

To identify which genes are worthy of further study, researchers try to determine which are related to human disease. In the past, this kind of experiment involved meticulously studying one biological pathway at a time. Now, companies such as Affymetrix in Santa Clara, Calif., InCyte in La Jolla, Calif., and others are designing so-called DNA chip arrays that let researchers look at thousands of genes simultaneously and pinpoint which ones are turned on or off in a disease.

The information coming out of these arrays is powerful, but it doesn't get at the biological underpinnings of disease. That's where simple organisms come in.

Rising from sellers of research to providers of product is the trick

DNA SAMPLES FROM DIABETIC PATIENTS ARE REVIEWED BY A SEQUANA THERAPEUTICS SCIENTIST

For example, Exelixis in Cambridge, Mass., is studying fruit flies. Scientists there have inserted nine human disease genes—including one for cancer and another for obesity—into fruit flies and found that seven of them lead to a visible change in the flies' appearance. By identifying other fruit fly genes that also produce this change, researchers can begin reconstructing biological pathways that lead to disease. The hope is to find a key step in a disease pathway that can be interrupted by a drug.

Special Report
THE BIOTECH CENTURY

Other companies use baker's yeast to determine gene function. Yeast genes have far more in common with human genes than side-by-side photographs of the two might suggest. With this in mind, Cadus Pharmaceutical Corp. in Tarrytown, N. Y., is using yeast to determine the function of some 400 genes that code for so-called receptors—molecules on the outside of cells where the cells receive messages. Many disorders are related to improper working of these receptors, making them good targets for drug development. On Feb. 27, the public company announced that it is signing a deal worth up to $68 million with SmithKline Beecham for access to its yeast work.

The larger genomics companies are beefing up their functional side—often by striking deals with startups. Last October, Sequana Therapeutics Inc., a genomics firm in La Jolla, Calif. bought NemaPharm, a startup that specializes in nematodes. According to Timothy J. Harris, Sequana's vice-president for research and development, Glaxo was so excited by this purchase that they cut a second deal with Sequana for access to the nematode work. The worms are especially helpful in the study of Alzheimer's disease and other neurological ills. Sequana also has made forays into fruit flies, yeast, and other organisms.

Dr. Robert Tepper, vice-president of biology at Millenium Pharmaceuticals, has experiments running in flies, yeast, and mice. But he's excited about Millenium's work involving human disease via population studies and the growing integration of mammalian cells with microchips. "Given a choice, I'd rather rely on these," he says. He shares the worry with Genset's Cohen that there's no guarantee treatments for a fly will be applicable to a human being.

PROMISES. Although companies may disagree about the best strategy for divining the workings of genes, they agree that the range of new technologies—from the fruit flies to complex arrays of DNA-studded computer chips—are the wave of the future. "A gene sequence doesn't do squat to cure patients," says Remi Barbier, chief financial officer at Exelixis.

Questions remain on whether genomics companies can rise from sellers of research data to providers of product. But by integrating technologies into their programs, they have taken the first step. "The outlook remains extremely promising," for functional genomics companies, says Elizabeth Silverman, a biotech analyst at Punk, Ziegel & Knoell in New York. "It's a technology that's at the bottom of its curve in terms of its contribution to drug discovery and development."

By Naomi Freundlich in New York

THE SEARCH FOR FUNCTION

Much of the promising work on commercial applications of genetics is occurring at small companies. Some are already publicly traded; others might help their larger partners strike it rich.

AFFYMETRIX* SANTA CLARA, CALIF. DNA chips. Deals with Hoffmann-La Roche, Merck, and Glaxo.

CADUS* TARRYTOWN, N.Y. Studying yeast. Deals with SmithKline Beecham, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and Solvay.

EXELIXIS CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Fruit flies. Private co. raised $16 million, IPO expected next year. No announced deals yet.

GENSET* PARIS Strength is in finding regulatory regions for genes. Deals with Synthelabo, Johnson & Johnson.

*PUBLICLY TRADED

HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES* ROCKVILLE, MD. Strong sequencing company. Deals with SKB and Merck DGaA.

INCYTE* PALO ALTO, CALIF. Combines huge DNA database with chips. Deals with Pfizer, Upjohn, and 8 others.

MILLENNIUM* CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Gene hunters plus strong functional capabilities. Deals with Hoffmann-LaRoche, Lilly.

NEMAPHARM CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Studying nematodes, now owned by Sequana. Deal with Glaxo.

DATA: BW

ROBERT BURROUGHS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 3-6

TO: John Podesta

FROM: Staff Secretary

I don't know whether you have any interest in getting back into this. I am not asking you to, but only wanted to let you know what's going on in case you affirmatively want to play. Regarding Bell's note, by the way, I think the suggested interim response probably makes sense, but it sounds as though we may have a longer problem at DOD.

You want to be left alone on this or to get re-involved?

Todd

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

March 5, 1997

To: Todd Stern

From: Bill Leary

Subject: Executive Order 12958

If you have a very good memory, you will recall that last fall we talked with Steve Garfinkel at ISOO about a number of issues related to implementation of EO 12958. One of the most troublesome of these issues involves the exemption of whole series of records from the 25-year automatic declassification rule, upon approval by the President.

National security agencies submitted requests for exemption some 16 months ago, which were referred to ISOO for recommendations. Because of staffing problems at ISOO and poor submissions by many agencies (NSC excluded, of course), ISOO has not yet evaluated any of these submissions. Meanwhile, of course, the five-year clock keeps ticking.

At our meeting with Steve, we suggested that he draft a generic interim response to agencies, so they know they do not have approval by default and that an answer will come in the foreseeable future. Attached is a draft that Steve sent me last week. There is nothing very specific here, but it buys a little time. The challenge will be adhering to the July target for concrete answers to all requests for exemptions.

What do you think? Should I tell Steve to go ahead with this interim response?

Date

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES WITH ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

FROM: The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

SUBJECT: File Series Exemptions from Section 3.4 of Executive Order 12958

Section 3.4 (c) of Executive Order 12958, "Classified National Security Information," provides in pertinent part:

> [A]n agency head shall notify the President through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs of any specific file series of records for which a review or assessment has determined that the information within those file series almost invariably falls within one or more of the exemption categories [to automatic declassification] . . . . The President may direct the agency head not to exempt the file series or to declassify the information . . . at an earlier date than recommended.

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise you that the proposed file series exemptions submitted to date remain under review, and that modifications may be necessary before they are approved. Generally speaking, a large proportion of the proposed file series that we have received seem too loosely or broadly defined. I have requested members of my staff, working with the Information Security Oversight Office, to continue their review of your proposals. I have also asked them to work with your designated officials to determine if they currently meet or can be narrowed to meet the specific requirements of Section 3.4(c). I have requested that they complete consultations with individual agencies as soon as possible, but no later than July 31, 1997.

The President remains committed to the declassification goals and requirements of E.O. 12958. To date, many of you have made great progress toward these goals and requirements, and we commend your efforts. Others have been slow in getting started. Whatever your current situation, your continued support and cooperation are absolutely essential to the ultimate success of this program. We all benefit immensely from our commitment to keep the American people the most fully informed in history about the operations, past and present, of their Government.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: March 6,1997

NOTE FOR: Secretary Jesse Brown

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

cc: w/incoming:
Secretary Jesse Brown
Veteran Affairs

VP

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

James A. McLarty, III
114 Main Street
Newport, Arkansas 72112

Dear Jim:

Thanks for your letter of February 10. I was so pleased all of you were able to join us in Washington for the Inaugural. Having our old, true friends here with us meant so much to Hillary and me.

You make a good case for banning cigarettes at Arlington National Cemetery, and I've asked Secretary Brown to look into it.

My best to all -- I heard Robert did a fine job on the campaign and with the Inaugural Committee.

Sincerely,

Bill

James A. McLarty III
Lawyer
114 Main Street
Newport, Arkansas 72112
Ph. (501) 523-2403

Teresa Gates, Secretary
Ph. (501) 523-4189

1-800-867-7163
Fax: (501) 523-3630
E-Mail: jamlaw@juno.com

February 10, 1997

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear President Clinton:

First, a word of thanks and appreciation for including the McLarty family from Newport, Arkansas in your invitation list for lunch at the White House on Saturday, January 18th, 1997. Having the opportunity to greet you and the First Lady prior to your taking your second oath of office on Monday, January 20th was a most significant event in our family history.

Secondly, if your re-election effort received as much benefit as did Robert's growth and maturity from his work and effort in the Clinton-Gore '96 and later PIC, we both came out ahead. Robert will treasure his experiences for the remainder of his life as will his parents and sister/brother who lived and experienced the ups and downs of Robert's efforts from afar. You and your staff are to be commended for permitting young persons who are willing to put forth the effort for the opportunity to participate in the political experience which is so uniquely American.

Lastly, to the business at hand, I implore you to use the power of your office to forthwith ban the use of tobacco within our National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia. After putting Robert and Jamie on return flights to work and school on the Tuesday following your swearing-in, Sally and I choose a visit to the National Cemetery for fresh air in an effort to "come down" from the high of the weekend inaugural activities. Although we were certainly renewed by our visit, we were both dismayed and disappointed at the litter which necessarily follows from permitting the consumption of cigarettes in all but a few areas of the cemetery.

Ironically, upon our return, a short piece was noted in the paper highlighting the comments of a member of the Keep Birmingham Beautiful Commission (Birmingham, Alabama) noting that studies indicate that it takes six (6) years for cigarettes butts to decompose. To combat that problem Birmingham indicated that free three inch disposable pocket ashtrays would be handed out on downtown streets. A later letter to the editor in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette noted that in California and Minnesota cigarette butts are

classified legally as litter and bring fines for the offender. The writer noted

> "I find it hilarious that smokers in this state regard the "great outdoors" as ashtrays, throwing millions of nasty, non-biodegradable cigarette butts out of car windows into the environment while their license plates proudly proclaim, "The Natural State"."

The inherent beauty of Arlington National Cemetery deserves the respect and dignity of being declared a tobacco free environment.

I urge your favorable consideration and reaction to this request.

As always I remain your loyal friend and supporter.

Jim

Jim McLarty

JAM/tg

cc: w/incoming:
Secretary Jesse Brown
Veteran Affairs

VP

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

James A. McLarty, III
114 Main Street
Newport, Arkansas 72112

Dear Jim:

Thanks for your letter of February 10. I was so pleased all of you were able to join us in Washington for the Inaugural. Having our old, true friends here with us meant so much to Hillary and me.

You make a good case for banning cigarettes at Arlington National Cemetery, and I've asked Secretary Brown to look into it.

My best to all -- I heard Robert did a fine job on the campaign and with the Inaugural Committee.

Sincerely,

Bill

James A. McLarty III
Lawyer
114 Main Street
Newport, Arkansas 72112
Ph. (501) 523-2403

Teresa Gates, Secretary
Ph. (501) 523-4189

1-800-867-7163
Fax: (501) 523-3630
E-Mail: jamlaw@juno.com

February 10, 1997

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear President Clinton:

First, a word of thanks and appreciation for including the McLarty family from Newport, Arkansas in your invitation list for lunch at the White House on Saturday, January 18th, 1997. Having the opportunity to greet you and the First Lady prior to your taking your second oath of office on Monday, January 20th was a most significant event in our family history.

Secondly, if your re-election effort received as much benefit as did Robert's growth and maturity from his work and effort in the Clinton-Gore '96 and later PIC, we both came out ahead. Robert will treasure his experiences for the remainder of his life as will his parents and sister/brother who lived and experienced the ups and downs of Robert's efforts from afar. You and your staff are to be commended for permitting young persons who are willing to put forth the effort for the opportunity to participate in the political experience which is so uniquely American.

Lastly, to the business at hand, I implore you to use the power of your office to forthwith ban the use of tobacco within our National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia. After putting Robert and Jamie on return flights to work and school on the Tuesday following your swearing-in, Sally and I choose a visit to the National Cemetery for fresh air in an effort to "come down" from the high of the weekend inaugural activities. Although we were certainly renewed by our visit, we were both dismayed and disappointed at the litter which necessarily follows from permitting the consumption of cigarettes in all but a few areas of the cemetery.

Ironically, upon our return, a short piece was noted in the paper highlighting the comments of a member of the Keep Birmingham Beautiful Commission (Birmingham, Alabama) noting that studies indicate that it takes six (6) years for cigarettes butts to decompose. To combat that problem Birmingham indicated that free three inch disposable pocket ashtrays would be handed out on downtown streets. A later letter to the editor in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette noted that in California and Minnesota cigarette butts are

classified legally as litter and bring fines for the offender. The writer noted

> "I find it hilarious that smokers in this state regard the "great outdoors" as ashtrays, throwing millions of nasty, non-biodegradable cigarette butts out of car windows into the environment while their license plates proudly proclaim, "The Natural State"."

The inherent beauty of Arlington National Cemetery deserves the respect and dignity of being declared a tobacco free environment.

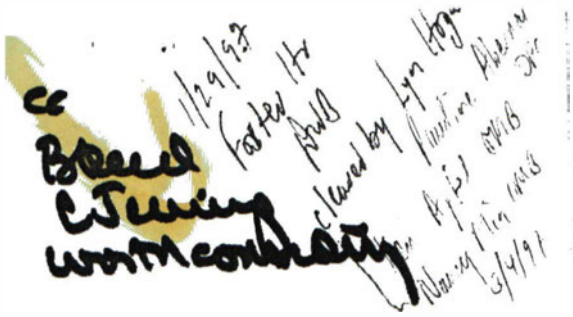
I urge your favorable consideration and reaction to this request.

As always I remain your loyal friend and supporter.

Jim

Jim McLarty

JAM/tg



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

Henry W. Foster, Jr., M.D.
Senior Advisor to the President
Teen Pregnancy Reduction and Youth Issues
Room 717H
Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Hank:

Thank you so much for your kind words. I'm sorry that I haven't been able to respond sooner, but as you know, I am deeply grateful for all of your support.

Thanks also for the copy of the annual report you prepared for me outlining your accomplishments as my Senior Advisor on Teen Pregnancy Prevention. I applaud your unflagging work in leading this important effort, and I know our nation's young people are grateful, as am I.

I also appreciate your comments regarding health care, welfare reform, and schools for pregnant adolescents. Here are some of my thoughts on your proposals.

Universal access to perinatal services is an important goal. As I begin my second term, I plan to build step-by-step on the health care successes of my first four years by expanding health care coverage and services for working families and children. I am proud that my fiscal 1998 budget fully funds the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children to meet my goal of serving 7.5 million by the end of the fiscal year. I am also proud that my budget includes proposals to help provide health care coverage to up to five million children currently without health insurance.

I also agree with you regarding the relationship between welfare reform and the need for quality child care. Without making quality child care available to the poor who need it, our welfare reform effort will suffer, and, more important, so will children. I am working hard to ensure that families who need child care have access to quality care for children of all ages, including infants. This

way we can ensure that all of our nation's children have the same opportunities for growth and success. As you know, this spring the First Lady and I will be hosting a White House Conference on Early Learning and the Brain to explore the implications of recent research on brain development for parents, practitioners, and policy makers.

Your idea for dedicated schools for teen parents is interesting. The logic for separating adolescents who are not pregnant from those who are is the very logic I used when I decided to support Second Chance Homes for teen mothers who receive welfare. I believe, as you do, that expecting teens would thrive in a specialized school setting that addresses the responsibilities of parenthood.

As always, I wish you and your family much happiness and good health. And I look forward to playing that golf game with you soon.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

Henry W. Foster, Jr., M.D.
Senior Advisor to the President
Teen Pregnancy Reduction and Youth Issues
Room 717H
Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

I'm sorry that I wasn't able to respond sooner, but as you know.

Dear Hank:

Thank you so much for your kind words. I am deeply grateful for all of your support.

Thanks also for the copy of the annual report you prepared for me outlining your accomplishments as my Senior Advisor on Teen Pregnancy Prevention. I applaud your unflagging work in leading this important effort, and I know our nation's young people are grateful, as am I.

I also appreciate your comments regarding health care, welfare reform, and schools for pregnant adolescents. Here are some of my thoughts on your proposals.

Universal access to perinatal services is an important goal. As I begin my second term, I plan to build step-by-step on the health care successes of my first four years by expanding health care coverage and services for working families and children. I am proud that my fiscal 1998 budget fully funds the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children to meet my goal of serving 7.5 million by the end of the fiscal year. I am also proud that my budget includes proposals to help provide health care coverage to up to five million children currently without health insurance.

I also agree with you regarding the relationship between welfare reform and the need for quality child care. Without making quality child care available to the poor who need it, our welfare reform effort will suffer, and, more important, so will children. I am working hard to ensure that families who need child care have access to quality care for children of all ages, including infants. This

MAR 4 1997

edits in red
re Lyn Hogan, DPC
1-30-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 30, 1997

Henry W. Foster, Jr., M.D.
Senior Advisor to the President
Teen Pregnancy Reduction and Youth Issues
Room 717H
Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Hank:

Thank you so much for your recent letter and your kind congratulations on my election victory. I could never have done it without the support and commitment of close friends like you.

Thanks, also, for the copy of the annual report you prepared for me outlining your accomplishments as my Senior Advisor on Teen Pregnancy Prevention. ~~From the looks of it, you certainly had a busy year~~. I applaud your unflagging work in leading this important effort, and I know our nation's young people are grateful, as am I.

I also appreciate your comments regarding health care, welfare reform, and schools for pregnant adolescents. Here are some of my thoughts on your proposals.

Universal access to perinatal services is an important policy goal. As I begin my second term, I plan to build on the health care successes of my first four years by expanding health care coverage for working families and children. ~~This expansion, of course, should include perinatal care.~~ I believe we can ensure high quality in our rapidly changing health care system while also balancing the budget.

I also agree with you regarding the relationship between welfare reform and the need for quality child care. Without making quality child care available to the poor who need it, the welfare reform effort will suffer, and, more important, so will children. I am working hard to ensure that families who need child care have access to quality care for children of all ages, including infants. This is the only way we can ensure that all of our nation's children have the same opportunities for growth and success.

Your idea for dedicated schools for teen parents is interesting. The logic for separating adolescents who are not pregnant from those who are is the very logic I used when I decided to support Second Chance Homes for teen mothers who receive welfare. I believe, as you do, that expecting teens would thrive in a specialized school setting that addresses the responsibilities of parenthood. ~~I will give your idea additional thought and hope to discuss it with you.~~

As always, I wish you and your family happiness and good health. And I look forward to playing that golf game with you soon.

Sincerely,

do we know this?
pretty strong affirmation

THE WHITE HOUSE
December 28, 1996
WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12/30/96

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

LYN - Pls. draft a thoughtful reply. Thanks. BR

cc: Elena

CM - Tickler file, PORSAL

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Don Ernst memo on D.C. schools initiative.** Ernst urges a presidential effort to coordinate the improvement and renewal of the D.C. public schools and he offers his help, for example, in bringing together representatives of major educational organizations to explore the human and other resources they might contribute to help address D.C.'s problems.

(B) **"More Benefits, Fewer Burdens" -- OMB's report to the President on reforming our regulatory system.** From Sally Katzen and Frank Raines. This sixty-page, glossy report documents efforts made by the Administration to carry out the Executive Order (no. 12866) that you signed in September 1993 entitled "Regulatory Planning and Review." The Report has chapters on "Developing Better Regulations," "Reinventing Existing Regulations," and "Changing the Culture of the Regulatory System." We've included the introductory letter from Frank and Sally to you. Let us know if you want to see the whole report.

(C) **Letter from Dr. Henry Foster.** Raises three issues. First, he urges that universal access to perinatal services be our next incremental health care goal. He says U.S. is only industrialized country that fails to provide universal care to pregnant women and unborn, and roughly estimates that we could do this for about $2.8 billion/year. Second, he urges that "superlative day-care services" are an integral part of welfare reform, especially important for purposes of stimulating infants and enhancing their speech development. Third, he advocates revisiting the idea of special schools exclusively structured for teenagers for whom parenthood is imminent -- though he sees this not as an Administration initiative, but as something that should be a local option. Finally, he reminds you that you have an unfinished golf date.

(D) **"Latinos in California: the Next Italians," The Economist, December 14.** Via Sec. Cisneros. The article concerns the movement of Latinos into the middle-class in California and, as Henry says, "the burgeoning political force Latinos represent." He believes this development "has great significance for your work."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Washington DC 20201

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-30-96

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: MM DATE: 9/14/14

2014-07745

CDR Brown
Rs admin on Health Cons
9/1—
Need Myers

'96 DEC 24 AM6:50

Personal and confidential

December 14,1996

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

Dear Mr. President:

First and foremost, congratulations on your decisive election victory. The hard work and commitment of so many has been rewarded and the American people will be the beneficiaries.

Hopefully, you have received a copy of the annual report I prepared for you regarding my function as your Senior Advisor on Teen Pregnancy Prevention and Youth Issues. It provides an overview of the activities conducted during the past year.

By writing you this personal correspondence, I have three policy issues that I wish to present briefly for your consideration. In preparing this note, I've kept in mind what Mark Twain once told a friend which was, " If I had had more time I would have written a shorter letter." Hence, I've taken the extra time in an effort to be succinct.

The first issue is one upon which I urge your most deliberate consideration. It is my assessment that legislative changes toward health care reform for now are very likely to be incremental. Given this I would strongly urge that universal access to perinatal services be this administration's next goal with respect to health care implementation policy. Being an obstetrician/gynecologist, perhaps I can't be totally objective, but I am certain that this is the correct move--both altruistically and pragmatically. Among industrialized nations only the U. S. fails to provide universal health care for its pregnant women and their unborn children--the most vulnerable among us. The real irony is, providing this care is so doable--in fact, so easily doable. This doesn't begin to equate with trying to provide health care for the

37 million uninsured; in fact, there are only 4 million annual births in the U. S. and of this number only about 22% are without comprehensive perinatal care which is well less than a million births. Based on $3200 per pregnancy, I would estimate a total annual cost of $2.8 billion which is just about what we spend each day on our overall health care. Of course HCFA can provide harder numbers. This seems like an issue that would attract bipartisan support. What a wonderful accomplishment this would be for the future of our nation.

The second issue relates to welfare reform. An excellent opportunity exists for us to break a vicious cycle for children at high risk if we can only muster the national will to do so. An integral component of welfare reform needs to be superlative day-care services. By providing such service, an early opportunity is presented to enhance infant stimulation and to contribute to their speech development at a point when the developing brain is a veritable sponge for languages. Speech functions as perhaps you know better than most are functions so vital to perform effectively in today's highly complex technological society. Give this concept your thought.

Lastly, let me put forth an idea that I have not openly espoused on my speaking circuit primarily because of its potential to have political implications if not handled adroitly. However, notwithstanding this and because I feel the idea has such significant intrinsic value, I will put it forth to you first.

With respect to pregnant adolescents, I feel it's time to revisit what I like to characterize as dedicated (alternative) schools; schools specifically and exclusively structured for adolescents for whom parenthood is imminent. I have attempted to use logic in reaching this position. The new and timely National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy which you established in February of this year has appropriately set as one of its goals the assurance that our youth grow up with a pregnancy-free adolescence and that being sexually active as unmarried adolescents is not the norm. Hence, based on this premise it is logical that dedicated or alternative schools for expecting teen parents, boys and girls, are clearly in the best interest of both groups of students i.e., those in the midst of becoming parents and those who are not. The new responsibilities of parenting are enormous and can best be addressed in a specialized setting such as that a dedicated school can provide. And for those youth who are free of teen parenting, they should not have the distractions of those needing to learn parenting skills. It's a win-win situation but I'm not naive--I know those opposed to this position will assert that the measure is being done for punitive reasons. However it's not. Further, I am not suggesting this as an administrative position for I recognize that this is not a decision that ought to be made in Washington; rather it should be a local option made at the local level.

Perhaps we'll get a chance to discuss these and other issues at some point. And remember we still have an unfinished golf date.

Every best wish to you and your family for a most enjoyable holiday season and a highly productive new year.

With warm regards,

Hank

Henry W. Foster, Jr., M. D.

5186/840/F961214

Henry W. Foster, Jr., M. D.

President Bill Clinton

Personal and Confidential

Nesvien Ex- Bs

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

GDS

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Volume 1 ■ Elementary School

NEW STANDARDS™

English Language Arts

Mathematics

Science

Applied Learning

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About New Standards 2
About the Performance Standards 3
Standards for Standards 4
How To Read these Performance Standards 8
Not All Performance Standards Are The Same 10
The Work Samples 12
How Will the Performance Standards Be Used? 14
Assessment Based on Standards 14
How the Assessments Are Connected to the Performance Standards 14
The Reference Examinations 16
The Portfolio System 16
Linking the New Standards System With Partners' Standards and Assessment Systems 17
Overview of the Performance Standards 19

E ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS 20

Introduction to the Performance Standards for English Language Arts 20
Performance Descriptions 22
Work Samples and Commentaries 27
Brothers of the Heart 27
About the Young Authors' Conference 28
My Life as a Sea Horse 30
A Rainbow of Your Own 32
Enchiladas 37
The Stained Glass Tree 40
How to Tap Dance 43
Counting on Frank 46
How Many Handshakes? 48
Media Viewing Log 49
I Discover Columbus 50
Drift Aways 52
A Flash of Lightning and Silent Pond 54
Home Reading Record 56

M MATHEMATICS 58

Introduction to the Performance Standards for Mathematics 58
Performance Descriptions 60
Work Samples and Commentaries 66
Sharing 25 66
Arithmetic 68
3-D to 2-D 72
Patterns 75
Pumpkin Activity 76
Height Measurement Statistics 78
Two Dice Sums 80
Creatures 82
¿Se hace un triangulo? 85
The Great Fish Dilemma 88
How Many Handshakes? 90
Tangram Dispute 94
Feverish Freddy 97
Counting on Frank 100
School Uniforms Project 105
Catapult Investigation 111
The Never Ending Four 116
Dream House Project 118
Constructing a Polyhedron 127

S SCIENCE 130

Introduction to the Performance Standards for Science 130
Performance Descriptions 132
Work Samples and Commentaries 136
Flinkers 136
The Growing Tree 138
Inside the Rain Forest 140
Drop of Water 142
Erosion 144
Yeast Growth 148
Smiles 150
Aquarium 152
Snow Melt 153
Fire-Belly Newts 156

A APPLIED LEARNING 160

Introduction to the Performance Standards for Applied Learning 160
Performance Descriptions 162
Work Samples and Commentaries 165
Designing and Building a Bike Trailer 165
Educating People About Tuberculosis 172
Bike Helmet Ordinance 181
Improving the Bathrooms 190
Sock Hop/Zoo Field Trip 196
Young Authors' Conference 206

Appendix I: The Grade Levels Compared: English Language Arts 210
Appendix II: The Grade Levels Compared: Mathematics 220
Appendix III: The Grade Levels Compared: Science 232
Appendix IV: The Grade Levels Compared: Applied Learning 240

Standards Development Staff 246
Acknowledgments 246
Materials Used With Permission 247
References 248
Select Bibliography 249
New Standards Products and Services: Where to Find What You Need 250

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

Maurice Sonnenberg
45 East 66th Street
New York, N. Y. 10021
(212) 734-9797

January 17, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On the last two occasions when we met, you encouraged me to take a more public role in service to our government. With Mack McClarty no longer considering the position of Ambassador to Mexico, I have taken the liberty to submit to you a memorandum as to why I could well serve you in this position.

Frankly, for me this was a difficult memorandum to write, in view of the fact that I was forced to extoll my virtues, as opposed to writing about someone else. In contrast, the enclosed memorandum on Castro was easy. By the way, my views contained in that memo still, I believe, have relevance to our present Cuban policy.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Best always,

Maurice

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: MI DATE: 7/19/19

2019-0774-S

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

TO: **President Bill Clinton**
FROM: **Maurice Sonnenberg**
RE: **Ambassadorship to Mexico**

DATE: **January 17, 1997**

On the two occasions when we last had a chance to chat briefly you seemed quite pleased when I said I might want to serve you in a more public capacity. Having thought further on the matter I have come to the conclusion that I can make myself most useful as Ambassador to Mexico. I therefore write at the suggestion of Mack McClarty to share my thoughts regarding a replacement for Jim Jones, a superb representative to Mexico. I was reluctant to put myself forward in this matter until I was sure this post was outside the realm of your discussions with Mack. He undoubtedly would have proved himself an outstanding ambassador, but in his absence I think my own qualifications not only meet the necessary requirements for the post, but can serve whatever larger hopes and expectations you might have for our diplomacy in Mexico.

For a good part of my life I have been involved in economic and political affairs in Latin America and Puerto Rico, and, in particular, Mexico. You may recall we first spoke about Mexico, at the home of Ken Brody, in November of 1991, when we talked about NAFTA and Arkansas' exports to Mexico. My first exposure to Mexico came when I took a year abroad from my studies at Georgetown University School of Foreign Service (I agree that Professor Carroll Quigley was most inspiring!). Since then I have developed a strong network of business and social contacts in Mexico and its southern neighbors.

More recently I played an effective role in the matter of "fast-track" and in the passage of NAFTA. In discussions with Members of Congress and Administration figures such as Lloyd Bentsen, Larry Summers and Bill Daly; also with Mexican Cabinet officials Jaime Serra, Herminio Blanco, Pedro Aspe; and, yes, even President Carlos Salinas, I pursued and helped promote our common goal of making NAFTA a reality. With respect to more current issues, among them Helms-Burton, law enforcement, and crime prevention, financial investments, affordable housing and mortgage lending, I fortunately have been able to explore these subjects with prominent Mexican figures such as Angel Gurria, the Foreign Minister; Luis Tellez, Chief of Staff to the President; Guillermo Ortiz, the Finance Minister; and a host of significant legislators, businessmen, and industrialists, not all of them associated with the PRI. In addition, I have had dialogue with opposition notables from the political and journalistic worlds. All these activities are well-known to Ambassador Jones and, to a lesser degree, Mack.

One would expect a U.S. representative to Mexico not only to have a thorough grounding in matters of trade disputes, the peso crisis, foreign investment, economic growth and infrastructure needs, and the changes and contradictions inherent in the privatization program, but also an informed understanding of the degree to which a myriad of other problems (among them narcotics, rising urban crime rates, the slow pace of judicial and law enforcement reform, the gap

between rich and poor) dominate Mexican affairs. It is also necessary to appreciate the slow but welcome movement for political reform (one sees this in the election of many opposition figures in local races and to the national Congress) even though some troubling regressive steps have been taken recently by the majority party.

Given all these problems, it becomes important to send someone to Mexico who possesses a combination of equanimity, tenacity, and resolution, while also being mindful of, and sensitive to, the vast differences between our countries. Mexico may share two thousand miles of a common border with us, but at times it is a country that can seem as distant as Tierra del Fuego! The nuances of the Mexican *yes* or *no* frequently elude our fellow Americans. As one who speaks Spanish, I also know that in the right setting, a well placed *abrazo* speaks louder than the most carefully chosen words. Understanding the way in which subtler forms of communication can avoid shame and embarrassment, I feel I can and will continue to offer my candid and, at times, *critical*, advice. Advice, I might add, which, because of my apparent fair handedness in all my conversations with Mexican officials has not gone unnoticed by the people whom I would encounter as Ambassador. My appointment would almost certainly be respected at the Foreign Ministry and "Los Pinos." Among some of the other reasons that I think my assignment would continue to foster the fine relationships you have built between our nations, I would like to mention the following:

One, a few Mexican high officials welcome my experience in the intelligence sector, my service on the PFIAB, the Commission on the Role and Capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community (Aspen Brown Commission), and the Commission for the Protection and Reduction of Government Secrecy. In these capacities I have had the good fortune to visit many of our embassies in Europe and Latin America, including Cuba, (as you may recall from my report to you on a meeting with Fidel Castro). Ambassador Jones can confirm my familiarity with many of the people in his embassy, where I have had occasion to conduct and attend briefings.

Two, I have spent most of my business life engaged in foreign trade, industrial promotion, and investment banking (I am the Vice Chairman of an investment merchant bank that works exclusively in Latin America), dealing with corporate executives and senior officials of investment banks and institutions, including the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. While I possess an understanding of the problems of the Mexican commercial and investment community, I also think that I am acutely sensitive to the different set of problems confronting the U.S. business community in Mexico.

Three, over the past 30 years, I have developed many political and personal friendships on Capitol Hill, due in part to my service as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic House and Senate Council, from 1986 to early 1993 (I had to resign because of the Hatch Act). I am confident that I would have substantial support in an assignment of this nature from key Democrats and from a number of my friends on the Republican side. Clearance by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should occur without any difficulty. Beyond the Hill, I enjoy an extensive acquaintance among well placed representatives of the media, and I expect that they would approve of this nomination.

Four, the vetting period would be cut to a minimum as I have had a Top Secret/SCI clearance as of June, 1996 when I was reappointed to PFIAB.

All of which having been said, I believe that I possess the qualifications and skills - diplomatic, social, political, commercial and management- that fit the description of an Ambassador to Mexico who can best serve the needs of the United States and continue to foster the fine relationship you have established between our nations.

Finally, no matter what you decide with respect to my appointment, I have been glad of the chance to think carefully on the question of my further service to both you and the Presidency. You deserve, from people who know and admire you, the best they can do to advance the work you have so well begun. I am truly grateful for the opportunity that I have had to serve you, and I am completely satisfied with my duties at PFIAB. I contemplate a change of venue to a more public role because I whole-heartedly believe that I can make a substantial contribution and bring credit to your Administration.

TO: President Bill Clinton
FR: Maurice Sonnenberg
RE: Cuba and Castro

DATE: May 3, 1994

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: MM **DATE:** 9/19/14
2019-0774-S

As you know, I had three hours with Fidel Castro on April 9, and I came away from the conversation with three distinct impressions.

1) Castro is not likely to sponsor significant changes in the Cuban political or economic system.
2) It would be a poor idea to lift the embargo at this time.
3) We should continue to make unofficial approaches to individuals and institutions in Cuba. The Administration should look into a semi-official, backdoor channel to Fidel Castro.

Fidel Castro received us at approximately 9:00 p.m. at the Palace of the Revolution, dressed in what could be best described as Savile-Row battle fatigue tailoring. He struck me as a man who is enjoying very good health for his 67 years, despite the rumors of heart attack and cancer.

Castro is clearly one of the best communicators I have ever met. He exudes a high degree of intelligence, an infectious charm and good manners that manifest themselves in extraordinary charisma. These attributes allow him to easily manipulate some of his strongest critics and also his fond supporters.

Castro is consumed with the embargo or "bloqueo" as he calls it, adding that it is "inhumane." Speaking of the great sacrifice and stamina of his people in the face of this relentless economic warfare, he said, "No other country would have been able to resist what we did . . . We do not want to renounce our ideals and all the things we believe in." Furthermore, he points to the Torricelli bill as "discouraging nine out of ten foreign investors."

Castro is absolutely obsessed with what he calls the "chaos and destruction" of the Soviet Union. He mentioned the subject no less than six times. "Who advised the Russians and the Soviet Union? Who is responsible for this situation?", he asked and promptly answered his own question, "The economists of the IMF and the World Bank who talked Gorbachev into this ill-fated direction." He talked about pervasive corruption in the Soviet society. In Moscow he said, "There are 260 banks operating in hard currency and the money is going to Swiss banks."

Castro spoke about projects that were never completed, equipment that never worked, conveying a sense of having been betrayed. He expressed great fear that the breakup of the Soviet Union was producing dangerous nationalism within Russia and the former republics, comparing it to the humiliation of the Germans after WWI. Nuclear proliferation and the "possibility of a nuclear confrontation or another Chernobyl-like disaster" are some of his specific concerns.

Castro believes that the Soviets' demise was related to their failure to be consistent to the articles of faith of Communism. He seems to be saying that he will not allow the same failure to occur in Cuba. He dismissed the Chinese solution of a quasi-Socialist free market economy as inappropriate to Cuba at this time. "China had fifteen years to make this transition and they have 1.2 billion people who are very

patient and wise." (Later in the conversation, he seemed to contradict himself by saying that Cuba would study the China and Vietnam economic situations to see whether there was anything at this point to be learned.)

Castro seems firmly determined to allow only limited openings for a democratic free-market economy. Without giving up his "socialist ideals," his few concessions have to do with the dollarization of the economy, agrarian cooperatives, limited self employment and a new era of joint ventures with "foreign transnationals." The concessions speak to the terrible toll inflicted on Cuba due to the loss of almost $5 billion per year in Russian subsidies and the embargo. Economically, Cuba is destitute. Food rationing, inadequate medicine and hospital supplies and an overwhelming decay of general infrastructure are everywhere evident. Since 1989, oil consumption has fallen from 13 million tons per year to six million tons. As Castro puts it, "Energy is our Achilles heel." Blackouts, the absence of vehicles on the roads, factories operating at perhaps 30% of capacity, attest to the severity of this situation.

When asked about free elections, Castro said that "We had elections, and we won!" He went on to say, "We must take the decision, we cannot accept any conditions imposed from the outside." He preempted a discussion of human rights violations by stating, "There are no human rights violations, no death plots, no torture, etc., unlike many Latin American countries and even Russia." He referred to Chile, Argentina and other countries with whom the U.S. had relations despite their violations of human rights. Castro conveniently forgot that these countries have had a series of free elections and that to the best of our knowledge, their human rights violations have ceased. On this subject, he is on very weak ground. A series of reports by Americas Watch and Amnesty International clearly indicate current severe human rights violations in Cuba. Castro has refused to allow the United Nations Special Rapporteur Carl-Johan Groth of Sweden to investigate violations in his country.

Castro harbors a strong antipathy to the United Nations (U.N.) and believes that the U.N. has little or no business in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia and Haiti. With respect to the U.N.'s intervention in Africa, he said "You cannot take food without cannons into a country where conflicts exist . . . You cannot use cannons to deliver food to the whole continent of Africa." Nor did he think that it was the business of the U.S. to restore Aristide to leadership in Haiti. He believes that the U.N. uses the United States as an expensive police force in these matters. He believes that U.N. funds should be used for project development and not for an international police force.

Castro was pleased with your election and said he "stayed up until 2:00 a.m. watching CNN's election results." He thinks that he probably could negotiate better with a Democratic President in that President's second term. He was referring to the Cuban-American population and their political clout. Castro felt that you are a good President who is concerned about issues of health care, education and those that would benefit the populace. He thought that "Reagan and Bush made a mistake by raising the deficit from $800 billion to over $4 trillion." Also, he observed that the deficit was partly due to our foreign ventures. Interestingly enough, Castro singled out the late Richard Nixon as the one person he would want to have further meetings with (I believe he met him last in 1959). He felt that Nixon was the driving force behind the openings of China and Russia and that maybe, he and Nixon could have had a substantive conversation.

Castro understands that his economy is in shambles. He spoke about the need for capital and technology, and about ways to find new associations with foreign capital. On the other hand, he hoped to institute domestic measures to prevent "shock policies" that could lead to the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs. (This is ironic since this is exactly the problem he has now!)

Castro seems to believe that foreign joint ventures (mainly with Canadian, Spanish, German and French companies) in the industries of tourism, oil exploration, mining, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, citrus production and sugar by-products might alleviate Cuba's economic difficulties. But with the loss of billions of dollars in annual subsidies and a shortfall of almost six million tons of oil, and without serious governmental restructuring or economic principles geared to a market economy and a concomitant political opening, it is doubtful that the Cuban economy will be anything other than what it is today. When I asked him where he thought Cuba would be in the next two years, he was candid enough to say "Slightly better off, but not by a great deal."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

0. Since Castro has basically ignored our Special Interest Section in Havana, (he's never had a formal meeting with the Special Interest chief officer Joe Sullivan in the eight months that he's been in Havana) I suggest sending a relatively secret and unofficial emissary of the President to Castro. (During the Reagan Administration, I believe that General Vernon Walters may have had secret talks with Castro.) Should the press find out about this mission, one can always say, truthfully, that it was meant to prod concessions from Castro (or whoever his successor might be) in the fields of human rights, free elections, economic reforms etc. Castro's present effort to contact various Americans from the worlds of politics, academia and journalism suggests to me a pressing need for interaction. I am concerned about the steady flow of journalists into Cuba and the possibility that their manipulation of the issues might not be in the best interests of the Administration, let alone U.S.-Cuban relations. Despite Castro's rhetoric, I believe that he would like to find an honorable way to improve the conditions in Cuba without having to suffer personal humiliation.

1. When Castro leaves the scene, a political vacuum might lead to internal chaos. We should retain contact with the Church in Cuba because it is the only identifiable institution that could act as a political intermediary. Religious freedom, according to the Papal Nuncio, barely exists there today. (It is perhaps a sensitivity to this situation that causes the government to keep 80% of all medical supplies sent by Catholic relief agencies to the Church.) As an aside, I would be very leery of and would discourage the Cuban-American National Foundation from playing any significant role in the establishment of a future government in Cuba. The new leadership must be indigenous and there are any number of people who could advise a new political regime, should the circumstances arise. The Administration should begin to lay contingency plans to assist Cuba's transition to a free market economy and a political democracy. An examination of the financial resources that the U.S. government could bring into play, as well as multilateral institutional funding organizations should commence, if this is not being done already. A small, highly confidential working group might be formed, to be co-chaired by State and Treasury officials.

2. There have been calls for raising the level of diplomacy in Cuba and the U.S. to a higher State Department level. I see little or no value in this proposition. To date, Castro has shown few signs of a political opening in Cuba, and the appointment of an ambassador, let's say, would exacerbate a domestic, politically sensitive issue for the Administration at the moment. Further, there seems to be little sentiment in Congress for changing the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (Torricelli bill).

3. With the aforementioned in mind, there appears to be no reason at present, to have the Administration encourage the lifting of the embargo. In fact, the recent Castro concessions appear to be a direct result of the tightening of the embargo which could not have occurred in the days of Soviet subsidization of the Cuban economy. I say this sadly, with the realization that the Cuban people are suffering greatly. However, despite the embargo, the Castro-ization of Cuba has brought forth its own form of production mismanagement, governmental abuses and the severe destruction and decay of the infrastructure.

4. Further efforts at increasing and removing obstacles to allow for more exchange visits are in order. In that vein, a lightening up of travel restrictions for the purposes of humanitarian aid, education, religious and cultural exchanges should be considered.

5. We should consider the possibility of raising the maximum allowable amount of dollar remittances by Cuban Americans to Cuba, even by a small amount. The same applies to the dollars that can be taken to Cuba by members of various fact-finding missions. This would have a minor impact on the embargo while allowing more flexibility for the traveler. More important, it might have profound effects upon the living conditions of many terribly deprived Cuban citizens.

6. Other areas to be given greater flexibility are those of telecommunications improvement, continued funding ($13 million) of Radio Marti, presently the most listened to station in Cuba. TV Marti is not effective, as the jamming system appears to negate transmissions. The $5 to $6 million spent per annum on TV Marti could be better used in other areas. (I do believe, however, some funds and a contingency plan should be in place to provide government television broadcasts to Cuba in case of a sudden government transition.)

3-6-97

FAX

Date 03/05/97

Number of pages including cover sheet

TO: *The President*

Phone

Fax Phone

FROM: *Carolyn Staley*
National Institute for Literacy

Phone *(202) 632-1526*

Fax Phone *(202) 632-1512*

CC:

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

Dear Mr. President: Thank you for making the trip to Arkansas yesterday. I have heard from several people how much your personal visit meant to the residents of your home state.

I would love your help in launching the national public awareness campaign for literacy which I believe I have mentioned has been my personal work focus for the past year. We are now ready to launch the campaign, every state and 140 cities have organizational structures in place to support the campaign at the state and local level, and we hope to host a news event/campaign launch the week of March 17-21. March 20 is a date we're looking at closely as the House has asked us to produce a literacy hearing, pending a star-studded cast.

It would be wonderful if you would make an announcement about news related to America's need for improved literacy skills for everyone, and the attached memo outlines some news hooks. The campaign would launch the same day, with a PM Larry King program on literacy.

Gerald Levin has agreed that Time Warner will partner with the National Institute for Literacy on the campaign. We will also be pointing to America Reads and the President's Summit on Service as other initiatives and movements connected to literacy. Oprah appears interested in being involved. I have also asked Time Warner to help deliver some stars for the campaign, and they are checking Rosie O'Donnell's availability as well as others.

I'll be in touch with your scheduling staff to see about your availability. Could you help? It's a good issue for you, connects with your education goals /America Reads; welfare reform; labor/worker preparedness; healthy, safe families and communities, a better America for 2000.

I hope you are well, strong, heartened. Please let me know how I can help you.

Ever Carolyn

National Institute for Literacy *800 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 200* *Washington DC 20006*

National
Institute
For
Literacy

Facsimile Transmission

Date: 3-5-97
Number of pages including cover sheet: 3

To: Rebecca/Nancy/Ana
Phone:
Fax:

From: CAROLYN SOALEY
Phone:
Fax: 202/632-1512

Remarks: ☐Urgent ☐For Your Review ☐Please Comment ☐Reply ASAP ☐At your request

Hello! OOOOPS!!!

I just sent the President a fax, & intended to attach the following 2 pages, which are referenced in the fax I sent.

Will you please attach these 2 pages before delivering to the President?

My deep thanks. Carolyn

I hope you are fine, well, happy. What can I do for you? Let me know!

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY

3-4-97

Leslie, (Thornton) Dept. of Education —

It was good to see you today. We are thrilled that you think the President might be interested in launching the national literacy public awareness campaign, which aims to reach every household in the nation over the next year with the message that only a fully literate society will be equipped for the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. Literacy is a key plank in the bridge!

As the President stated in his Dec. 21 radio address, "Literacy is not just about reading and writing...it is about opportunity, giving people the tools to make the most of their God-given potential, [and] preparing people for the 21st century."

Here's one possible concept for how he could participate.

On the afternoon of the 20th, the House Education and Workforce Committee is holding a hearing on literacy in America. Oprah has expressed interest in testifying, as have some other celebrities. Rather than looking at specific legislative proposals, the hearing will provide Congress with a general overview of the following:

1) America's literacy needs
2) the structure that is already in place to address them (a collaboration of federal, state, local, community, academic, nonprofit, business, and volunteer-based entities) and how it can be strengthened, and
3) how literacy is a key part of the solution to many of our social problems (i.e. literacy leads to long-term self-sufficiency of welfare recipients, reduction in crime, increases in employment, etc.)

The President could host a breakfast or other AM meeting on literacy at the White House (or at a local literacy program) and invite Oprah, the three adult learners who are the national spokespeople for the

public awareness campaign, and the other witnesses to participate. He could also consider including the chair of each state task force for the national literacy campaign.

He could announce that the next stage of welfare reform is to make sure that each and every welfare recipient has the literacy skills needed for long-term self-sufficiency. (Only about half of welfare recipients have a high school diploma or GED, a necessity to earn a living wage, and recipients age 17-21 read, on average, at the sixth grade level.)

The President has already proposed a substantial increase in adult ed and literacy funding in his FY98 budget, and he could consider issuing an Executive Order that provides some sort of incentive for states to take advantage of the OPTION they have in the welfare bill to count literacy training and GED preparation as one of the allowable "work activities." This is a hot topic in every state that both literacy educators and a bipartisan group of Governors (through a letter they sent the President in late January) have been clamoring for. (My understanding is that ALL of the Governors signed off on it, but I will verify that tomorrow.) Prior to that, Senators Simon, Jeffords, Murray, Specter, and Kerrey passed an amendment to the Senate bill that required this, but it was dropped in conference.

He could also consider releasing a new report that breaks down the National Adult Literacy Survey by Congressional district. He could send this to Congress before the hearing in order to ensure that every member was aware of the scope of literacy needs in their district. (We could also compile an up to the minute overview of the "literacy solution" in each state -- resources and contacts that are effective collaborations of federal, state and local efforts, most of which use the federal dollars to leverage additional state and private funding for literacy.)

Thanks!

Tobias

FOR PRESIDENT
3-6-97

1. Capital Gains - If You Do Cut It, Cut It Gradually. I think a cut in the capital gains tax, whatever its merits, could lead to a real break in the markets. Millions would have an immediate reason to sell; no one would have an immediate reason to buy. (Sellers could sit on the cash or use some of their proceeds to pay down debt.) My suggestion: something like 2%-a-year cut for four years, bringing the 28% ceiling down to 20%. Selling would be spread out; buyers would have an incentive to buy (knowing profits would be more lightly taxed) . . . it could avert disruption.

2. Tobacco Tax to Help Fund Medicare. The best way to discourage kids (and others) from smoking is raise the price. Phasing in an additional 75-cent tax over three years gives people time to quit (saving them not just the tax, but a ton of money). And though in one sense the burden falls hardest on the poor, so do the benefits: they're most likely to quit and live longer, healthier lives (and save all that money). Tied directly to helping to solve the Medicare crisis, cutting teen smoking, and improving the nation's health -- could this fly?

3. Follow IBM on Gay Rights. If it's good enough for IBM, Microsoft, Time-Warner, American Express and so many of our other leading private employers, why not follow their lead and extend domestic-partner benefits to federal employees as well? How can Republicans shout too loud about that? I think Barney has come up with a winner here. Between that and ENDA, which just might pass before you leave office, and everything else you've done, you would have taken the country unbelievably far on this issue. (In the midst of all the criticism from both extremes, I hope you will never doubt how much you've already improved our lives.)

4. But One More Thing. You are such a great communicator, at least to the 80% whose minds aren't closed, I hope that at some point in these four years you will make a speech on "tolerance," perhaps at a church, that would include a significant chunk on gays and lesbians. Needless to say, I would be eager to help you write it. Done right -- and I know you could do it beautifully -- it would resonate with almost any parent, regardless of the circumstances. It would not hide your own ambivalence over some aspects of this; indeed, by acknowledging it, it would win over much of the audience to listen to the rest. But it would accomplish three things. First, it could really help to educate and lead the great middle of this country. Second, it would be a speech tens of millions of gays and lesbians around the world, now and in future generations, would have to lean on as an underpinning of their feeling of self-worth. Third, it could "raise the bar" and make it easier for your successor to solidify and hopefully continue the progress you have made.

From Bradley Tobias

787 NE 71 St., Miami, FL 33138 305-751-7085 fax: 751-7085 70641.473@Compuserve.com

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3-6-97

White Flag in the Drug War

By Andrew Reding

The escape of an alleged Mexican money launderer just before President Clinton certified that Mexico was cooperating fully with efforts to fight drug trafficking illustrates the folly of that decision. Senator Dianne Feinstein of California deserves support in her efforts to get the Senate to pass legislation that would correct the President's error.

Most cocaine and marijuana coming into the United States crosses the 2,000-mile-long border with Mexico. Yet the White House continues to overestimate Mexico's ability to stem that flow.

Now the White House has praised President Ernesto Zedillo for the arrest this month of Mexico's top anti-narcotics official, Gen. Jesús Gutiérrez Rebollo, who was charged with collaborating with a leading drug trafficker. President Clinton said the arrest shows that the Mexican Government is "saying to the world and to the people of Mexico, 'We will not tolerate corruption if we can find it and root it out, even if it is at the highest level.' " Never mind that Mr. Zedillo, who appointed General Gutiérrez two months ago, hid the news of his drug czar's arrest for 12 days, until after Mexican newspapers had broken the story.

Andrew Reding directs the North America Project, a joint venture of the World Policy Institute and Pacific News Service.

The Senate should decertify Mexico.

While vigorously denouncing corruption, Mr. Zedillo has allowed the military and his anti-narcotics agency to persecute people who blow the whistle on officials who collaborate in the drug trade. In 1993, after Brig. Gen. José Francisco Gallardo Rodríguez proposed appointing an ombudsman to root out officials guilty of human rights abuses and collaboration with drug dealers, the military high command threw the general in the brig on a hodgepodge of charges, including corruption.

Although Mr. Zedillo was not President at the time of the arrest, Mexican courts have since found the charges groundless, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States has called on Mr. Zedillo to release General Gallardo. Yet the general remains behind bars.

Unfortunately, the Gallardo case is not isolated. Last summer, Ricardo Cordero Ontiveros said he had resigned as head of the anti-drug agency's Tijuana office the previous November because his own agents were lazing around their base guzzling beer while agents of the Mexican Attorney General's office escorted drug shipments to the American border and acted as bodyguards for the dealers. A few weeks later, the Mexican police arrested Mr. Cordero, charging him with the very crimes he had denounced. (While Mr. Cordero's credibility is unclear, American anti-narcotics agents have corroborated some of those charges.) President Zedillo has done nothing to investigate Mr. Cordero's arrest.

In certifying the Zedillo Government, the Administration has tried to play down the importance of the designation, implying that it is merely symbolic. But decertification, which makes it much more difficult for a country to request financial aid, may be the way to push Mexico to begin a real war against drugs. □

Is this true? — WJC —

BC

The New

TUESDAY,

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

58 EAST 68TH STREET · NEW YORK · NEW YORK 10021
Tel 212 734 0400 *Fax* 212 517 4967

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

Ann Markusen
Senior Fellow for Industrial Policy

Does this warrant a memo? Maybe possibly - Pls get back to me. I'm not sure what to do with this.
BC

November 13, 1996

President Bill Clinton
The White House
c/o Nancy Hernreich

Dear Bill,

It was really great to see you last Friday. I appreciate your making time in your schedule. I can't imagine being you - it's as if you are doing the work of eighteen very smart people.

I've put down a proposal for a President Commission on the Future of American Security on paper, succinctly. I'd be delighted to talk you and whomever else at greater length about it. If there is a behind-the-scenes role I could play in a Commission of this sort, I might jump at the opportunity.

I grimace when I think about a forthcoming debate over a balanced budget. I find it surprising that few economists and politicians have been able to get the notion of public investment across to a broader public. Here's what I always say in my speeches: Look, being in debt is not necessarily bad, its what we are in debt for. In fact, a majority of Americans are net debtors, most of us for our homes and our children's educations, things we can count on paying off for us in the future. If we borrow to play the slot machines, that's likely to be bad debt, but if we borrow for a college education, that's going to generate returns many times over. If households couldn't borrow, and for relatively long periods of time there would be very little home ownership and many fewer college-educated Americans.

The same is true in the public sector. If we borrow for better bridges and highways and for investments in education and research, that will pay off for us as a nation by making us more productive and competitive in the private sector. That kind of debt retires itself,

because people and businesses will generate more revenue from their resulting higher incomes and profits. This case really has to be made to the American public, which is under the mistaken impression that we all balance our household budgets, which we don't!

I didn't tell you about the work I've been doing on the defense budget, defense industrial base restructuring and conversion, both at the Council on Foreign Relations via my study group and at Rutgers via my MacArthur-funded research. After three years of very careful evaluation, we have found considerable evidence that your conversion initiatives have been helpful and would be much more effective if fully funded. Despite the nay-saying of people like Norm Augustine ("our record at conversion is unblemished by success"), both large and small companies (including Lockheed/Martin) are very successfully moving into civilian markets in everything from communications to transportation to environment and energy. If you would like a short recap on this at some point, I would be glad to provide it.

I do think that Pentagon leadership has been too close to the defense industry and has acquiesced in a mega-merger trend which is going to cause us problems down the line and which undercuts incentives to transfer technologies and people into civilian work. I am hoping that you will choose someone who is more independent to oversee the Departments of Defense (and Energy, too) rather than a John Deutsch. Larry Korb of Brookings, though a Republican, would be a good choice for DOD.

Can you resist the temptation to keep running in campaign mode? It's very easy, if one is a seasoned competitor like you or me, to have one's attention grabbed by the folks closest to you in the heat, rather than to keep your sights fastened on the finish line. Every time I let myself get involved with a contest with one or another (generally mediocre) colleague, I find I lose my sense of direction and waste time and energy. Eyes on prize, Bill. You have terrific rapport with your public, who have just confirmed that they prefer you far above any of your challengers. So go for it! Use the bully pulpit. Make some bold proposals to the Republicans (just as they have to you) and worry about compromise later. The campaign finance initiative is a great start.

Perhaps at some more leisurely point in your year, we could have a chance to reminisce. I don't know why, maybe it's turning fifty (! - I don't feel fifty, do you?) or being a parent of a teenager, but I'm in the mood to reflect more, and more fondly, on my college and grad schools years.

Are you going to get a vacation? Hope so.

Regards,

Ann Marksen
Senior Fellow

ARM/oh

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

Money mess stems from focus on trade

The mess the Clinton White House finds itself in over foreign money in Democratic fund-raising has its roots in the president's decision to make trade the centerpiece of his foreign policy.

Having won the 1992 election on an "It's the economy, stupid" platform, Clinton figured using tools of government to increase U.S. exports would create more American jobs and help the economy.

Politics

By Richard Benedetto

So with the Cold War over, Clinton told the world the bottom line in foreign affairs would be opening markets to U.S. goods.

Used to buying influence within their own governments, some Asian business leaders may have assumed they could do the same here, not by bribing U.S. officials directly but by contributing to their election campaigns.

And Clinton's political operatives, possibly with the president's implied-if-not-spoken consent, spared little energy finding creative ways to make that happen.

Installation of the late Ron Brown, ex-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as secretary of Commmerce was a sign to some that trade policy somehow might have a political tinge to it.

Brown moved aggressively on trade and appeared to reward companies that gave big DNC donations with seats on government-sponsored trade trips to foreign capitals, even though Commerce denies it.

And he put on Commerce's payroll John Huang, an Asian-American who worked for the Lippo Group, an Indonesia-based conglomerate with business interests throughout Southeast Asia. Huang later moved to the DNC where his job was to raise money primarily from Asian-American sources.

So when we read about the FBI looking into a possible effort by the trade-hungry Chinese government to win influence with the White House by directing money from foreign sources to the DNC, we shouldn't be surprised.

Nor should we be shocked by allegations that Huang collected $1.3 million in possibly illegal foreign donations that had to be returned. Or that he tried to launder huge sums of cash from foreign sources through legitimate Asian-American business groups.

And it shouldn't be a surprise when we hear of Asian and American businessmen, some of questionable repute, being invited to White House coffees with Clinton, only to be solicited for donations later. Apparently that is to be expected when access to the president and the chance to wheedle a favor from him — emphasis on "chance" — are viewed as for sale.

At worst, notes Adam Garfinkle, editor of *The National Interest*, a conservative foreign affairs journal, the paid access to Clinton actually changed U.S. policies, foreign and domestic. At best, access won a fair hearing for some cause.

The truth probably lies in between. "To think you can turn around policy with one coffee klatch is unrealistic," Garfinkle says.

Now, with revelations breaking daily, the president and his lieutenants admit "mistakes were made." They deny favors were granted or policies changed by contributions from any source.

Nonetheless, the whole murky effort has a foul smell.

Clinton insists there is no evidence of wrongdoing on his part. He may be right. It may not be possible to legally prove a quid pro quo. But we once expected our presidents to be above a hint of impropriety on money matters.

That, perhaps, is no longer true. Clinton enjoys a 60% approval rating, well above the 49.2% approval he averaged over his first four years in office. It would appear Americans either have not yet focused clearly on this scandal, or they see it as business as usual and don't care.

If the former is the case, Clinton may be on borrowed time. If the latter is true, the moral crisis many believe this nation faces is more serious than we think.

Richard Benedetto's column appears on Mondays. Past columns on USA TODAY Online at http://www.usatoday.com

USA TODAY
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

Robert
What's our
answer to this?
Must we address it given
our otherwise?
BC

CS

Richard Cohen

A Crusade That Spreads Corruption

In retrospect, that one marijuana cigarette Bill Clinton famously did not inhale has cost America plenty. It left the president with the unfortunate image of being some sort of 1960s-era liberal, and it left the country with a drug policy that Clinton can scarcely afford to question. If only he hadn't had that one nondrag, America might now have a drug policy that made some sense.

It doesn't at the moment, though. The government continues to concentrate mostly on law enforcement both at home and abroad, going after the bad guys in a wonderfully telegenic but ultimately futile effort to put all the drug biggies in jail. At home we have stacked the jails with petty pushers and the occasional kingpin. Abroad, we have inadvertently managed to corrupt the police and the military—Mexico and Colombia being the two most prominent examples.

Mexico, it now seems, is one vast Chicago, circa 1929. Police corruption is rampant. Last month, the director of the National Institute to Combat Drugs, Gen. Jesus Gutierrez Rebollo, was arrested for corruption—which is like Eliot Ness being on the take. What's more, the good general had recently been briefed by U.S. anti-drug officials.

"The war on drugs is a good fight, but it is a stupid one as well."

The war on drugs is a good fight, but it is a stupid one as well. It would be good to rid the world of drugs, lock up all the narco-banditos and rehabilitate all the addicts. But the folly of that effort is in the math. A Mexican police commander earns around $900 a month, a cop around $300 and a soldier a little more than half that. In contrast, U.S. News & World Report says that a narcotics bodyguard makes $2,000 to $3,000 a week and probably gets to wear those swell Ray Bans as well.

The logic of the war on drugs must be hard for your average Mexican policeman to understand. For the sake of Newark or Detroit, Washington or Los Angeles, he's supposed to turn down the sort of money that could keep his family in groceries for a very long time. When, for instance, the Mexican police arrested the cocaine drug lord Oscar Malherbe de Leon last week, he was said to have offered the arresting officers a mere $2 million to be let go. The cops declined, leading me—cynic that I am—to conclude that Mr. de Leon did not have the cash on him.

But who can believe that, in due course, de Leon's place in the gulf cartel will not be taken by someone else—or that another cartel will step into the void. The profit in cocaine is so huge that the Mexican barons are estimated to spend $500 million a year on bribes. Should you like to compare numbers, that's about 50 percent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's annual budget.

It's utterly naive to believe that non-Americans will turn down great riches, or even, moderate bribes, so that American drug users will have to pay a bit more—maybe even go without drugs. After all these years of the so-called war on drugs, you would think we had learned a thing or two about corruption. A better policy has to be developed.

But it is clear by now that the Clinton administration will not develop it. Back before the last presidential election, the administration moved to immunize itself against charges that it was soft on drugs. In fact, it had been—not in law enforcement, whose efficacy is in doubt, but in its education effort, which is a different matter entirely. The world's most famous non-inhaler clearly had an understandable problem with the entire subject and did not—until he was pressed—tape a single public service anti-drug message.

Bob Dole and the GOP campaign opened fire anyway. Once again, we saw that grainy video of a younger Clinton laughing off his one-time marijuana experience. The result has been sadly predictable. Clinton became Narc-in-Chief, and when California and Arizona passed referendums permitting the medicinal use of marijuana, the administration proved that it would not allow a little scientific knowledge to sully its new anti-drug image. Never mind that some scientists favor the medicinal use of marijuana, the Clinton administration was opposed. For the sake of a failed drug policy, a certain number of people will not get a drug that possibly might help them.

Given that, it's too much to expect that the administration will re-examine U.S. policy toward the countries we used to call "our friends south of the border." If it is true that only a certified anticommunist like Nixon could have gone to China, then only an anti-drug zealot or a truly brave politician could change the U.S. drug policy. Wherever that man is, he's not in the White House.

The Washington Post
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

Lies and Late-Term Abortions

LAST YEAR President Clinton vetoed the bill to outlaw partial-birth abortion, a particularly gruesome procedure in which a fetus is killed after its entire body, except for the head, has emerged from the birth canal. In explaining his decision to veto, the president said that such second- and third-trimester abortions are extremely rare and that this particular procedure was used almost exclusively in cases where the fetus was grossly deformed or the mother's life or ability to bear future children threatened. His arguments were those of the lobbyists opposing the ban on these late-term abortions, which he bought into.

Now Ron Fitzsimmons, executive director of the National Coalition of Abortion Providers, has admitted in an interview to be published in the American Medical News that he, and by implication other pro-choice groups, lied about the real reasons women seek this particular kind of abortion. At a taping for ABC's "Nightline," Mr. Fitzsimmons says he "just went out there and spouted the party line" even though he knew from personal research that most of these abortions are elective. They are performed on healthy fetuses and healthy mothers.

This is the position that had been asserted by those favoring the ban at the time and denied by those who opposed it. One of the doctors who had performed hundreds of these abortions said that about 80 percent of his patients had no medical reason for the abortion. Those favoring a ban on such abortions also cited figures greatly at odds with pro-choice claims and argued that the procedure was used thousands of times a year, not 200 to 300, as its defenders asserted.

Mr. Fitzsimmons's revelation is a sharp blow to the credibility of his allies. These late-term abortions are extremely difficult to justify, if they can be justified at all. Usually pro-choice legislators such as Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Reps. Richard Gephardt and Susan Molinari voted for the ban last year. Opponents of the ban fought hard, even demanding a roll call vote on their motion to ban charts describing the procedure from the House floor. They lost. And they lost by wide margins when the House and Senate voted for the ban. They probably will lose again this year when the ban is reconsidered. And this time, Mr. Clinton will be hard-pressed to justify a veto on the basis of the misinformation on which he rested his case last time.

Off the Screen Again

LAST OCTOBER the Nobel Peace Prize went to two leaders of East Timor, a distant South Pacific island where a small population has been valiantly resisting Indonesian colonization for more than two decades. The prize brought a brief flare of publicity to East Timor's just but long-neglected cause, and then—just as Indonesia's government hoped—world attention again turned elsewhere. Last week, one of the Nobel laureates, José Ramos-Horta, came to Washington, hoping to put East Timor back on the international agenda.

Over the years, the United States has offered little assistance. Anxious to please a Cold War ally, U.S. officials looked the other way when Indonesia occupied East Timor in 1975 and when tens of thousands there died from what the Nobel committee listed as "starvation, epidemics, war and terror." President Clinton, early in his term, seemed ready to reverse traditional U.S. policy. His administration supported a United Nations resolution criticizing Indonesia on human rights, and in 1993 Mr. Clinton raised the issue of East Timor with Indonesian President Suharto. But then Mr. Clinton decided that trade mattered above all, and the plight of East Timor again receded from U.S. policy screens.

Last week, Mr. Ramos-Horta, a kind of unofficial foreign minister, for the first time secured a meeting with senior officials in the State Department. This is a positive, if small, step forward. It should be followed by more action. Indonesia is a modernizing nation of nearly 200 million people who live on 6,000 islands. Its own interests are not served by keeping captive 600,000 Timorese living on one of those. Mr. Ramos-Horta is asking only for a plebiscite so the East Timorese can decide their own future. It's a reasonable request.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

Keeping Cocaine Resilient: Low Cost and High Profit

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

THE LONG WHITE LINE

A special report.

They have tried to stamp out cocaine for years. Governments have sprayed herbicides on fields of coca leaf. Police have raided the primitive laboratories that refine coca paste. Counternarcotics agents have seized and destroyed hundreds of tons of cocaine powder, arresting or killing thousands of smugglers.

Yet after 20 years and eradication programs totaling hundreds of millions of dollars, cocaine can be bought on every continent, in virtually every major city. The drug has even survived a market decline in which the number of regular cocaine users in the United States dropped, to 1.5 million in 1995 from 5.7 million a decade before. Americans are still snorting, smoking or injecting cocaine at the rate of 240 tons a year, almost all of it produced in Colombia and much of it smuggled through Mexico.

The debate that preceded the Clinton Administration's decision on Friday to certify Mexico as an ally in its war against illegal drugs while decertifying Colombia underscored how deeply entrenched the cocaine habit has become, enmeshing South and North America in an intricate web of corruption and violence.

The reasons for cocaine's resilience are a matter of simple economics, as interviews with the people who make, sell, use and try to destroy cocaine confirm. It is a sweatshop industry that taps a limitless supply of cheap labor, generates enormous profits for a few and enjoys a base of addicted customers.

And just as any large and diffuse commercial enterprise is ultimately dependent on the favor or cooperation of officials and regulators, the cocaine trade is well oiled by corruption along the way. A draft analysis by American intelligence officials estimates that Mexican drug traffickers earn up to $10 billion a year and then dole out as much as $6 billion on bribes for Mexican officials and police officers.

The most powerful symbol of cocaine's resilience is the trail that the drug follows from leaf to crack and powder, from farmer to addict, from the Andean jungles to the New York City streets.

"For a narcotics trafficker, the most valuable asset is his route," said Gen. Rosso Juan Serrano, commander of the Colombian National Police, referring not just to the physical trail, but also to the clandestine airstrips, the hidden warehouses and corrupt officials like air controllers and police along the way. And as with an

Continued on Page A20, Column 1

Continued From Page A1

octopus that grows new tentacles when old ones are damaged or cut off, the trail sprouts new paths, means of transport and markets when the old ones are attacked.

Donald Ferrarone, the special agent in charge of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration field office in Houston, has seen cocaine flowing in for years. "The only difference," Mr. Ferrarone said, "is the intensity is more ferocious now."

The trail starts in the Andean jungles, where peasants strip coca bushes of their oval leaves, dump the leaves in a plastic-lined pit, pour in kerosene or gasoline and water, and sometimes sprinkle on cement.

Barefoot, the workers stomp the mixture to press out the psychoactive alkaloids into a paste that resembles grimy snow. Across rural Colombia, thousands of laborers process the paste into a sludge that is dried to form the raw ingredient for powdered cocaine hydrochloride.

Every day, more than two tons of powder flows through Mexico and the Caribbean, with one-third of that ending up in the United States. Once cocaine was ferried by small planes. Now, to evade American radar surveillance, more and more cocaine floats north in the holds of freighters, fishing boats and yachts.

"How are drugs coming across the border?" asked Leon W. Guinn, special agent in charge of the Customs Service field office in Houston. "Probably in every imaginable way you can think of."

The Lab Workers

Double the Pay Of Cutting Cane

Altemar Restrepo could not earn enough cutting sugar cane to support his family. So Mr. Restrepo, a slender Colombian, followed other peasants and apprenticed himself to the making of cocaine.

For 4 of his 25 years, Mr. Restrepo said, he has worked in the tangled jungle of southeastern Colombia, fetching the gasoline used to leach coca leaves of their alkaloids. The "cocina," or jungle laboratory where Mr. Restrepo was interviewed, consisted of six wooden maturation pens, in which a ton of leaves soaked in gasoline and water.

Every week, he said, the laboratory produced more than 75 pounds of coca to be refined elsewhere into powdered cocaine.

"We do this because you can't raise cattle or corn in this region," Mr. Restrepo said as he fidgeted, shirtless and sweating, beside a waist-high pile of coca leaves. "There's no water, and transport is too expensive."

As a cane cutter, he said, he was lucky to earn $35 a week. For processing coca leaves he was promised $10 to $15 a day, plus a dormitory cot and food. He has not been paid for three months, he said, and he misses his family several hundred miles to the north. He wants to go home.

The New York Times
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1997

Mr. Restrepo gave his account minutes after having been seized by Colombian narcotics police commandos who raided the laboratory, sending co-workers bolting into the jungle. He admitted having been arrested before. "I don't know who owns the patch and I don't ask," Mr. Restrepo said. "When I did ask, they said, 'Just keep working.' "

The police ripped up the pens with a chainsaw and kicked over the metal drums, splattering coca base into the mud. When the officers tried to blow up what was left, the waterlogged leaves refused to ignite. The police retreated under the machine gun of a hovering helicopter, leaving Mr. Restrepo looking unperturbed.

"He said he had a family, so we couldn't leave his wife and children alone," Col. Leonardo Gallego, commander of the police unit, said. "I feel strongly about the plight of young men and children who get into drugs or fall in with drug-trafficking gangs."

Mr. Restrepo's employers got no such sympathy.

"They only commit crimes because of cruelty and personal gain," Colonel Gallego said. "There's no regard for the country or the views of the international community."

The Townspeople

Boom, Herbicides And Abandonment

Because coca pays much better than pineapples or bananas and is easier to market, the farmers who grow it express few qualms about working for what they see as, ultimately, the Yankee dollar, though one such "cocalero," Franklin Gonzáles, said he would rather sing.

But pop singing pays little. So Mr. Gonzáles, a wiry 24-year-old, left his wife and young son and traveled southwest to the river town of Miraflores.

"I left them because of the violence here," he told a reporter.

He was making $30 or $40 a day tending coca fields until the National Police sprayed them with herbicide last summer. Now, Mr. Gonzáles said: "It's hard. There is no money. There are people here, but not as many as before."

Coca production in Colombia created boom towns out of many backwaters like Miraflores, a ramshackle settlement of whitewashed houses with metal roofs along the muddy Vaupés River. The drug lords do not bother to visit, sending commercial agents to buy the paste openly from growers.

After coca displaced rubber as the primary crop, Miraflores swelled to 10,000 inhabitants, 600 of them prostitutes, said the Rev. Manuel Mancera, the Roman Catholic priest in the town. Coca money built a new discothèque that glitters with mirrors. Fighting and whoring became nightly diversions.

"There were no values or principles," Father Mancera said. "People were too attached to money."

Since the spraying, Miraflores has shriveled to a few thousand residents. The farmers are hard put to make a living, because they have no roads to carry legal crops to market.

"It's the beginning of the end of Miraflores," the priest said. "Because if it isn't coca, there is just no other produce."

The National Police reported that they sprayed 55,715 acres and destroyed 938 cocaine laboratories last year. But when towns like Miraflores die, traffickers find others, making alliances with leftist guerrillas who charge a tax according to the weight of cocaine passing through their territory.

The Government cut off deliveries of gasoline and cement to the region after discovering that extensive quantities had been diverted to process coca leaves. Now, those materials are smuggled from Venezuela.

"You can't even get gasoline," said Estrela Contreras of Miraflores, who organized demonstrations against spraying. "We're all paying for the sins of a few."

The Mansions

Guns and Pools, Narco-Deco Style

The profits of cocaine are manifested in a two-story residence that rises like a fortress above an attractive neighborhood of Cali, a fashionable western city that is the home of the world's most prominent drug cartel.

The house, made of concrete, has no windows facing the street. But inside are marble floors, crystal chandeliers, furniture gilded and tasseled in Narco-Deco style and bowling lanes. The garden has an enormous swimming pool. A police specialist in a search party told an accompanying reporter that the house was worth $15 million.

The police and soldiers raided the house because its owner, José Orlando Henao Montoya, is suspected of being a rising drug trafficker. He was not home at the time.

The closets held barely a change of clothes. Family photographs had been stripped from silver frames. The maid said the family had left for its country ranch.

The searches began when the police, with discreet help from American agents, captured six leaders of the Cali cartel in 1995.

"They were very powerful," the commander of the search team, Lieut. Col. Ramiro Villalobos, said. "People were afraid of all the bodyguards, the extravagant cars and the display of guns. This no longer happens. Now we can go out at night without fear."

But with some cartel leaders running the business by telephone from prison and new independent traffickers taking up the slack, has the output of cocaine been stanched?

Colonel Villalobos paused and replied, "We can't say it's less, no."

The Transfer Point

Lucrative Fees For the Mexicans

The bulk of the cocaine that enters the United States passes through Mexico, with the help of Mexican crime federations that demand up to half the Colombians' cocaine and heroin in return, the Drug Enforcement Administration said. The Mexicans distribute their share through their own networks.

"The Colombian narcotraffickers have very comfortable relations with the Mexican mafia," General Serrano of the Colombian police said. "It's almost a natural relationship."

The New York Times
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1997

The cocaine increasingly arrives in Mexico on vessels like the Don Celso. The rusty fishing boat, flying the Ecuadorean flag, ostensibly carried shrimp and tuna between Buenaventura, Colombia, and Manzanillo, Mexico. But Colombian and American agents who boarded her off Ecuador in October reported finding 12 tons of cocaine.

Once in Mexico, the cocaine is trucked north to the United States border, with the connivance of corrupt Government officials, Federal agents said. One agent said 30 to 40 tons of cocaine were stockpiled in Mexico, awaiting delivery to the United States.

Mexico's economic problems and double-digit unemployment help in recruiting smugglers for a relative pittance. One smuggler was offered $500 to smuggle a load to Los Angeles and promised another $500 if he made it back, an antidrug agent said.

Lose a load, however, and a smuggler can be forced to work for nothing to make it up, or the smuggler can be disfigured or killed.

"The level of violence is like nowhere I've ever seen," said a Federal agent in Texas who insisted on anonymity.

The agent told of a woman who had been caught carrying drug profits back across the border. She agreed to turn informer and asked to go home to Juárez. She turned up garroted.

The Portal

Thin Line of Agents Reviews the Flood

J. J. Lopez stood on the concrete Bridge of the Americas in El Paso, watching the flow of automobiles from Ciudad Juárez, a few hundred yards away. More than one million cars, many driven by commuters, cross between El Paso and Juárez each month, giving United States Customs inspectors a scant 10 or 15 seconds to look over each car.

"We have to move the traffic," Mr. Lopez, the chief customs inspector at the bridge, said. "But we also have to address the threat that we have, which is narcotics."

Mr. Lopez was watched by a young man who cradled the receiver of the nearest pay telephone, about 50 yards away. Nearby, his accomplice talked into a two-way radio as he surveyed the heavy traffic.

They were spotters, Mr. Lopez said, hired by the syndicate of Amado Carrillo Fuentes to tell smugglers which lanes to use or avoid. Spotters earn $25 to $50 a day for working the bridge, far more than the $25 to $40 a week that they might earn in a Juárez factory.

Customs inspectors conduct two-minute blitzes in which they stop and check every car in one lane or walk through traffic with dogs trained to sniff out drugs.

"We've had people bail out of their cars and run back" to Mexico, Mr. Lopez said.

To reduce chances of losing a major load, traffickers now move cocaine in quantities of a few hundred pounds. After crossing the border, loads are deposited at stash houses for consolidation.

Mr. Lopez said drugs were concealed deep inside vehicles, often behind electronic trapdoors. Inspectors have found cocaine replacing trailer insulation, inside tire rims and poured in the fuel tank to form a sediment to be scooped out later. Sixty pounds of cocaine can fit behind some dashboards, he said.

Cocaine has even turned up in a baby's diaper.

"Think of the sensitivity of searching an infant," said George A. McNenney, a customs special agent in El Paso.

The Landing Zone

Tension Casts Pall Along Rio Grande

Before dusk erased the shadows across the sagebrush, cactus and mesquite outside Eagle Pass, Tex., the rancher coaxed his Jeep to the rim of a bluff overlooking the Rio Grande. Rifle at hand, he watched for the smugglers who walk their loads across the placid river and onto his 165-acre spread.

No fences or barriers define the border here. As a teen-ager nearly 50 years ago, the rancher himself waded into the knee-deep water to play baseball with Mexican youngsters who lived on the other side.

"You can't do that now," he said.

The rancher would not allow his name to be used, fearing smugglers might retaliate.

"They're not looking for trouble," he said. "But if you run into them, they're armed and you don't have a chance."

He used to call Border Patrol agents in nearby Eagle Pass, he said, but before they arrived, the intruders would melt into the darkness. So now, he said, "my neighbors and I watch each other's backs."

A neighbor on the Mexican side, he said, had encountered on his land unmarked vans and an armed stranger who barred the way. A neighbor in Texas found night-vision goggles on a trail that crossed his property.

"My gates have been torn down, knocked up and run over," the rancher said, adding that his wife went to church alone on Sundays, because they dared not leave the ranch unattended. "Our place is valueless now. You can't give it away. You can't rent it."

In fact, ranches along the Rio Grande attract buyers ready to pay — in cash — more than the properties are worth. One spread worth barely $300,000 was bought for $850,000 by someone who was later traced to drug smuggling.

"We've had dopers come out and look at this place," the rancher said.

A realty agent asked the owners to leave while the client inspected. They refused.

Even with the billions spent to fight drugs, the rancher said, "it gets worse every year."

"I don't know what to do about it," he said. "But what we're doing doesn't work."

The End of the Line

Crack's Losers: Victims and Society

When powdered cocaine began to lose its appeal in the 1980's, distributors in cities like New York created a new market by cooking the powder with baking soda and water to make crack.

"Crack is still out there," said John Galea, who runs the Street Studies Unit of the New York State Office of Addiction and Substance Abuse Services. "We've noticed that 13- and 14-year-olds are not using it anymore. But they're selling it."

Dealers in Brooklyn confirmed that the profits that built expensive houses in Cali did not trickle down to the sidewalks of New York. A teen-ager who was peddling crack said that he could take in $75 to $100 a day, but that he dared work just a few days a week, fearing he would attract the police.

Another seller said he made $25 for selling a bundle of 20 "nickel" bags for $5 each.

Crack's attraction for users lies in its instant high and cheap price. Powdered cocaine sells for $30 to $40 a gram in upper Manhattan. A pebble of crack costs $2 to $5.

Although crack is widely derided as a loser's drug, its customers include people like Thomas DeGrace, 35, who had a restaurant and a music company and whose five-year addiction wiped out all he had achieved.

"Crack is the only drug in the world where the more you take, the more you want," Mr. DeGrace said. "When you take your first hit, you're chasing that hit for the rest of the day."

Eventually, Mr. DeGrace lived on the street, bartering for crack by holding the drugs so the dealer could avoid arrest if the police swooped in.

"I came from a family that taught morals and standards, but that drug just takes them away from you," Mr. DeGrace said. "You see yourself diminish as a man."

He has entered a rehabilitation program run by Phoenix House.

If male addicts perform a dealer's stoop labor, women suffer worse humiliation.

"It degrades you to where you're selling your body," Cynthia McBride said. "That's where it started and ended with me."

Ms. McBride, 25, said she had begun sniffing cocaine as a 10-year-old to overcome stage fright when she sang soul music professionally. By the time she moved to crack, she said, "I was married, cheating on a husband and sleeping with men to get high."

Even after social workers had removed her five children, Ms. McBride said, she continued chasing crack.

"Physically, it shows on you," she said. "You're a walking skeleton if you're a crack head, and you think you look good."

Despite all the lipstick she smeared on, Ms. McBride said, she grew so scrawny that dealers refused to have sex with her. After she had slashed a rival prostitute, she, too, checked into Phoenix House.

"When the drug dealers start dissing you," she said, "when you can't get a $2 hit because they don't want you, that's when it's time to go."

The New York Times
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1997

3/3

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
36-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY 21, 1997

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Senator Wendell Ford

DATE: Before Monday, February 24, 1997

RECOMMENDED BY: John Hilley

PURPOSE: Senator Ford has indicated privately that he may make a decision as to whether he will seek re-election in 1998 in the next couple of days. He is said to have been influenced by Senator Glenn's decision not to seek re-election.

BACKGROUND: Senator Ford is currently serving his fourth term in the Senate. He has indicated that he will soon decide whether he will seek a fifth term. While there are no guarantees that a phone call from you will influence his decision, there is no question that the call would be greatly appreciated by Senator Ford.

CONTACT PERSON AND TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): Senator Ford can be reached at his home over the weekend at 502-683-9715. He will be unavailable from mid-afternoon Saturday until Saturday evening.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: Friday, February 21, 1997

ACTION: Call to Sen Wendell Ford re his 1998 re-election decision

Recommended date:
Before 2/24

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1997

Mr. President:

We'll have a condolence letter done to Representative Clay as well.

Phil Caplan

Copies to W. Klein EOS + Ewon

Call to Representative Clay to offer condolences on death of mother

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate the reply.

HAS SEEN
2-6-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1997

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Representative Bill Clay (D-MO)

DATE: February 22, 1997

RECOMMENDED BY: John Hilley JH
Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs

PURPOSE: To offer condolences for Representative Clay's recently departed mother, Ms. Luella Hyatt Clay.

BACKGROUND: Luella Hyatt Clay was born on August 25, 1902 in the city of Black Jack, Missouri, the daughter of Ellen Rhodes Hyatt and William Charles Hyatt. At the age of five, Luella and her family were forced to move to Lowell, Missouri (currently Baden) because St. Louis County did not provide schools for black children. Luella was the second of eight children, yet her seven brothers and sisters preceded her in death.

Luella married Irving Charles Clay Sr. on November 10, 1919 and had seven children with him--Hazel, Mary Elizabeth, Irving, William, Norma, Joseph, and Flora. She gave birth to all of her children in her home. In 1969, Luella and Irving Sr. renewed their wedding vows after fifty years of marriage. Irving Sr. preceded her in death.

"Sis," as she was affectionately known to many was very respected in her community. She was a dedicated Catholic who rarely missed a Sunday Mass. And on the few Sundays that she was not able to attend, the priest would come to her home and administer sacraments to her.

Luella died at the age of 95 on Friday, February 21, 1997. She is survived by two daughters, Mary Elizabeth Lloyd and Flora Everett, two sons, Alderman Irving C. Clay Jr. and Representative William L. Clay Sr., along with twenty grand, thirty great-grand, fourteen great-great-grandchildren, numerous in-laws, nephews, nieces, and cousins.

The Visitation and Rosary are scheduled for Wednesday, February 26th at the Austin Layne Mortuary and the Funeral Mass is scheduled for Thursday, February 27th at 10:00 a.m. at the St. Nicholas Catholic Church in St. Louis, Missouri.

CONTACT PERSON AND TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): Representative Bill Clay (D-MO), (301) 989-6406

DATE OF SUBMISSION: February 22, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

February 26, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

Please note the attached memo from Eli Segal describing the organization, mission, and short term action plan of "Work Now" -- a soon to be created 501(c)(3) organization whose founding board members will be the CEOs of the five companies you referenced in the State of the Union.

The central mission of "Work Now" will be "to help businesses of all kinds move people permanently from welfare to work."

Erskine

cc: John Podesta
Sylvia Mathews
Vicki Radd
Rahm Emanuel
Bruce Reed
Gene Sperling

ELI J. SEGAL

February 25, 1997

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

SUBJ: WORK NOW (WN)

This is a memo which goes to the organization, mission and short term action plan of WN (working title only). Its creation reflects one of the most hopeful reactions to your signing the welfare reform legislation and your frequent challenges to the business community that there is much it needs to do if we will truly "end welfare as we know it".

1. Organization

WN is a soon to be created 501(c)(3) organization. Its incorporators (and perhaps "Founding Board" members) will be the CEOs of the five companies you referenced in the State of the Union. It is unclear who will be the Chair, but his identity will be determined shortly.

The organization will be aggressively non-partisan, results driven and comparatively easy to join. It will be scrupulously independent, but its mission and its agenda will be completely consistent with your vision of welfare reform. I do not expect it to look for any government funds, at least at the beginning.

It will have a Board of Directors of about 15-20 composed of businesses of all sizes and from all sectors; some of its Board may include Governors and other prominent Americans. All companies will be encouraged to join, provided they are prepared to make a commitment to use their resources to help move people from welfare to work. One measure of success in WN's first year will be whether it can reach a membership of an agreed upon number of companies, perhaps 5000. Membership will not require payment of a fee.

2. Mission

A partial but intensive review of organizations engaged in welfare reform-related activities suggests one niche which is likely to represent the heart and soul of WN's

mission: to help businesses of all kinds move people permanently from welfare to work. WN's customer will be the businesses themselves, rather than welfare recipients, legislatures, Governors or state welfare agencies. WN will encourage, mobilize, reward and provide technical assistance to all of the following:

(a) large and small companies whose growth will depend on hiring and retaining substantial numbers of people for entry level positions (e.g., Burger King);

(b) other large companies without significant employment growth plans (e.g., Monsanto) or those with such growth plans but without a significant number of entry level positions (e.g., Microsoft); in all of these cases, WN will look to notions of corporate responsibility and moral suasion of companies and their vendors in designing a meaningful agenda; and

(c) a broad range of so-called "intermediaries" from temporary organizations like Manpower and Kelly (one of the largest growth categories in an era of downsizing) to for profit and not for profit organizations like America Works and Strive, springing up overnight in response to welfare waivers of recent years and the welfare reform legislation of 1996.

WN will not, of course, be indifferent to "the front end" of welfare reform: motivated, prepared welfare recipients. However, the more WN engages in activities at the front end, e.g. GED, literacy, mentoring, substance abuse treatment, job training and readiness, the more its mission is blurred and it invades the turf of others. One possible exception to this thrust may be in the area of micro enterprise. It is also possible that some of the means WN will utilize to reach businesses (e.g.. 800 numbers and Web sites) can also be used to match businesses and potential employees, but that is further down the road.

Must do Story

Because there is no reliable national way of counting those who move from welfare to work, WN will need to look to other indices of success. WN will have individual company success stories to tell, job producing partnerships of its members to report, and the equivalent of Baldridge awards to announce; once WN sees positive patterns emerging from its work and study, it will publicize them, help replicate them to the extent resources permit and transmit them to appropriate government executives. WN may also report on obstacles it uncovers to welfare reform from the perspective of the private sector, perhaps in a manner similar to that of the Small Business Conference of your first term.

3. Activities of the Organization.

There are three broad categories of activities within which WN will work (subject always to avoiding duplication with the work of other organizations):

(a) Education
(1) business outreach -- WN will become a comprehensive source of information to businesses in finding potential employees and uncovering what public and private resources are available;
(2) training -- WN will coordinate the use of existing company resources to aid in training, including the training universities of 110 companies; WN may create a human resources speakers bureau (although National Alliance for Business and National Governors Association are looking at this as well);
(3) recommendations to government (federal, state and local).

(b) Hiring
(1) pledges -- businesses, some with and some without experience hiring and retraining those formerly on public assistance, commit to hire or apprentice workers;
(2) consortium -- new members join an ever expanding group of WN businesses that would hire workers who had received training, apprenticeships or entry level positions at other member businesses;
(3) a wards -- WN will bestow recognition on selected participating companies.

(c) Grants -- possible recipients/activities include:
(1) micro enterprises (but this may properly be the realm of government and foundations);
(2) studies of successful programs; and
(3) large scale public works projects (e.g.., rehabilitating a train station, creating a public park, etc).

4. Action Plan

WN contemplates three stages over the next year, in each of which there are logistical, functional and communications tasks to fulfill:

(a) creation and clearinghouse (months 1 - 3) -- WN announces its plans, its 800 number and its Web site; becomes a source of information for businesses seeking the names of like-minded businesses or useful

resources in their geographic area or their industrial sector;

(b) program initiation (months 4 - 6) -- WN announces its first 1000 members; announces its consortium plan (see above); makes first grants to study model programs ;

(c) in-depth programs (months 6 - 12) -- membership grows to 5000; WN reports on number of new jobs its members have created, especially through its consortium (unless too modest at this stage); announces PSA campaign to combat stigmatization of hiring workers from welfare; announces intensive project in demonstration city; issues its first advisory report to government; announces first annual employer award recipients.

5. Presidential Engagement

The mission of WN will be enhanced by Presidential engagement from the beginning. Possible activities include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) publicity around the launch;
(b) events in different geographic areas and different industries with business leaders who have joined WN by "taking the pledge" and/or have actually hired and retained former welfare recipients;
(c) publicity around the first (and perhaps subsequent) awards to model employers.

6. Conclusion

Overall, the mission, functions and indices of success of WN will need greater refinement over the next few weeks. The basic judgment, however, is to focus welfare to work activities on what businesses themselves can do. With skill and discipline, we can carve out a role in this undertaking that will permit the private sector to translate good intentions into meaningful results.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL

SUBJECT: WEEKLY REPORT

Crime/Drugs: The announcement of our National Drug Policy received decent coverage, but the extended coverage focused on the Administration's decision to certify Mexico.

We are working on a number of anti-gun initiatives for the President to announce. The first announcement concerns the ATF requirement of child safety locks for issued hand-guns. The President would announce through an Executive Order the extension of that requirement to all Federally issued hand-guns. This proposal is similar to the proposal in our juvenile legislation. The announcement would also allow the Federal Government to lead by example on this issue.

The second potential proposal is to announce the introduction of the Brady forms to prevent incidents similar to the Empire State building shooting from happening again. ATF is looking into whether we can make those changes in the Brady forms.

Finally, the Domestic Policy office is researching the Los Angeles bank shoot out to see if any of the armored piercing bullets would be banned by our Cop Killer legislation.

Also, we released a Presidential statement on Friday in honor of the third anniversary of the Brady Bill.

WELFARE: Secretary Glickman is working on a letter to Governor's addressing the issue of Food Stamps as a wage supplement. He is going to encourage more states to follow the example of Oregon and Kansas. The letter should be ready next week.

Also, the Administration continues to receive inquiries concerning welfare recipients hired by the Federal Government. We need to determine whether we are going to take a lead on this issue or not.

IMMIGRATION: The New York Times and the Washington Post are running stories on how the changes in naturalization have led to delays. INS has produced talking points for the White House on this issue. These stories come only a week after stories on how many felons and other criminals we have naturalized.

Ever since the election, the White House has been less involved in INS issues. I think we need to reassert ourselves in the development of their strategic direction.

FAMILY: The Friday tobacco event received positive coverage on two networks. We are asking some of the folks involved in the tobacco campaign to join the President at the Campaign Finance Reform event on Wednesday.

A copy of the FCC letter has been drafted. We must come to closure on the exact request we are making of the FCC. Some individuals in the White House want the letter to request the FCC review hard liquor and some think it must also include all liquor advertising.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM: We are organizing an event Wednesday in the Oval. We have asked individual citizens from past legislative battles against special interests (i.e. a police officer, a student, a family who used family leave time, a minister and rabbi, etc) to show their support for the President's desire to pass campaign finance reform legislation. The call for campaign finance reform will hopefully be put in the context of other legislative battles we have engaged in.

On March 11 the President will speak to the Free TV symposium that Paul Taylor is organizing at the National Press Club. I am trying to confirm that Walter Cronkite will introduce the President. I have asked Paul Wienstein to draft a memo outlining the President's history on the issue of Free TV.

In addition to speaking out on the subject, the President could call on the broadcasters to offer free air time to the candidates and follow Barry Diller's example. (Mr. Diller will be in the audience.)

The President could also suggest that any budget deal which includes the spectrum sale must include a regulation on free air time offered by the broadcasters.

This week NBC ran a story on the weakness of the FEC. We have prepared a supplemental funding of the FEC of $6 million and a petition of the FEC to outlaw soft money. I have also identified two FEC Board nominees.... Rev. Jim Wall from Chicago and law professor Gene Nichol of Colorado.

Jim Wall was the Clinton/Gore delegate Chair in 1992 and 1996. He is editor of the Christian Century a mainline Protestant publication. Kevin O'Keefe thinks he would be loyal to the President.

Gene Nichol is a law professor and former candidate for the Democratic nomination to the Senate. He ran as a political reformer. Jim Lyons is checking out how loyal he would be to the President.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT & ANNE HAWLEY

SUBJECT: SCHEDULING DECISIONS

CC: JOHN PODESTA & SYLVIA MATHEWS

ACCEPT

Date of Event:	Description of Event:
3/6/97	Meeting with Members of the Congressional Women's Caucus *Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Melanne Verveer, Betsy Myers* **This is an opportunity for the Congressional Women's Caucus to present their issues agenda and to celebrate its 20th anniversary. March is Women's History Month and March 8 is International Women's Day.**
3/10/97	Photo-Op with Representatives of the Boy Scouts of America *Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste* **The representatives will present you with the annual BSA Report to the Nation. You have done this event every year.**
3/11/97	Speech to the FREE TV For Straight Talk's Coalition Conference on Free Air Time and Political Control *National Press Club, Washington, DC* *Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel*
3/11/97	Sarah Staley interview for VH1 *Staff Contact: Mike McCurry*
3/3/97 - 3/7/97	Phone Call with French President Chirac *Staff Contact: Samuel Berger*

3/8/97	Meeting and Photo-Op with Sec. Shalala and the Interagency Council on Women *Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Betsy Myers, Melanne Verveer* **The group will present you with the President's Interagency Council on Women's Report. Sec. Shalala is the chair of the President's Interagency Council on Women. This day is International Women's Day.**
3/26/97	Tracey Brown Interview *Staff Contact: Mike McCurry*
4/6/97	Golf with Canadian Prime Minister Chretien *Staff Contact: Samuel Berger*
4/13/97 - 4/18/97	White House Volunteer Appreciation Event *Staff Contact: Jim Dorskind*
4/15/97	Interview with Hal Bodley of *USA Today* *Staff Contact: Mike McCurry* **This interview will occur on AF 1 or in the presidential box during your trip to the Mets v. Dodgers game commemorating Jackie Robinson.**

PENDING

Date of Event:	Description of Event:
3/10/97 - 3/14/97	Bipartisan Congressional Meeting at the Dubliner *Staff Contact: John Hilley*
3/12/97	Meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov *Staff Contact: Samuel Berger*
3/25/97 - 3/26/97	Meet with and Receive Recommendations of the Apparel Industry Partnership *Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins, Gene Sperling, Maria Echaveste* **This meeting would be a fulfillment of the commitment the Partnership group made in August 1996 to develop an industry-driven plan for combating sweatshops in the apparel industry.**

4/1/97 - 4/30/97	Radio Roundtable with National Radio Networks *Staff Contact: Mike McCurry*
4/3/97	Keynote Address at Brown Crash Anniversary Memorial , *Andrew Mellon Auditorium* *Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins*
4/8/97 - 4/9/97	Speech at Al Shanker Memorial Service *Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins, Maria Echaveste*

REGRET

Date of Event:	Description of Event:
3/1/97 - 3/30/97	Meeting with Sec. Donna Shalala to Discuss Personnel Issues *Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins* **Erskine Bowles met with Sec. Shalala this week.**
3/6/97	Meeting with Governors Romer and Leavitt for briefing on Western Governors University *Staff Contact: Bruce Reed* **This briefing will be done on paper.**
3/11/97	Interview with District of Columbia Reporters *Staff Contact: Mike McCurry*
3/11/97	Speech to the National League of Cities Congressional City Conference *Staff Contact: Marcia Hale* **The Vice President will address this group on March 11 before the Mubarak meeting.**
3/12/97	Farewell Party for Greg Simon
4/8/97	Anna Deaveare Smith Performance of Her One-Woman Show at the White House *Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins* **This is the day of the Chretien State Visit.**

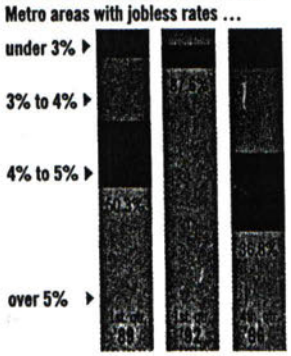
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

THE NUMBERS

Inflation Worries?

Economists have been nervous for some time that tightening labor markets (the unemployment rate is down to 5.4%, from just above 5.5% a year ago) will produce wage pressures and prompt the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates. Looking at jobless rates by metro areas shows even more tightness than the modest

TIGHTENING LABOR MARKETS
Metro areas with jobless rates ...



FORTUNE CHART / SOURCE: REGIONAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATES

decline in the national rate would suggest, notes Mark Zandi, chief economist of Regional Financial Associates.

He finds a record-high 63% of metro areas with jobless rates under 5%, as the chart above shows, and more than 10% of these areas are below the 3% mark, another record. Thus, labor markets are tighter now than in early 1989, when inflation was rising before the last recession.

What's helping keep wages in check today, says Zandi, is the greater fluidity of the labor market. Better job opportunities last year prompted a surge in labor force growth, especially in big Midwestern cities, where labor markets were the tightest.

— Lenore Schiff

ters. With success, Blair reasoned, he could pursue other ventures such as international theaters and cable television.

The skepticism was warranted. Industry executives say Blair failed to protect his strongholds in California, Texas, and New York, and strayed into some fiercely competitive markets. UA's business was siphoned off by competitors who were willing to build bigger or better theaters with more screens. Third-ranked AMC Entertainment sparked an industry revolution by building megaplexes with 18 or more screens, offering unobstructed views with "stadium" seating.

THINGS WILL GET WORSE. THIS YEAR UA FACES ESCALATING PAYMENTS ON BANK DEBT.

Meanwhile, debt-service expenses rose and Blair's promised cash-flow improvements didn't materialize. By the end of 1995—the last fiscal year reported—interest payments were gobbling up nearly half the company's $81 million operating cash flow. Paul Marsh, an analyst with Cowen & Co., says UA simply has "too much debt. They don't have the financial flexibility that they need."

Blair resigned in mid-December and has not commented publicly. In mid-January, UA announced layoffs to trim its overhead expenses by 15% to 20%, and is pondering a sale of its international theaters. Things will get worse. This year UA faces escalating payments on bank debt, and unpaid dividends are accruing at 14% on preferred stock held by TCI. And competitors are spending far more on new theaters, which will put pressure on UA's existing business. (AMC's budget for 1997 theater construction is $240 million; UA's is $60 million.)

A search is under way for a new CEO, and UA claims it won't need more capital. That's good, because Merrill Lynch, says a spokesman, "is not planning to put any more money into the company." *— Kathryn Harris*

THE SELLING OF THE EX-PRESIDENT

George Bush, Corporate Shill

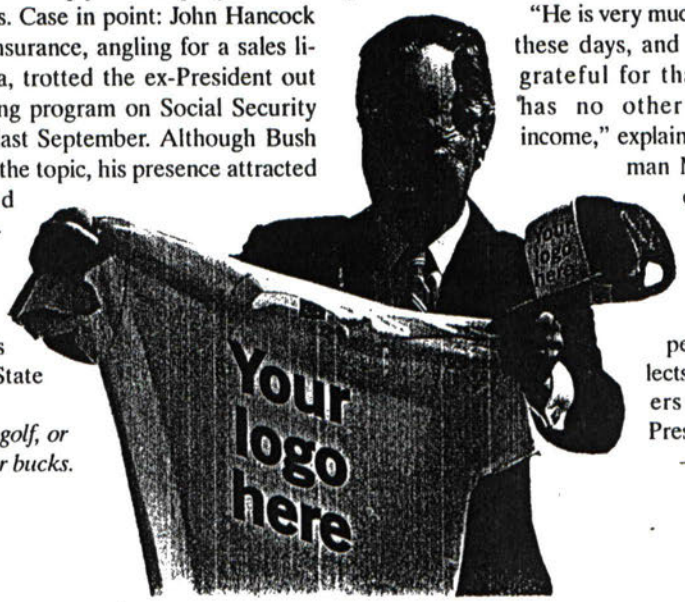
YOU'VE GOT EVERYTHING READY TO TAKE your company to the Chinese market: a partner in Beijing, a product tailor-made to Asian tastes. The only one thing you need before nailing this sucker is ... George Bush.

Yes, *that* George Bush. When it comes to bonding with the Chinese, few names carry more clout than the former President's. Not only did he serve as chief of the U.S. liaison office in China during the Seventies and visit amid great pomp during his White House years, but he's maintained good Sino-Bush relations ever since.

"It's name-brand recognition," explains Denis Simon, a China expert at Andersen Consulting. "You're struggling to differentiate yourself from the pack. George Bush shows up, and maybe he can help your company."

And it works. Case in point: John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance, angling for a sales license in China, trotted the ex-President out during a Beijing program on Social Security and pensions last September. Although Bush spoke little on the topic, his presence attracted distinguished Chinese personages such as the director of the foreign affairs office of the State Council, Liu Huaqiu, and Jin Renquing, executive vice mayor of Beijing. "The audience was very impressed," says Hancock's chief economist Bill Cheney.

Bush keeps busy on the corporate circuit. (Too busy, in fact, to talk to FORTUNE, according to his press secretary, Jim McGrath). He has done gigs or attended events for U.S. outfits ranging from Citibank to Atlantic Richfield to, well, this magazine. How much does a former U.S. President set you back? In the U.S., his pricetag is $80,000. As for outside America, there it runs a bit higher: $100,000. The fees are nonnegotiable, but there is flexibility about what he'll do for the money. Bush will give a speech, do a photo line, attend a reception—even shoot a few rounds of golf with your customers.



He'll talk, play golf, or shake hands for bucks.

ROTOLO—SIPA

"He is very much in demand these days, and I think he's grateful for that, since he has no other means of income," explains his spokesman McGrath. Of course, that's only if you neglect to count the $148,400 per year he collects from taxpayers as a former President. *— Amy Kover*

Much → good re. THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3-6-97

THE EDIT

"USA TODAY hopes to serve as a forum for better understanding and unity to help make the USA truly one nation."
—Allen H. Neuharth
Founder, Sept. 15, 1982

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER
USA TODAY
PUBLISHED BY GANNETT

David Mazzarella
Editor
Karen Jurgensen
Editor of the Editorial Page
Thomas Curley
President and Publisher

Today's debate: CAMPAIGN-FINANCE REFORM

'Investigate Clinton, not us,' is the cry of the GOP

OUR VIEW **Seamy fund-raising practices won't be cleaned up unless the spotlight shines on everyone.**

To hear some in Congress tell it, the tawdry fund-raising practices of the 1996 campaign should have nothing to do with campaign-finance reform.

That's like a dog having nothing to do with fleas. The illegal and unseemly fund-raising of $2.7 billion in last year's campaigns is exactly why reform is needed.

A critical first step is finding out just how bad the excesses of all kinds were and who was responsible. Senate Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman Fred Thompson wants $6.5 million to do that in an investigation which leaders of the Republican congressional majority said they wanted. He has yet to get a nickel.

Democrats, embarrassed at the vulgar fund-raising of the White House and Democratic National Committee, are balking at Thompson's price tag. But they alone don't have the votes to stop it. Thompson's real nemeses lurk in his own corner, fellow Republicans who want to limit the probe primarily to sins of the Clinton campaign, ignoring the seamy underside of Congress.

One such foe is Sen. Alfonse D'Amato of New York, who turned his position as senior minority member and later chairman of the Banking Committee into a money machine for himself and fellow Republicans. Being a member of the tax-writing Finance Committee hasn't hurt, either.

Thanks particularly to generous support from those with the most at stake before him — Wall Street securities firms, big banks, insurance and real estate interests, among others — D'Amato was able to outspend his last opponent more than 2-1 and to raise a record $26 million for fellow Republicans in 1995-96. He's already got $6.8 million in his personal war chest for 1998 — more than twice as much as any other senator up for re-election.

Until D'Amato, Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas was the undisputed fund-raising champion of Senate Republicans. He routinely overwhelms opponents with special-interest money and had no trouble tapping friends for $25 million in his futile bid for the 1996 GOP presidential nomination.

Sen. Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, whose idea of campaign reform is blowing the lid off existing limits, is using his clout on the Senate Rules Committee to block Thompson's funding request. His ally is Sen. Rick Santorum of Pennsylvania, who says he doesn't want to see the Thompson hearings become a drumbeat for reform.

The ugly fact is that each of these senators, and every other member of Congress, owes his or her job in some measure to the ability to squeeze money out of those who come before Congress as supplicants.

No wonder they don't want the spotlight of Thompson's sure-to-be-televised hearings to hit Congress. What may have been done illegally in 1996 is bad enough. The real crime is what goes on legally.

McConnell, who as the new chief GOP fund-raiser has the task of beating records set by Gramm and D'Amato, says any argument over merits of existing campaign-finance laws shouldn't be "mixed up with illegal campaign activities" of last year. Santorum says he's worried about "a circus on campaign reform."

Baloney. The circus is going on every day as members of Congress sneak off to telephone banks down the street from the Capitol to plead for contributions and every night when they press the flesh at fund-raisers filled with special-interest lobbyists.

If Congress is to have any credibility in its big-bucks investigation of campaign finance, the Thompson committee needs to expose and publicize excesses across the board. Otherwise, forget it. The taxpayers don't need to spend $6.5 million to cover up business as usual.

D'Amato — AP

Gramm — USA TODAY

McConnell — AP

Santorum — USA TODAY

Four financial pictures

Big-money sources of four senators lobbying to limit a Senate campaign probe:

Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y.: Banking, Wall Street, insurance and real estate interests gave him more than $1.6 million during 1989-94. Their political action committees provided more than half his $1 million in PAC gifts in 1995-96, when he didn't have a campaign.

Phil Gramm, R-Texas: Finance, insurance and real estate interests ($1.8 million during 1989-94), oil and gas ($1 million), lawyers and lobbyists as a group ($900,000-plus).

Mitch McConnell, R-Ky.: Banking, insurance, real estate and other financial interests kicked in $460,573 during 1989-94, agriculture $438,027 (including $87,150 in tobacco money), oil, gas, mining and electric utilities $412,566, health-care interests $338,875 and pro-Israel PACs $270,150.

Rick Santorum, R-Pa.: Financial, health-care and other business interests fueled 95% of 1989-94 fund-raising, more than $1.3 million. The National Rifle Association's $81,475 in "independent expenditures" for Santorum dwarfed any other single source of aid.

Source: Center for Responsive Politics and Federal Election Commission

Gun laws

The merit
are entirely
USA TODAY
bank robbery
as an excuse
("Urban arm
Automatic
heavily regul
They cannot b
without a fed
that the buyer
high transfer
cord and sub
pervision. Ev
stop the Los
ting automati
pended upon
Criminals,
for law and
necessary to
abiding citize
maintain ars
guns they use
or the Second
self-defense. T
and use their
of crimes eac
It is time for
stop skirting t
is not firearm
the violence,
and only two
ing them fro
disposition to
Our sad e
taught us to f
their alcohol
cus on crim
they use to p

Position b

I'm glad U
finally ackn
cacy groups,
ton embrace

Yen i

Detroit, ge
vs. the yen
passenger c
("Buyers ta
ger cars. A
fans cite be
ey, Friday.
Put 100
Three aut
then checl
finish, the
the seats. I

Focus on illegalities

OPPOSING VIEW **The White House is alleged to have engaged in shady activities. Concentrate on that.**

By Rick Santorum

Shortly after the 1994 elections when Republicans captured control of Congress, a nervous President Clinton ordered his staff to feverishly begin raising money. The White House was used on hundreds of occasions as a prop — if not breaking the letter of the law, at least smashing to smithereens the spirit of the law.

Enter John Huang, a Commerce Department official who crafted a fund-raising scheme that allegedly involved laundering contributions of foreign corporations, including his former employer, the Lippo Group. Huang's activities may have involved illegally funneling contributions from representatives of communist China and other governments that sought to influence U.S. foreign policy. It also has been alleged that Huang initiated kickback schemes. All this time, Huang frequently met with the president and had access to classified documents.

The Democratic National Committee, taking the president's fund-raising call to heart, had already stripped away the rather nettlesome procedures which ensured that contributors were actually legally permitted to give money. This reckless scheme resulted in the DNC illegally accepting thousands of contributions totaling in excess of $3 million.

And in a fund-raising adventure in which each day's stories become more curious, Vice President Gore (the so-called solicitor in chief) found himself at a Buddhist temple event which he either did or didn't know was a fund-raiser. And this week we learn that the vice president solicited donations from his White House office.

(Ah, yes, *mistakes* were made!)

In this light, Democrats are calling for an investigation into the *legal* fund-raising practices of House and Senate candidates and sanctimoniously demanding a vote on campaign-finance reform. Does the word *smokescreen* come to mind?

After a burglary, one might debate the utility of changing the locks but not at the expense of catching the thief.

The Senate Government Affairs Committee should investigate the allegations of *illegal* political fund-raising, not the *legal* efforts of Americans to participate in the political process and express their First Amendment rights. Whatever flaws exist under current campaign-finance law, they pale compared to the reported attempts to skirt, manipulate and break the law.

Campaign-finance reform is an important issue, though separate and distinct from the serious allegations of illegal fund-raising involving the DNC and the White House. Reform of campaign-finance law should move forward on a separate track from the current investigation. To lump the two together taints the integrity of those who have abided by the law — an obligation the Clinton administration and the DNC seem to have willfully neglected.

Rick Santorum, R-Pa., is a member of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

What the
ers are g
$40,000 for
ture comf
I can te
week in v
25,000-mile
have prof
couldn't e
Atlanta.
Buyers
for import
cars for ou

Voi

Don Niehau
Advertising
Ft. Mitchell,

Police of
automatical
ble. Any tim
approach a
they becom
ble. Stoppin
for a simpl
lation can
shootout. T
tection I kr
support fro
munity.

Annie -> good BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

WASHINGTON

GOP also used White House to attract big-money donors

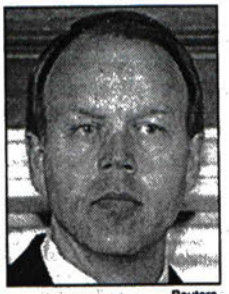
By William M. Welch
USA TODAY

Senate Republicans used offers of White House meetings to solicit big donors for themselves when the presidency was in Republican hands, documents show.

Senate Majority Whip Don Nickles, R-Okla., on Sunday charged that political fund-raising from the Clinton White House was illegal.

But according to documents released by Senate Democrats, Nickles in February 1990 signed a fund-raising letter that offered a White House reception with President and Barbara Bush and other benefits to donors who contributed $10,000 to a Republican Senate campaign fund.

Nickles' letter said donors also could attend a meeting with Bush administration officials: Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, Trade Representative Carla Hills and economic adviser Michael Boskin. The donors were invited to meet that same day, March 27, 1990, with ambassadors from Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union to discuss "Eastern European trade and business opportunities."



Reuters

Nickles: 'What we did was perfectly legal.'

He said past givers to the fund, called the Senatorial Trust, had been invited to meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street in London.

Copies of GOP solicitations were released Monday by Democratic investigators for Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich, and the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. Republican officials did not deny the solicitations were sent. There was no indication of how much money was raised.

Nickles dismissed his solicitation as nothing unusual and said Democrats were trying to divert attention from their own "very serious legal problems."

"Democrats kind of sound like kids — they're caught doing something wrong and say everybody's doing it," Nickles said. "What we did was perfectly legal. The president (Bush) dropped in on a reception. He was probably there 30 or 40 minutes . . . The difference, what President Clinton has obviously done, and the vice president, is they turned the White House into a fund-raiser."

Release of the documents underscored the growing frustration by Democrats at the expanding campaign fund-raising scandal. They have attempted to defuse it by asserting that political fund-raising became intertwined with government under Republican administrations.

Mary Crawford, press secretary for the Republican National Committee (RNC), said GOP solicitations "never promised any kind of explicit one-on-one kind of access" with the president or other officials.

Democrats pointed with glee to Nickles' offer of meetings with foreign ambassadors, since Democratic donors' ties to foreign countries ignited the current scandal.

Democrats produced other GOP campaign documents dating to the Reagan administration in an attempt to show a pattern of using the White House to lure donors:

▶ In 1984, a GOP solicitation said Republicans who gave $10,000 to $20,000 to another fund, the Presidential Trust, "will be invited to the White House for a personal meeting with the president."

▶ Before last year's elections, donors who gave $100,000 to become a member of the RNC's "Team 100" were offered meetings with GOP leaders and the promise of a White House meeting if their party was successful.

▶ An RNC mailing before the 1996 election suggested that members of The Eagles, an organization of $15,000 contributors, could expect White House invitations if the GOP won: "In the long and proud history of the program, Eagles have often been guests of Republican presidents at formal White House receptions and dinners."

▶ Gore defends role, 1A

GOP FUND-RAISING LETTER

Excerpts from a Feb. 16, 1990, letter signed by Sen. Don Nickles, then chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, soliciting members for the Republican Senatorial Trust:

"During his recent State of the Union Address, President Bush called on all Americans to 'step forward' and help lead America to greatness.

"Today, I would like for you to accept the President's call by joining one of America's pre-eminent political organizations, the Republican Senatorial Trust. . . .

"A typical Trust gathering (there are four meetings each year in Washington, D.C.) features a wide range of opportunities to meet with Republican members of the Senate. Members of the President's Cabinet, world leaders and Administration officials also take an active role in Trust meetings. . . .

"As you can see from the enclosed agenda, the highlight of the event will be our annual Trust meeting with President and Mrs. Bush at the White House for a private reception on March 27th. . . .

"Membership in the Senatorial Trust involves an annual commitment of $10,000 in personal funds."

Sincerely,

Don

Senator Don Nickles
Chairman

CAPITAL ROUNDUP

Labor nomination set to move forward

" appears ready to move forward with "inton's stalled Cabinet nominees,

complained of mysterious illnesses, and many blame a possible exposure to chemical weapons or other aspects of their service there. Commander Norman Schwarzkopf says he doesn't think the troops were ever exposed to chemical weapons.

POLITICS: The race to fill a vacant congressional seat in New Mexico will pit Democrat Eric Serna, 47, against Republican Bill Redmond, 43. They were chosen by state party leaders. The May 13 election will fill the seat of Bill Richardson, a Democrat who was

3/6/97

MEMORANDUM FOR: SHELLIE PETERSON
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: 3/5/97 Request for Documents

This certification is in response to the March 5, 1997, document request from Chuck Ruff, Counsel to the President, to the Executive Office of the President Staff. By signing this document, I am certifying that I directed all individuals in my agency to search their files as well as their office's files. To the best of my knowledge, the agency's files have been reviewed and responsive documents have been provided.

Chief of Staff: _____
Erskine Bowles
Chief of Staff

Counselor: _____
Thomas McLarty
Counselor to the President

Oval Office Operations: _____
Nancy Hernreich
Deputy Assistant/Director of Oval Office Operations

Strategic Planning and Comm: _____
Donald A. Baer
Assistant to President/Director of Communications

Cabinet Affairs: _____
Kathryn Higgins
Assistant to President/Cabinet Secretary

Executive Residence:

Gary Walters
Chief Usher

Office of Policy Development

Domestic Policy Council:

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs

National Aids Policy:

Eric Goosby
Acting Director, National AIDS Policy

National Economic Council:

Gene Sperling
Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

Office of the First Lady:

Margaret Williams
Chief of Staff

Office of the Counsel:

Chuck Ruff
Counsel to the President

Intergovernmental Affairs:

Marcia Hale
Assistant to President/Director, Intergovernmental Affairs

Legislative Affairs:

John Hilley
Assistant to President/Director, Legislative Affairs

Management and Administration:

Jodie R. Torkelson
Assistant to President for Management and Administration

Political Affairs:

Craig Smith
Assistant to President/Director, Political Affairs

Presidential Personnel:

Bob J. Nash
Assistant to President/Director, Presidential Personnel

Press Secretary:

Michael McCurry
Assistant to President, White House Press Secretary

Public Liaison:

Maria Echaveste
Assistant to President/Director, Public Liaison

Scheduling and Advance:

Stephanie Streett
Deputy Assistant/Director, Scheduling and Advance

Staff Secretary: _____ 3/6/97

Todd Stern
Assistant to President/Staff Secretary

Records Management: _____

Terry Good
Director, Records Management

WOODBURN NUCLEAR MEDICINE

ERIC H. NORBY, MD, Director
American Board of Nuclear Medicine

3289 Woodburn Road, Suite O60
Annandale, VA 22003

(703) 698-0666
FAX (703) 573-6120

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

WOODBURN NUCLEAR MEDICINE
ERIC H. NORBY, MD, Director
American Board of Nuclear Medicine
3289 Woodburn Road, Suite O60
Annandale, VA 22003
(703) 698-0666
FAX (703) 573-6120

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate the reply.

Dear Mr. President (Clinton) 2-21-97
Thank you for greeting my daughter Christina & me. Actually, you're responsible for me having season tickets here. 3½ years ago when you raised taxes I decided since I loose so much money I may as well spend some!

Good luck in your second term,

Sincerely,
Eric Norby

3/6/97

TODD,

I will send to Jim once you have seen.

B.C

Also copy to COS

Ult

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

Agency Liaison

got in Arkadelphia
Have caseworker looks
into #2 — BC

3-4-97

President Clinton: I Want to
Say Four things if Possible
No. 1 Wash Your Face in Cold
Water
No. 2 Help Me Get A Loan or
Grant For My Grandsons
No. 3 Wishing You Faith, Hope,
Wealth & Health
No. 4. Love You and Family
And More's

Your Truly,
Corpus Dixon
P. O. Box 5
Pintopia Or 71922
Or Arkadelphia Human Dev. Center
P. O. Box 70
Arkadelphia, Ar 71923.
501-379-2970 Home
501-246-8011 Work

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.
Agency Liaison

3/6/97

Todd,

I will send to Jim once
you have seen.

sc

Also copy to COS

Translation
" Got in Arkadelphia.
Have caseworker look into #2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1997

Dr. Dean Ornish
President and Director
Preventive Medicine Research
Institute
Suite 1
900 Bridgeway
Sausalito, California 94965

Dear Dean:

Thank you for your thoughtful letters. I am pleased to learn the results of your demonstration project, and I have forwarded your letter to the Department of Health and Human Services for consideration.

I also want to thank you for your concern regarding President Yeltsin's health and recuperation. If there is a suitable opportunity, I will mention your work and recent findings to him during our upcoming meeting in Helsinki.

As always, I appreciate your support. Hillary joins me in sending best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

"I think HHS wrong on this. Advise."
BC

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

February 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM DORSKIND

FROM: JOYCE HARMON

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter from Dean Ornish

In response to your office's request, we would suggest the following language in response to item two in Dr. Ornish's letter:

"Thank you for your concern regarding President Yeltsin's current state of health and recuperation. If there is a suitable opportunity, I will mention your work and recent findings to him during our upcoming meeting in Helsinki."

Attachment
Tab A Incoming Letter

02/28/97
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/28/97

Preventive Medicine Research Institute

A non-profit public institute dedicated to research, education, and service

Dean Ornish, M.D.
President & Director
900 Bridgeway, Suite 1
Sausalito, California 94965
415/332-2525 x222
FAX: 415/332-5730

'97 FEB 26 PM5:01

February 26, 1997

Diane, pls handle. Tks 2-28

JIM DORSKIND: Please coordinate the reply.

TO: President Bill Clinton
The White House

FROM: Dean Ornish, M.D.

Thank you so much for calling me on Monday. As always, I am deeply grateful.

I was called a few minutes ago by a CNN producer asking me to appear on the show "Talk Back Live" at 3:00 p.m. (EST) later today. They saw my name on the list released yesterday of people who have been in residence at the White House. (I have never told anyone other than my closest friends that I have been in residence.)

I agreed to appear in order to make the following points:

- Who you invite to the White House is your business and no one else's.
- I feel very protective of you and your privacy. There needs to be greater respect for the boundaries of you and your family. The residence is the one place where you have sanctuary, and what the press is now doing is inappropriate and an invasion of privacy.
- I have great admiration and respect for you and Hillary, personally and professionally, and I am proud to know you. Whatever one's politics, when the President and his family make a commitment to exercise and to eating more healthfully, it sets a great example for all Americans.

I will not discuss anything more than that. Please let me know if you would prefer for any reason that I not appear on CNN and, of course, I will respect your wishes. I will only do this if you think this may be helpful.

ROUTING & REQUEST

Please...
- ☐ Read
- ☐ Handle
- ☐ Approve

And...
- ☐ Forward
- ☐ Return
- ☐ Keep or Recycle
- ☐ Review with Me

To: Marsha
For AP
Tx
From: Dean
Date: 2/28/97

Post-it® 7664 ©3M 1995

Preventive Medicine Research Institute

Personal & Confidential

To: President Clinton
c/o Ms. Nancy Herenreich
Company: The White House
Phone: 202/456-6610
Fax: 202/456-6703

From: Dean Ornish, M.D.
Company: Preventive Medicine Research Institute
Phone: 415/332-2525 x222
Fax: 415/332-5730

Date: 2/26/97
Pages including this cover page: 2

Comments:

CC: NH 2-19-97
Thru Staff Sec
[illegible] 3385666

Preventive Medicine Research Institute

A non-profit public institute dedicated to research, education, and service

Dean Ornish, M.D.
President & Director
900 Bridgeway, Suite 1
Sausalito, California 94965
415/332-2525 x222
FAX: 415/332-5730

February 13, 1997

TDS

Ms. Nancy Herenreich
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000
202/456-6610

Dear Nancy,

As always, it was a pleasure talking with you earlier this week. Thank you so much for your time and support.

I would be grateful if you would give the enclosed to President Clinton.

Please call me if you have any questions or would like any additional information. The most direct way to reach me is via my cellular phone, 415/990-1081.

With best wishes and warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

D. Dean

Dean Ornish, M.D.

Preventive Medicine Research Institute

A non-profit public institute dedicated to research, education, and service

Dean Ornish, M.D.
President & Director
900 Bridgeway, Suite 1
Sausalito, California 94965
415/332-2525 x222
FAX: 415/332-5730

February 12, 1997

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear President Clinton,

I hope this letter finds you and Hillary well and happy.

(1) Yesterday, Mutual of Omaha called a press conference to announce the interim results of our eight-hospital demonstration project to determine if comprehensive lifestyle changes can be an alternative to bypass surgery or angioplasty. Mutual of Omaha projected a savings of over $7 million in the 507 patients who are participating in our program. These results are summarized on the front page of the enclosed copy of *USA Today*.

If we were to find similar results in my proposed HCFA demonstration project in these eight hospitals, the savings in the Medicare population could exceed billions of dollars per year while improving the quality of care.

I would appreciate the opportunity to present these findings to Secretary Donna Shalala, but I have been unable to schedule a meeting with her. I would be very grateful if you would please consider asking her to meet with me.

(2) I understand that Boris Yeltsin is not recovering well from his recent bypass surgery. Changes in diet and lifestyle may hasten his improvement. Please let me know if you would like me to accompany you next month when you meet with him.

As always, I remain deeply grateful for all that you do and for your vision, compassion, and leadership. With best wishes and warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Dean

Dean Ornish, M.D.

STROM THURMOND
SOUTH CAROLINA

COMMITTEES
ARMED SERVICES, CHAIRMAN
JUDICIARY
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4001

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
UNITED STATES SENATE

February 20, 1997

Do Certs to them
BG

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

My guests for the recent National Prayer Breakfast were Rev. Fred Andrea and his family. Rev. Andrea is the pastor at the First Baptist Church in Aiken, South Carolina. The Andrea's five year old daughter, Rebecca, had the honor of meeting you at the Breakfast.

Sadly, Rebecca died today due to respiratory failure. The entire Aiken community feels the loss of such a fine young lady. I feel a message, preferably a phone call, from you would be highly appreciated. The memories that the Andrea's have from their National Prayer Breakfast will be cherished in the years to come.

Rev. & Mrs. Fred Andrea
133 Chardonnay Lane
Aiken, South Carolina 29803
(803) 642-3376

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Respectfully,

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond

3-6-97 Dorskind
Send to ~~Chris Keller~~
for reply?
Yes ✓
No ____

C.

NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

Send to Chris Walker for reply?

Yes ✓

No ____

C.

COS

cc's

STROM THURMOND
SOUTH CAROLINA

COMMITTEES
ARMED SERVICES, CHAIRMAN
JUDICIARY
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
UNITED STATES SENATE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4001

February 20, 1997

Do Certs to Hum
BC

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

My guests for the recent National Prayer Breakfast were Rev. Fred Andrea and his family. Rev. Andrea is the pastor at the First Baptist Church in Aiken, South Carolina. The Andrea's five year old daughter, Rebecca, had the honor of meeting you at the Breakfast.

Sadly, Rebecca died today due to respiratory failure. The entire Aiken community feels the loss of such a fine young lady. I feel a message, preferably a phone call, from you would be highly appreciated. The memories that the Andrea's have from their National Prayer Breakfast will be cherished in the years to come.

Rev. & Mrs. Fred Andrea
133 Chardonnay Lane
Aiken, South Carolina 29803
(803) 642-3376

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Respectfully,

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond

(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-6-97

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

March 5, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

Please see the attached memo from Bill Galston regarding the Council on Racial Reconciliation, and Sylvia's notes on Galston's memo.

Sylvia has it right. Galston is on the mark in my opinion.

Erskine

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT COLLEGE PARK

INSTITUTE FOR PHILOSOPHY AND PUBLIC POLICY

March 3, 1997

3/2/97

EB,

FYI. I don't think we should circulate this memo because of its comment on the Wint memo As usual Bill is both. though and concise

SMa

TO: ERSKINE BOWLES
SYLVIA MATHEWS

FROM: BILL GALSTON

SUBJ: COUNCIL ON RACIAL RECONCILIATION

I am very much in favor of a serious effort to grapple with our country's racial and ethnic divisions. The proposal circulated as the basis of today's meeting, however, does not measure up to that standard.

The memorandum rests on what might be called the "Cool Hand Luke" assumption: what we have here is a failure to communicate. That's part of the story, of course, and an increase in frank dialogue across racial and ethnic lines would be all to the good. But there are, in addition, some difficult policy issues that need to be addressed with rigor and without preconditions. Doing this would require, not a cheerleading council, but rather a fully empowered presidential commission with intellectually and politically serious commissioners.

President Clinton is in a unique position to catalyze this effort. In addition to the moral authority inherent in his office, his commitment to racial justice and reconciliation is unchallenged. Moving the country closer to these goals would be a core element of the legacy his presidency leaves the nation.

A full-fledged presidential commission would be charged with four key tasks:

1. assembling, assessing, and laying out the evidence on what has happened, good and bad, in racial and interethnic relations during the three decades since the Koerner Commission report;

2. candidly exploring the continuing sources of racial and ethnic tension, including (but not limited to) housing, employment, immigration, urban conditions, and law enforcement strategies;

3. recommending to the nation those changes in law, policy, and implementation that could reduce racial and ethnic tensions while building fairer and more inclusive society;

ROOM 3111, VAN MUNCHING HALL • COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND 20742 • (301) 405-4753 • FAX: (301) 314-9346

4. serving as a clearinghouse and catalyst for local and voluntary-sector activities that could also contribute to long-term reconciliation.

I will not pretend that a full-fledged presidential commission charged with such a mandate is risk-free. A candid discussion of racial and ethnic divisions is bound to give offense across the political spectrum, and specific remedial prescriptions are sure to spark controversy. But the potential reward outweighs these risks. The President has the opportunity to set in motion a process that revitalizes the ideals of Martin Luther King Jr. and renews the meaning of e pluribus unum for the 21st century. The "creative tension" of which King spoke is an integral part of such a process and must be accepted--indeed, welcomed. The alternative is superficial happy-talk that will only exacerbate cynicism and alienation while squandering an important opportunity.

If there is interest in the general concept of a serious presidential commission, I would be pleased to offer more specific recommendations about organization and personnel. I cannot imagine this commission succeeding without the involvement of serious scholars/public intellectuals such as Randall Kennedy and William Julius Wilson.